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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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GEN. PORTER WAS THE HOST

Gov. McKinley the Guest of Honor at this Dinner.

GEN. HARRISON WAS NOT PRESENT

Messrs. Platt and Lauterbach Were Not Invited—Some Politicians Will Talk of a Boom for the Ohio Man.

Another important Republican dinner was given last night. Gen. Horace Porter was the host and Gov. McKinley of Ohio the guest of honor. It was not a harmony dinner. It will attract more attention from the politicians than did Dr. Depew's famous harmony dinner, because they will attach much political importance to it. Some of them will say, whether they have reason so or not, that the gathering started the New-York City end of the McKinley Presidential boom.

Ohio was strongly represented at the function. Envious Republicans will say that almost all the gentlemen at the dinner are for McKinley in the Presidential contest.

It differed from Dr. Depew's dinner in one essential particular. There were three Presidential candidates at Dr. Depew's dinner; there was but one at Gen. Porter's.

"Why," said an envious Republican last night, "this dinner to-night is not a three-ringed circus at all. It's a one-ring circus, and Mr. McKinley's the star."

The dinner was given at Gen. Porter's residence, 227 Madison Avenue, corner of Fortieth Street. The table was beautifully decorated with American Beauty roses. It was circular in form. The following is a list of the guests:

Gov. McKinley of Ohio.
Mayor Strong, a former resident of Ohio.
Dr. Chauncey M. Depew.
Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the American Protective Tariff League and a great friend of Gov. McKinley.
William Rhinelander Stewart.
Commissioner of Public Works William Brookfield.
President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board.
Col. F. D. Grant, Police Commissioner.
Ex-Senator Warner Miller.
Gen. Samuel Thomas, formerly of Ohio.
Gen. Anson G. McCook, formerly of Ohio.
Abner McKinley, brother of the Governor, another Ohio man.
C. C. Beaman of the Committee of Seventy.
Cornelius Vanderbilt.
Elihu Root.

It will be noticed that several of these gentlemen were also at Dr. Depew's dinner. It will also be noticed that several gentlemen who were at Dr. Depew's dinner were not at last night's dinner.

For instance, neither Thomas C. Platt nor Edward Lauterbach was among the guests. The reason for this is that they were not invited.

Ex-President Harrison was invited by Gen. Porter, but he did not attend. It is said that he had an engagement to dine with some friends on West Fifty-ninth Street.

However that may be, he was not at Gen. Porter's dinner, and was not expected, for he had told Gen. Porter that he did not think that he could arrange matters so as to accept. Of course, the careless gossips and the carping critics will attach some importance to this fact. Gen. Porter has been known in the past as a very strong Harrison man. In relation to his dinner to Gov. McKinley, he said:

"Gov. McKinley is a very dear old friend of mine. There is no politics in it."

Gov. McKinley sat on Gen. Porter's right and Mayor Strong on his left. The dinner was very fine, and Dr. Depew again told many of his best stories.

Gov. Morton was not expected to be at the function. He left for Albany on the Empire State express at 8:30 A. M. yesterday. He was accompanied by Col. Marvin, his military secretary, and he looked in first-rate condition.

Speaking of the attack of faintness which prostrated him while on the reviewing stand on Thursday, the Governor said:

"It was not exactly faintness. For half an hour or more I felt that the sun was unbearably hot. My breathing became obstructed, and I collapsed for an instant. I felt quite myself again ten minutes after the attack passed away."

Dr. Depew wanted to have it understood yesterday that he did not think Gov. Morton's fainting spell injured the Governor's chances as a Presidential candidate in any way. When Dr. Depew was asked yesterday what effect the incident would have on the Governor's Presidential chances, he said:

"If it has any effect at all, it ought to be for the better. It has shown that his powers of recuperation are superior to those of many much younger men. I see that a morning newspaper quotes me as having said the opposite, but I said no such thing. As a matter of fact, I was near enough to Gov. Morton to see the entire incident.

"Arrangement committees spend any amount of money in getting distinguished men to come to their pageants, and they will not spend a cent in protecting them after they get them on the reviewing stands. Where we stood was probably the hottest place in New-York yesterday. No breeze was stirring, and the sun's rays were concentrated as if by a funnel between the two stands, and ours faced the sun directly. Gov. Morton was in his best health when he arrived there, but was compelled to lift his hat frequently and bare his head to the sun. Then he imprudently drank ice water several times, and a vertigo supervened, which made him very faint. Ten minutes afterward he was all right, and half an hour afterward he was as well as before he started. During the exercises on the Grant Monument stand he was as lively and chipper as any youngster of them all. The incident should be reckoned as the best proof of his abounding vitality. It shows that he can yet resist the elements fire and water.

"I am a great deal younger man, but I have had a sunstroke under similar circumstances. It was during my address at Galena, Ill. They had provided a sort of canopy for the distinguished participants, but I imprudently went too far front and into the sunshine. The result was a stroke, from which I was several months in recovering. Gov. Morton did better—he was all right within a few minutes.

"I am still for Morton. His boom is not made of sugar, and will not melt even under such a fervent sun as that of yesterday."

"Are you going to Europe, as usual, this Summer?"

"I certainly am. I know no better tonic for hard-worked brains than can be found in the people one meets in a foreign tour, if one looks for them."

Mayor Strong, in speaking of the incident on the reviewing stand on Thursday, said yesterday:

"A few minutes before the incident I was chatting with the Governor. Suddenly I saw him sway and topple, and just as he was about to fall off the platform I seized him and drew him toward me, and prevented him from falling. Then he fainted in my arms. Very quickly the bottle of brandy which the young lady proffered was applied to the Governor's lips, and very soon afterward he opened his eyes. He is a very game man. He wanted to remain upon the reviewing stand, but we insisted that he should take a rest. His life is too valuable for him to take any needless chances."

Mayor Strong also said that Senator Coggeshall's speech at the Carnegie Music Hall was one of the best orations he had ever heard.,

Apropos of Gen. Porter's dinner last night, a facetious Platt man put out this ticket:

For President—William McKinley.
For Vice President—William L. Strong.

ALBANY, May 31.—Gov. Morton reached this city this morning, feeling none the worse for his visit to New-York and the uncomfortable incident on the reviewing stand during the Memorial Day parade. He had not suffered at all from the fainting fit, which was brought on by the heat. He went at once to the Executive Mansion and began work.

ATE "HOKEY POKEY" AND DIED

An Autopsy to be Made to Determine Whether Miss Vuolo, a Parochial School Teacher, Was Poisoned.

Miss Sarah Vuolo, a teacher in the St. Patrick's Parochial School, living with her parents at 165 Mott Street, spent yesterday in the school room, and returned home after a short walk on the Bowery with her father, Andrew Vuolo, a cornetist of the Fourteenth Regiment Band, at about 3 o'clock.

She had not been feeling well all day, and sent a little girl living in the same house across the street to the store of Frank Padro for a pennys' worth of "hokey pokey" ice cream. After eating it, Miss Vuolo moaned, rose from her chair, staggered a few steps, and then fell unconscious into the arms of her brother Michael.

The young man called for his mother and other assistance. A messenger was sent for a physician, but before he arrived the girl expired.

After an examination, the physicians could not come to any conclusion as to what was the exact cause of death. It was highly probable, they said, that she might have been poisoned by eating the "hokey pokey."

From the history given by the girl's mother, it was thought that her death might have resulted from an epileptic attack.

It was learned that Mary Ford, the daughter of Henry and Mary Ford of 162 Mulberry Street, had become violently ill after eating a penny glass of the same "hokey pokey," earlier in the afternoon.

At Padro's little store, at 162 Mulberry Street, all efforts to see him last evening proved futile, the place being in charge of two old women. They declared they had no more "hokey pokey," having sold it all.

An autopsy will be held to-day.

NOT AGREED AS TO DISBANDING

Members of the Committee of Seventy's Executive Committee Cannot Reach a Decision.

The Executive Committee of the Committee of Seventy held a special meeting yesterday in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to consider the question of disbanding. In the absence of Charles Stewart Smith, Chairman, Gen. Horace Porter presided.

The members of the committee were not a unit in desiring to taking formal action to disband the committee. Some thought that, now that the election was past and the administration fairly launched, the objects that had called the committee into existence had disappeared, and that there was no adequate reason for the further existence of the committee. There were others who thought the committee had not finished its labors, and that it could continue in existence and keep a watchful eye on city affairs.

No decision was arrived at, and the upshot of the meeting was that Charles C. Beaman, G. L. Rives, and L. L. Delafield were appointed to report to the Committee of Seventy that the Executive Committee members disagreed on the question of disbanding.

HONORS FOR A BOSTON UNIVERSITY GIRL

Miss S. C. Bryant Appointed to a Fellowship by the Alumnae Association.

BOSTON, May 31.—Miss Sara Cone Bryant of Melrose of the senior class of the College of Boston has been honored with an appointment to a Fellowship by the Collegiate Alumnae Association of America. This fellowship will give the appointee a year's study in the great German universities, commencing next Fall.

The Fellowship is given to the College Alumnae by Mrs. Mary Bannister Willard, President of the American Home in Berlin. The appointment was open to Boston University, Wellesley, Smith, Cornell, and Syracuse, and the person appointed must be either a graduate of last or this year's classes.

Miss Bryant is a member of this year's graduating class at Boston University, where she will take the Bachelor's degree next week.

ANOTHER BROOKLYN SMASH-UP

A Trolley Car Jumps the Track—One Man Injured.

Trolley car No. 2,012 of the Flushing Avenue line, Brooklyn, in charge of Motorman John Connors, while on its trip to Fulton Ferry, yesterday afternoon, jumped the track at Washington Avenue, and crashed into trolley car No. 2,001 of the same line.

On the latter car, James Connolly, twenty-six years old, of 13 Navy Street, was a passenger. He was thrown out of the car, his left arm fractured, and a severe scalp wound inflicted. He was removed to the Cumberland Street Hospital.

Terrific Cloudburst in Texas.

SAN ANGELO, Texas, May 31.—Sheriff Broome of Crockett County came here yesterday and reported a cloudburst near Ozone. The remains of five Mexicans have been recovered. The Devil's River and Johnson Draw, he says, became raging mountain torrents, and a number of large ranches are yet surrounded by if not covered with water. Fears are entertained for the lives of the many inhabitants in those localities. Sheep are reported to have been drowned in large bunches, and miles of fence washed away.

A Fatal Misstep.

John Martin, a carpenter, fifty-two years old, of 120 East Third Street, while placing a beam in the floor of the third story of the old building at 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, made a misstep and fell into the well that runs from skylight to first floor. He was killed instantly.

Lord Douglas May Be Married.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—It is rumored that Lord Sholto Douglas and Miss Loretta Adkins, the actress, were married yesterday in Oakland. It is known that a dispensation was issued permitting the performance of the ceremony by the Catholic Church.

Cruisers for the Ship Canal.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The announcement was made by Acting Secretary McAdoo this evening that the cruisers Raleigh and Atlanta had been ordered to take part in the exercises incident to the opening of the Harlem River ship canal.

MAY GOES OUT SIZZLING

Not for Twenty Years Was the Last Day Hotter.

THERMOMETER ROSE TO NINETY-THREE

Everybody Was Uncomfortable and Some Persons Were Prostrated—Relief May Come from the Far West.

Those persons who felt uncomfortably hot yesterday were surprised to learn that the temperature reached only 93° at its highest point, and that the humidity was greatest at 8 o'clock in the morning, when it was 56 per cent., afterward falling to 50 per cent. in the afternoon.

These figures are taken from the official Weather Bureau, which is situated several hundred feet above the street level, and where consequently no allowance is made for the direct radiation of the sun from the sides of the great brick, stone, and iron cañons through which ordinary citizens are forced to walk or ride.

The following cases of heat prostration were reported yesterday at the various hospitals of the city:

BERRY, P. M., 2,041 Seventh Avenue.
BLUMENTHAL, BERNARD, Newark, N. J.
FACKMEYER, HENRY, 714 East Thirteenth Street.
GLUCKSBERG, BERNARD, 90 Sheriff Street.
GROOHE, FRANK, 333 West Seventeenth Street.
GENILY, JOHN, 55 Downing Street.
HUBSCHER, MATILDA, 232 First Avenue.
McCULLOGH, JOSEPH, 107 East Twenty-sixth Street.
MADDEN, KATE, 381 East Forty-first Street.
MAYER, FREDERICK, 420 East Eighty-ninth Street.
ORR, HELEN, thirteen years old, 130 West Nineteenth Street.
PEUND, JOSEPH, 63 Oliver Street.
REILLY, WILLIAM, 36 Clarkson Street.
SCHIRB, HENRY, 220 West Sixtieth Street.
TAYLOR, ALBERT, thirteen years old, 547 West Forty-eighth Street.
UNKNOWN MAN, in front of 67 Bowery.
UNKNOWN MAN, at One Hundred and Fourteenth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue.
WEST, FRANK, 1,129 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

It was so hot down in the streets yesterday that even cautious bank Presidents abandoned their waistcoats and puffed along between sodawater fountains with the hitching parts of the front of their suspenders exposed. Profuse perspiration was the general order of the day, and no one but young and pretty girls, clad in muslins or ginghams, seemed able to escape from the general proscription.

Even these young girls may have been suffering inward torrid tortures, as the furtive wiping of their faces with limp handkerchiefs tended to prove. They may have felt bound to carry a serene face if only to show their natural superiority over temporary discomforts.

Middle-aged men who remembered the time when the amount of their misery could not be expressed with a statistical accuracy extending to two places of decimals, gave utterance yesterday to frequent objurgations of the Prophet Elias Dunn and all his works. They felt themselves sure that the actual humidity must be 99 per cent. instead of 50, and that the actual temperature must be much nearer 100° than 93°.

They felt that the times were out of joint when their physicians advised them to drink cold tea and to abstain completely from all alcoholic beverages, whether in big or little glasses, whether sucked through a straw or swallowed direct.

When the doctors, however, with the sanctity of their office, hinted vaguely that apoplexy or sunstroke was likely to follow even moderately restrained alcoholic indulgences, they fled to the soda-water stands and drank lemonade or some other harmless and depressing beverage, wondering the while how their forefathers could drink unlimited quantities of Medford rum in the hottest weather.

The scarcity of straw hats as an article of men's apparel was proof, if any were needed, that the present hot wave is considerably in advance of the clothes preparations usually made to withstand such afflictions. Two weeks hence, black silk and derby hats will be rare; yesterday, most of the men in the streets wore them.

Nor had brown shoes and colored shirts reached their zenith as articles of attire. To-day, perhaps, these indications of the general consciousness of hot weather may permeate New-York and spread a feeling of relief that fashionably-dressed young men are prepared for everything, except a rainstorm, which may happen because the predictions are for fair weather and nineteenth century prophecies do not always come true.

The coolest place around New-York City yesterday seemed to be on the decks of the various passenger steamboats, which bore crowds of excursionists to the seaside resorts. The open cars in the city were also well patronized, and secured a preference over box cars, as drivers and conductors usually call the closed variety.

Hot as yesterday seemed to be, it fell behind the temperature of May 25, 1890, when the thermometer stood at 95°. But for the last day of May it holds the record for twenty years past.

The explanation given by the meteorologists of the present hot wave only allows us to know how it is hot, not why it is hot. Down South, with its centre at Jacksonville, there is an area of high pressure, which means that the air is very heavy in that part of the country. Out in the Atlantic Ocean, beyond Halifax, there is an area of low pressure, where the air is lighter than it might be.

The result is that hot air from the Gulf of Mexico has been coming up the east coast to equalize the air pressure, giving us its fiery breath in passing. On the other hand, there was a centre of low barometric pressure yesterday in South Dakota, carrying a storm, some rain, and lower temperature with it. If this should happen to get this far east, we may have cooler weather in a day or two. If it should exhaust itself before it is due here, we may have hot weather until a thunderstorm arrives or some other disturbance in the equilibrium of the atmosphere occurs.

Out in Wyoming, yesterday, in front of the storm, the thermometer fell to the freezing point. If some speculator in this city would start a refrigerating hall, where people could get cooled down for 1 cent a minute, he might make money, provided that the present hot spell continues.

Philadelhpia was hotter than New-York yesterday, and so was Boston, but both these places can stand more heat than we can, the first because the people take things easier there, and have not so much to do; the second because they can absorb more latent heat, on account of their natural frigidity.

As the evening came on, there was a grateful sea breeze, which cooled the streets a little, though the humidity and therefore the general discomfort seemed to be on the increase.

The open cars were again in great demand as means for mothers to take their babies for an airing. The stoops and balconies all over town were also crowded with sufferers.

Battery Park was cooler than most places in the city when the Sixty-ninth Regiment Band began its first performance there for the present season. Although the attendance was smaller than usual, every seat was occupied, and about 2,000 persons, many of whom were women and little children, had to remain standing.

Many of those unable to find seats squatted on the grass, while others enjoyed the full benefit of the breeze by sitting with their legs dangling over the sea wall. The ice cream and soda water pavilion, near the band stand, did a big trade, many of its patrons being unmistakably of Italian origin.

All day long peddlers did a good business selling fans. These were usually of the palm leaf variety, sold at the rate of two for 5 cents. The general verdict of all classes was that no possible temperature and no possible degree of humidity could make any future day more uncomfortable than yesterday.

Many Prostrated in Brooklyn.

The following-named persons were prostrated by the heat in Brooklyn yesterday:

Charles Ericson, twenty-one years old, overcome on Hamilton Avenue; taken to his home, at 146 Baltic Street.

Joseph D. Knight, seventeen years old, 44 Hopkins Street, overcome at North Fifth Street and Kent Avenue; removed to the Eastern District Hospital.

Thomas Parave, forty years old, of 239 North Second Street, overcome at Hamburg and Greene Avenues; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

James Wood, twenty-three years old, of 882 Broadway, overcome on Ninth Street; taken to the Seney Hospital.

Henry Mylarth, sixty-five years old, of 174 Jay Street, overcome on Myrtle Avenue; taken home.

Mary Pugh, twenty-two years, of 2,080 Fulton Street, overcome at Dean Street and Utica Avenue; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Robert Crawford, forty-five years old, a ticket seller on the Kings County Elevated Railroad at Fulton and Rockaway Avenue, living at 100 Nassau Street; overcome at the station; taken to St. Mary's Hospital.

Caught in a Thunderstorm.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 31.—To-day has been the hottest May day in this city and vicinity for many years. The thermometer registered 94° here, 96° in Sayville, and 93° in Bellport, in the shade. A heavy thunderstorm came up at 6 o'clock in the evening from the northwest, striking several fishing vessels in the Great South Bay, some of which had their sails blown away. Two were swamped.

Prostrated in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 31.—Thomas Lane, forty years old, of 719 Washington Street, was taken to St. Mary's Hospital yesterday suffering from sunstroke. It is doubtful if he will recover.

HOT WEATHER GENERAL.

Many Fatal Prostrations in the Larger Cities.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—The mercury to-day was 1° lower than the record of yesterday, when it reached the 93° point. A slight breeze prevails, and conditions are favorable to thundrestorms. More cases of sunstroke and prostration from the heat were reported yesterday and to-day than are usual in the warmest days of midsummer. John Morrison, a citizen of Sharpsburg, was overcome with the heat this morning and died. Stephen Felman, an employe of the Carnegie Homestead mill, was overcome while at work yesterday, and died during the night. The workmen employed in the iron mills suffered greatly, and a number have been prostrated and removed to their homes or to hospitals. Animals also suffer from the intense heat, and several valuable horses have succumbed to its effects.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—Philadelphia experienced another day of May record-breaking heat to-day. The highest point reached by the thermometer was the same as yesterday—94°—but the mean temperature to-day was 5° higher than yesterday. It was also 2° warmer at 8 o'clock to-night than it was at the same hour last evening, when the mercury marked 84°. Seventeen cases of heat prostration were reported by the police. Three victims are in a serious condition.

CHICAGO, May 31.—The intense heat which prevailed yesterday continued to-day with undiminished vigor. At 8 A. M. the thermometer registered 82° and at noon 91°. The victims of the heat reported were: Mrs. Mary Arndt, died at 9 A. M.; William Mangan, teamster, fell from his wagon and under the horses' feet, badly injured about head, will die.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The mercury at 2 P. M. marked 95°, showing this to be the hottest day of the year. Four cases of sunstroke, one of them resulting fatally, were reported. John Foster, a negro, aged twenty-eight, was overcome by the heat and fell under the wheels of his wagon and was crushed to death.

COMMANDER HEYERMAN STRICKEN

A Paralytic Stroke Prostrates Him in Brooklyn, and His Retirement is Probable After an Examination.

Commander Oscar F. Heyerman, who commanded the Kearsarge when she ran on Roncador Reef, a year ago, has had a paralytic stroke at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, where he was staying with his wife and family.

The Navy Department at Washington notified him on Tuesday to go to the War College at Newport, but Secretary Herbert was informed yesterday of Heyerman's condition. The Naval Medical Board will examine into the case to-day, and it is considered probable that he will be placed on the retired list. He was much better last evening.

This officer was court-martialed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and his trial lasted several weeks, but he was exonerated, although he might, according to the testimony of some, have used more prudence while in such a dangerous locality.

May Consolidate Its Factories.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 31.—It is accepted as a fact that the General Electric Company has been offered 100 acres of land and $1,000,000 to consolidate all its factories at one place in New-Jersey. The company's engineers have reported that the saving of expenses by consolidating the factories at Lynn, Mass.; Harrisson, N. J., and in this city at some point near Philadelphia or New-York would offset the loss which would result from selling their factories at the points named. The officers of the company refuse to be interviewed, but it is accepted as a fact that the company will desert this place.

A Big Mexican Contract.

A dispatch was received from the City of Mexico yesterday by Samuel Hermanos, 54 Broad Street, announcing that the Mexican Congress had approved and ratified the contract made between the Mexican Government and himself for the furnishing of $2,000,000 worth of rolling stock and equipment for the Tehuantepec Railroad, including bridges, machine shops, tugs, and lighters for the harbors, and steamships for lighthouse service.

In addition to the equipment contract the firm of Samuel Hermanos is negotiating for the improvement of the terminal harbors at Coatzacoalcos and Salina Cruz.

A New Secretary for Col. Waring.

Street-Cleaning Commissioner Waring has appointed Henry M. Blunt to succeed Mme. Carre as his private secretary, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

When Controller Fitch refused to pay Mme. Carre's salary on the ground that she was not a citizen, she agreed to remain with Col. Waring without salary.

Mme. Carre will remain in the office, it is said, as Col. Waring's confidential secretary, he paying her out of his own pocket.

The Case Realty Corporation, No. 503 Fifth Avenue, will deliver in the Murray and Lenox Hill district's first quality coal—range or furnace size—at $4.00 per ton.—Adv.

TO RUN BY ELECTRICITY

Elevated Roads Preparing to Do Away with Steam.

GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY'S PLANS

Work Involves a Complete Change of the Present Manhattan System Without Interfering with the Running of Trains.

The Manhattan Railway Company of this city is preparing to substitute electric motive power on its several lines, in place of steam, and the General Electric Company has submitted plans and estimates for the change.

The work involved in making this change will be enormous, for it will require the erection and equipment of immense power houses, the construction of a system of electric supply rails along every track for every mile of road, and, in fact, a complete abandonment of the present system. The change must be so effected that it will not interfere with the operation of a single train now in service. The expense will be between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000.

Rumors that such changes were contemplated by the management of the elevated railway system have been in circulation at intervals for more than a year. Railroad men in this country have been watching with interest the operation of the Liverpool overhead railway, in Liverpool, England. They have been waiting for a demonstration of its practicability, with the idea that if it succeeded they could adopt a similar system with a certainty that it would not be a failure.

The Intramural Railroad, at the World's Fair, in Chicago, was watched by railroad men with similar interest, and now the success of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway in Chicago, which has just been started, has determined the managers of the Manhattan Elevated Railway to adopt electricity on its roads.

A reporter for The New-York Times called upon Col. F. K. Hain, General Manager of the Manhattan Railway, and asked him for information about the proposed change.

"This is the first I have heard of it," said Col. Hain. "I know nothing about it."

The officers of the General Electric Company were able to throw light upon the subject.

"The General Electric Company," said Agent Charles T. Hughes, "has submitted estimates to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company, but no contract has been made. The General Electric Company completely equipped the Metropolitan Railway in Chicago, and is prepared to equip the Manhattan Elevated Railway with similar power houses, engines, cars, and apparatus. The work can be done so that not a train need be delayed while the work is under way, but when it is completed the entire electric system can be put into operation at once, and the steam engines retired.

"There will really be no loss on the abandoned engines, for they can be sold to other roads. They would do very well for South American railroads and for small roads in this country. It will cost nearly $3,000,000 to change the system, but this sum will be made up within a comparatively short time by the saving which it will allow in the operation. Electricity is bound to take the place of steam on elevated railroads, and the sooner the Manhattan Elevated Company realizes it the better it will be for the company."

The Metropolitan Elevated Railway in Chicago is thirteen and a half miles in length. The power station, situated on Throop Street, near Van Buren, is 300 feet long, 90 feet wide, and 78 feet high. The generating plant consists of two 1,500 kilowatt generators and two 800 kilowatt generators. Instead of a dangerous overhead trolley wire, a third rail is run along the outside of the track. This rail is raised several inches above the track, and the electric current is conducted from the station to this rail by heavy feeder cables. The motors are capable of developing 100 horse power and a speed of 20 miles an hour. Two motors are mounted upon one of the two trucks of the motor cars, one to each axle, and each car is equipped with two series—parallel controllers and two electric air compressors for air brakes.

The current is taken from the third rail by a contact shoe, which hangs from an oaken beam projecting from the side of the truck. Each motor is equipped with one shoe on each side, so that it may be operated by the cars going in either direction. Each motor car is provided with two motorman's compartments, built upon the platforms set diagonally at the opposite ends, and each compartment contains its own controller and pump. The weight of a motor car with complete equipment is 63,500 pounds, and of trailer cars, 46,000 pounds. The average speed expected is from 13 to 15 miles an hour.

It is understood that if the electric system meets with success in this city, it will be adopted by the Brooklyn elevated railroad companies.

South Carolina Registration Case.

RICHMOND, Va., May 31.—Chief Justice Fuller and Judges Simonton and Hughes sat in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here to-day, when the South Carolina registration case came up. The title of the case is W. Briggs Green, appellant, versus Lawrence P. Miller, appellee; appeal from the Circuit Court of South Carolina, interlocutory orders of Judge Goff in the registration cases. The motion on behalf of the State of South Carolina to docket and advance the case was argued by William A. Barber, Attorney General of South Carolina, and Edward McCrary, for appellant, and Henry N. O'Bear for appellee, resisting the motion. It was held unanimously that this court had jurisdiction. The case was ordered docketed and a day for argument to be fixed. After this matter has been disposed of, Judge Goff took the place of Judge Simonton on the bench.

The court this afternoon fixed June 6 next as the time for hearing argument on the appeal.

Judge Goff has entered an order so modifying his decision in the case as to permit the registration to proceed Monday.

Gold Reserve $99,048,872.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The gold reserve to-day is $99,048,872. This is higher than it has been any previous time since Dec. 15, 1894. The reserve on that day dropped from $101,303,810 to $96,751,427, and continued to drop until Feb. 12, when it stood at $41,340,181. With the first payment by the syndicate which bought the bonds, the reserve began to climb up, and it has continued climbing ever since.

The Ericsson Has Been Repaired.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., May 31.—The torpedo boat Ericsson will be launched next Tuesday from the shipyard, where it has been since it was hauled out for the repair of damages sustained last Fall, when it attempted the trial runs unsuccessfully.

The two broken cylinders have been replaced, and after the vessel is floated considerable work remains to be done. There is no telling when it will get a speed trial, but it will probably be during June.

THE PRESIDENT HAS NOT SPOKEN

He Has Given No Intimation as to His Choice of a Successor to Mr. Gresham—Mr. Uhl's Name Mentioned.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—There has been considerable speculation to-day about the Secretary of State, without anything authoritative. The President and the members of his Cabinet, except Secretaries Carlisle and Morton, reached Washington at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Cleveland drove out to Woodley this evening. A member of the President's party said to the correspondent of The New-York Times this evening that, in his opinion, the President had not devoted any time to the consideration of the question of Mr. Gresham's successor. "He did not mention the subject while on the train," this gentleman added, "and I am confident that he has not thought much about it."

On the way to Chicago Mr. Cleveland spent much time in the car which Mrs. Gresham occupied, and talked with her about her distinguished husband. Mrs. Gresham regained much of her composure during the journey, but was still quite weak when the time came to proceed to the cemetery. Mr. Cleveland's regard for her late husband was made known to her in many ways.

On his return trip, the President frequently brought up the subject of Mr. Gresham's remarkable career. Now that he is back in Washington, the President may expect to receive many suggestions regarding the position at his disposal. The friends of several statesmen are already displaying activity. One who stands close to the Administration said this evening that he would not be surprised to see Mr. Cleveland depart for Gray Gables in a few days without referring to the question.

Mr. Uhl is Acting Secretary, and under the law the President is not required to hurry. There is an impression here that Mr. Uhl stands a better chance of being installed permanently in the position he now occupies than some of the persons whose names have been mentioned since Monday. This is based on the fact that since Mr. Gresham's fatal illness began Mr. Uhl has attended all the Cabinet meetings and been thrown much in the President's society, and that the latter has apparently grown to like him very much.

The mention of Mr. Whitney's name in connection with the portfolio of State has been received here with much satisfaction. A prominent officer of the Government, who knows that Mr. Whitney declined to accept a position in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet early in 1893, said to-night that he did not believe that Mr. Whitney would care to take up the burden laid down by Mr. Gresham. This officer added that Mr. Whitney would make an ideal Secretary. The reports connecting the names of Ambassadors Bayard and Eustis and Don M. Dickinson of Detroit with the office are treated as purely warm weather gossip, as is the talk about Mr. Olney being transferred to the Department of State and Secretary Smith taking his place. Members of the Administration say they do not see how good could result from such a shifting of places.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL ACCIDENT

An Engine Drawing an Excursion Party Crashes into a Ereight Train—Engineer and Fireman Injured.

A collision occurred on the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad, near High Bridge, late Thursday evening, and two men were injured.

An excursion train filled with passengers was returning from Pocantico Hill, above Tarrytown, on the New-York and Northern Railroad. When near High Bridge it was switched to a side track to make way for a standing freight train. The rear wheels of the engine did not take the switch, and the cab of the engine struck the freight train. The cab was demolished and the engineer and firemen were hurt.

Traffic was stopped and the excursionists had to remain there two hours. An engine and car were sent from the Grand Central Station, and the injured men were brought into the city. So were several passengers, who insisted on returning.

Another train was sent to the scene of the accident about midnight, and the stalled excursionists were brought to the city.

The party was composed of members of St. Agnes's Church, in this city, and they went to Pocantico Hill to attend a picnic given there by their former pastor, the Rev. Father Sheehan, now of that place.

GREENHUT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME

He Tries to Evade the Officers of the United States Court.

CHICAGO, May 31.—Citations were served this afternoon on Joseph B. Greenhut, Peter J. Hennessy, and Nelson Morris to appear before Master in Chancery Booth to-morrow morning and submit to an examination in regard to Whisky Trust affairs. Ex-President Greenhut returned to this city from New-York this morning. The officers of the United States court immediately began a search for him. At 4:30 o'clock they found him at the Great Northern Hotel. In returning the subpoena the officer reported that Greenhut was registered under the name of Miller and assigned to Room No. 42.

The order permitting Master in Chancery Booth to subpoena any persons formerly connected with or now in the employ of the trust was granted by Judge Showalter ten days ago and suppressed in the hope that service could be had on those wanted immediately, it being expected that Greenhut would not voluntarily put himself in the way of service. Hennessy and Morris accepted service.

The ex-officers subpoenaed to-day will be examined on the subject of the books and papers of the trust as they were during their régime, and an effort made to elicit those facts which the experts failed to thoroughly understand on account of the difficulties thrown in their way. It is expected that they will be asked to explain some of the queer entries found in the books and to account for discrepancies hitherto totally unaccounted for.

Hyde Prize Speakers at Amherst.

AMHERT, Mass., May 31.—At a preliminary contest held to-day the following members of the senior class of Amherst College were appointed for excellence of orations and of their delivery to speak at the Hyde Prize Exhibition in Oratory, Tuesday evening, June 25, Commencement Week: Edwin J. Bishop, Samuel Paul Morris, Simmons Bryant, Cambridge, Mass.; Kimball T. Colby, Methuen, Mass.; Henry Y. Noyes, Jr., Rochester, N. Y.; Alfred Roemer, New-York City; Jay Y. Stocking, Lisbon Centre, N. Y. A prize of $100 is given to the speaker who excels in both the composition and delivery of his oration.

Copious Rains in Western States.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—Telegraphic advices from over fifty points in Southern Iowa, Eastern Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, Indian Territory, and Northern Texas, state that a heavy rain has fallen in those sections during the last twenty-four hours. In some places it was the first rainfall in over six weeks, and has been of incalculable benefit to crops of all kinds. In Southern Illinois and Indiana the drought remains unbroken, and a scorching hot wind has done great damage to wheat, oats, and corn. Unless rain falls soon the crops in this portion of the States of Indiana and Illinois will be a total failure.

Mrs. MacIvor a School Inspector.

Mayor Strong yesterday appointed Mrs. Dr. Abbie Hamilton MacIvor of 675 East One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street a School Inspector.

She was recommended by President Hunter of the Normal College and ex-Commissioner McClave. She was a teacher of natural science in the Normal College before she took up the study of medicine. Her husband is Major Gen. MacIvor. She went to the City Hall yesterday, and Mayor Strong administered the oath of office.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best, perfectly pure, highly concentrated.—Adv.

JUSTICE BARRETT FAINTS

Overcome by Heat at Inspector McLaughlin's Trial.

SOON REVIVED BY COURT ATTENDANTS

Eleven Jurors Now in the Box—Three Challenges Left to the Prosecution—Day and Night Sessions.

Justice Barrett was overcome by the heat at 9:30 o'clock last night, and fell fainting from his chair, while presiding at the trial of Police Inspector William McLaughlin, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

There was immediately intense excitement in the courtroom, and the lawyers and attendants ran hither and thither trying to find restoratives.

The stenographer had a bottle of salts in his desk, but he was unable to get it, his key not fitting the lock, until a lawyer produced a key that opened the drawer. Lawyers Fox and Friend then applied the salts to Justice Barrett. Another lawyer wanted to bathe Justice Barrett's head with cold water, but he found that the ice cooler was empty.

Justice Barrett revived in a few minutes, and was able to continue the session of the court an hour longer.

The fainting of the Justice was due to the stifling atmosphere of the courtroom. For some reason the windows had been kept closed all day, and the air was so hot and foul that it was difficult to breathe in it, and yet no one was considerate enough to open the windows until Justice Barrett was overcome by the heat. All the windows were then thrown open and fresh air was admitted into the room for the first time in the entire day.

There were eleven jurors in the box when the court adjourned at 10:30 o'clock last evening. Just before adjournment the prosecution peremptorily challenged Juror No. 8, Joseph Haydock. Jurors Nos. 6 and 7, Royal L. Wolcott of 118 East Thirteenth Street, and Julius Ponce de Leon of 40 Broadway, were then sworn in.

Both sides hope to get the twelfth juror this morning.

A new panel of 200 talesmen was on hand when the court opened yesterday morning. Their examination was begun promptly, and within fifteen minutes three had been excused from jury duty. The first man accepted was Henry F. Farrington of 55 West One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

"Do you belong to any organization, political or otherwise?" asked Mr. Fox.

"Yes, Sir; I do," replied the talesman.

"What are they?"

"I am a member of the Christian Endeavor Society."

Mr. Farrington also said he belonged to the Royal Arcanum. He had read the newspaper accounts of the first trial, and had formed an opinion about the case. Mr. Farrington, who is a clerk in Arnold & Constable's dry goods store, proved acceptable to both sides, and took the twelfth seat in the box. The box was now full for the fifth time.

Juror No. 5, John C. Weaver, a contractor, of Boston Road, near Woodruff Avenue, was then sworn in, but Juror No. 6, William J. Wallace, of 2,361 Morris Avenue, was peremptorily challenged by the defense, and left the box. That was the last challenge left to the defense, while the prosecution has three remaining.

The entire afternoon was wasted in a further effort to find a juror to fill the twelfth seat, but all the talesmen examined were deemed incompetent for one reason or another, and at 6:30 o'clock the court adjourned until 8:15. At the latter hour the session was resumed.

John E. Trimble, a plumber, told Mr. Fox that he has several friends on the police force. He said that the knows very little of the evidence brought out at the Lexow committee's investigation. He did not read the newspaper reports at the time.

"Why didn't you?"

"I didn't take any interest in the investigation," Mr. Trimble said.

He said that he had not read about the first trial of Inspector McLaughlin, because he took no interest in it. He did not care whether the Inspector was guilty or not.

After a few

SET FIRES FOR PROFIT

Some Men of Prominence Are Said to be Implicated.

AN ORGANIZED GANG, SAYS MR. DAVIS

Fire Marshal Has One Person Arraigned--Assistant District Attorney Declares Startling Facts Will Come Out.

Fire Marshal James Mitchel arraigned Mark Schoenholz, thirty-five years old, of 142 Lewis Street, before Police Justice Ryan, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday. He believes Schoenholz to be one of the worst firebugs in the country.

The Marshal had an affidavit prepared, which he submitted as evidence to hold the defendant. This affidavit set forth that the prisoner, Harris Deitsch, one Rosenbloom, and Morris Weiner, of 285 East Fourth Street, entered into a conspiracy on or about Jan. 1 to burn the apartment house in which three of the alleged conspirators lived, 285 East Fourth Street.

The arrangements were made, as alleged, in the apartment of Weiner, on the top floor. Schoenholz was deputized to set the fire on Jan. 3, in the apartment of Deitsch, on the second floor. For this he was to receive $40, of which $20 was paid by Deitsch, according to the sworn statement.

To the affidavit was appended the corroborative affidavit of Morris Weiner, one of the conspirators. Weiner said that, on the evening of Jan. 3, at 9 o'clock, he saw Schoenholz enter the building, carrying a bundle that contained the inflammable material indispensable to the successful operation of a firebug. Meeting Weiner on the stairs, Schoenholz said:

"You go to your room and stay there; you'll be safe. The fire won't reach your apartments."

Rosa Selzer, at present of 108 Ludlow Street, with her husband, was in one of the apartments. She was instructed to take Deitsch's baby and leave the premises.

Weiner went to his room, and one hour and twenty minutes later, Harris Deitsch's apartments were ablaze.

Weiner said he became alarmed for fear the whole building would go, and he rushed out, and gave the alarm. The fire was extinguished with the destruction of the Deitsch apartments. A few days later, Deitsch collected $1,000 insurance from the Phoenix Company of Brooklyn.

Schoenholz, on being informed of his rights yesterday, and asked by the Judge what he had to say, replied:

"I am not guilty. I have not been permitted to communicate with my wife, nor to see an attorney. I would prefer to have the case continued until I can see my wife. Did you see me in Deitsch's place on the day of the fire?"

This question was addressed to Weiner, who was standing on the bridge beside the Fire Marshal.

"You need not answer," said Justice Ryan.

The Justice committed Schoenholz in $10,000 bail for examination on Tuesday next at 2 o'clock, when the prisoner, who had been at Police Headquarters since his arrest on May 28, was taken to the prison beneath the courtroom.

Mr. Mitchell said he had Schoenholz under surveillance for more than a year, but had not been able to weave a web of evidence strong enough to hold him until recently.

"There are others," said he, "who have figured as insurance adjusters for these firebugs, and who have furnished the brains of the combination. No, I cannot mention any names at present, but I will say that there is one man in particular about whom the meshes are being woven very closely. He stands high socially, and not a suspicion of his real character has ever entered the minds of friends and associates. He is known as a successful broker and business man. But he is known to have figured prominently in more than one fire set to collect insurance fraudulently."

Schoenholz's picture is No. 1,226 in the Rogues' Gallery, and he has been imprisoned in Europe as well as for eleven years in this country.

Harris Deitsch, after the fire, went to live at 235 Broome Street. An attorney named Gottlieb, of the firm of McKinley & Gottlieb, 119 Columbia Street, swore out a warrant for Deitsch that the police, he said, on Thursday night refused to execute. Yesterday Deitsch could not be found.

Assistant District Attorney Vernon M. Davis announced yesterday that by next Thursday he would have a most startling disclosure to make to the public of his investigations into the testimony and facts laid before him by Fire Marshal Mitchel.

As a result of these investigations, Mr. Davis will lay before the Grand Jury on Monday information that shows, he says, most conclusively that the firebug combination which was unearthed through the confession of Simon Rosenbaum, and which resulted in the conviction of Grauer, is insignificant compared to the wholesale arrests of reputable business men and merchants implicated through the latest developments. Mr. Davis said:

"I have secured evidence of the most startling character, and the developments will be most sensational. I shall lay the facts before the Grand Jury on Monday, and I expect that over a dozen indictments will result. All those implicated are business men, who now stand high in their various lines. I may say right here, that there has been evidence laid before me which points toward a firebug brotherhood—a thoroughly-organized gang of scoundrels who made much money through their operations. I cannot give you the names now, as that might thwart the ends of justice, but you can depend upon it that by Thursday next I shall be able to unfold one of the greatest schemes ever attempted in that line."

While not going into details, it was said by attaches of the District Attorney's office that among those implicated in this latest firebug scare were women, several fire underwriters, and at least one lawyer. The lawyer is alleged to have advised the firebugs in many details; the underwriters acted as go-betweens and played a most important part in defrauding the insurance companies. The women acted usually for their husbands after the latter had been burned out several times and the insurance companies refused them further insurance.

The developments in connection with the gang may aid the public in clearing up the fires in some of the upper west-side houses.

Assistant District Attorney Davis feels certain that Schoenholz worked in concert with Grauer's, Isaacs's, and Nulch's gangs. Adolph Herschkopf has made a clean breast of the whole wrongdoing, it is said. He, as alleged, was a member of Schoenholz's gang.

Graduates of Miss Brown's School.

Miss Brown's school for girls, at 713, 715, and 717 Fifth Avenue, had its annual commencement last evening in Mendelssohn Glee Club's Hall, 110 West Fortieth Street. Miss Edith Adele Koon, President of the graduating class, delivered the salutatory, and Ethel B. Ketcham the valedictory.

The other graduates were Edith Dimock, Janet Law, Florence J. Lewisohn, May Alene Pardridge, Aimine McNeely, Gertrude Grace, Annie M. Kennard, Madeleine Williams, Blanche Temple, Genevieve Clement, Harriette Wright, Louise A. S. Spies, Louise Ely Bullon, Grace Stafford Chamberlain, Marie D. Conde, Mabel Cox, Ellen Obon Davis, Mae Haff, Reta Maxon, Grace Nichols, Esther Rounsville Payne, Lottie Ranger, Blanche Roberts Temple, and Josephine Werstein.

Workman Hurt by a Falling Stone.

Henry Jordon of 158 East Fifty-third Street, a workman employed on the annex of the Metropolitan Insurance Company, in Twenty-fourth Street, near Madison Avenue, was seriously injured yesterday at noon by a falling cube of stone. He was removed to the New-York Hospital in an ambulance, where, it was said that his recovery was problematical.

Jordon was seated in the cellar of the structure eating his dinner, in company with a number of fellow-workmen, when the stone, which had been raised by the derrick to the fourth floor, broke from the iron hooks and fell, crashing though a number of heavy planks and timbers, striking Jordon in the back.

The Spanish Minister's Wife Arrives.

On the steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., which arrived last night from Genoa and Gibraltar, was Adela Dupuy de Lôme, the wife of the Spanish Minister. Others on the vessel were J. L. M. Curry, J. H. Merritt, and W. A. Wilde.

That Tired Feeling

Prevails with its most enervating and discouraging effect in Spring and early Summer, when the days grow warmer and the toning effect of the cold air is gone. Hood's Sarsaparilla speedily overcomes "That Tired Feeling," whether caused by change of climate, season, or life, by overwork or illness, and imparts that feeling of strength and self-confidence which is comforting and satisfying. It also cures sick headache, biliousness, indigestion, and dyspepsia.

"I have used Hood's Sarsaparilla for several months and my health is much improved. I do not have that tired, languid feeling. No other medicine ever did me so much good." MRS. J. E. WILSON, 363 Congress St., New-Haven, Conn.

"I had dyspepsia and was all run down. I took five bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it made me a well man. I have taken two bottles every Spring since then and have kept myself in good health." JAMES R. KNOX, 164 Main St., Cambridgeport, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier
Prominently in the Public Eye To-day.

SUICIDE OF MISS ELSIE COLMAN

Shot Herself in the Head — No Cause Known for the Act—She was Engaged to be Married.

DUNKIRK, N. Y., May 31.—Miss Elsie Colman committed suicide last night. She was twenty-one years old and in possession of wealth inherited from her father, who was a successful banker. Since the death of her parents, Miss Colman has lived with her aunt, Mrs. S. J. Gifford.

Miss Colman was betrothed to Percy McClellan of Harrisburg, Penn., who was a member of the Forestry Commission under Gov. Patterson. Yesterday, it is said, she sent an invitation to Mr. McClellan to visit her June 6, so as to be present at an entertainment in which she was to take part for the benefit of the Dunkirk Library. She became acquainted with Mr. McClellan two years ago at President Cleveland's inaugural ball, while she was spending the season with her aunt, Mrs. Kaufman, wife of Rudolph Kaufman of The Washington Star. ton Star.

Her family relations were of the best, and all the details of her home life and social environment seemed conducive to happiness. Last evening, with her sister and a gentleman, she attended the rehearsal for the entertainment of June 6. Upon returning home she sat for a few minutes with the others upon the veranda, and then excused herself, saying her head ached, and that she would retire.

She went into her aunt's sitting room upstairs and bade her and her uncle goodnight. About five minutes afterward the family were startled by the report of a pistol. Miss Colman was found to be dead on her bed, with a bullet-hole through her right temple. The weapon lay by her head.

The family cannot account for the revolver being in her possession. None of them has ever seen it before. It was a new one. This seemed to indicate premeditation. But no other circumstances have been developed that sustain that theory. Miss Colman had suffered somewhat from headaches and a stomach trouble, for which she had taken large doses of antipyrine. It is thought that this may have temporarily affected her mind.

London's Telegraphs.

In former years the combined telegraph companies in London dealt with something like 10,000 messages a day in their several metropolitan offices. Today the number dealt with by the Post Office in its central office is 112,000, or more than eleven times as many, exclusive of news for the press, which, on a busy night, may reach half a million of words, or more than 200 columns of, say, The Standard newspaper. The number of ordinary messages is that for an average day; but there are many days in the year when, from a strange variety of causes, the number is greatly exceeded.

A big race, where either horses or boats are engaged, a thick fog, a royal wedding, a coming bank holiday, an increase in the bank rate, (so much to be desired in those days) or a "smash-up" in the City will each and all lead to a large increase in telegraphy. Thus the Cup day at Goodwood last year produced a total of more than 137,000 telegrams through the central office, while the foggy Christmas Eve of 1891 gave a total of more than 140,000. Again, the day previous to the royal wedding of 1893 witnessed the arrival and dispatch of 140,570 telegrams at and from the central office, while the record was fairly broken on the Friday preceding the August bank holiday of last year, when the number exceeded 145,000. From this it would appear that John Bull is most lavish in the matter of telegrams when he is "on pleasure bent."—The Gentleman's Magazine.

The Dispersion of Carp.

The mode of dispersion of the carps over three parts of the globe throws some light upon the migration and limitations of animals in general. The cyprinoids are in type a peculiarly fresh-water race—that, in fact, is their raison d'être, the true secret of their success; they are exactly adapted in form and structure to a fresh-water existence. But they hate the sea, as might naturally be expected from so pond-haunting and river-loving a family, and though the true carp can manage to exist even in the brackish water of the Caspian, not one member of the family has ever yet accommodated itself to a truly marine existence. Hence the ocean forms a complete barrier to the progress of the race.

No species of this vast group has ever succeeded in getting across from Asia to Australia; for Australia has been shown by Mr. Alfred Russel Wallace to have been separated by a deep-sea belt from the whole of Asia ever since the remote period when the chalk was laid down on the rolling floor of the secondary oceans. On the other hand, the carps could easily diffuse themselves over the whole of Asia; for the rivers which radiate in every direction from the central uplands serve them as ready-made highways. It would also be easy for them, with the Caspian as base, to overrun the eastern and central plains of Europe, by means of the Volga, the Danube, the Rhine, and other waterways.—The Cornhill Magazine.

An Advertisemnet of Pope.

One has heard a good deal at different times about the quarrels of authors, but perhaps not many living persons have seen the following advertisement, which the author of "Essay on Man" inserted in The Daily Post of June 14, 1728: "Whereas, there has been a scandalous paper cried about the streets under the title of 'A Popp upon Pope,' insinuating that I was whipped in Ham-walks on Thursday last: This is to give notice that I did not stir out of my house at Twickenham, and that the same is a malicious and ill grounded report.—Alexander Pope."

Poor Pope, who said his life was one long disease, was justifiably angry on this occasion, though one cannot excuse some of his other bursts of temper.—Chambers's Journal.

Out of sorts

—and no wonder. Think of the condition of those poor women who have to wash clothes and clean house in the old-fashioned way. They're tired, vexed, discouraged, out of sorts, with aching backs and aching hearts.

They must be out of their wits. Why don't they use **Pearline?** That is what **every** woman who values her health and strength is coming to. And they're coming to it now, faster than ever. Every day, **Pearline's** fame grows and its patrons increase in number. Hundreds of millions of packages have been used by bright women who want to make washing easy. 481

MILLIONS NOW USE PEARLINE

LIGHTNING DESTROYS A BARK

The Carrie E. Long Wrecked Near the Bahamas—Her Captain, Mate, and Two Sailors Lose Their Lives.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—A cablegram from Havana was received here to-day reporting the loss of the bulk oil-carrying bark Carrie E. Long, from Philadelphia for Havana, by being struck by lightning near the Bahama Islands, and the death of the Captain, mate, and two sailors.

The Long left here on May 6, with 147,192 gallons of crude petroleum. The oil was shipped by Ala Miralla & Co. of New-York. The date upon which the vessel was struck by lightning is not given. The cablegram was from Capt. Rice of the bark Havana, a sister ship of the Long, which arrived at Havana yesterday. In the cablegram Capt. Rice stated that the Long had been struck by lightning near the Bahama Islands and totally destroyed; that Capt. Henry Rolf, master of the Long; Charles Essperg, first mate, and two seamen had been killed, and that the others of the crew had been taken off Gun Cay Island by the Havana.

Gun Cay Island is a small coral islet among the Bahamas. It is supposed that Capt. Rolf and the other men were killed by the lightning that destroyed the ship, and that the others took to the boats and landed on the island.

Capt. Rolf was a resident of Bayonne, N. J., where he leaves a wife and child. Charles Essperg, who was killed, was first mate; W. Stanley, second mate, and L. Iverson, steward of the bark.

The bark's crew numbered, exclusive of the officers, ten men. J. B. Hamill & Co., ship brokers, of this city, represented Ala Miralla & Co. and the owners of the vessel. The bark was owned by W. D. Munson of New-York, and was built in Stockton, Me., in 1866. She was 138½ feet long, 30 feet beam, and 17 feet draught.

AN UNKNOWN SWIMMER DROWNED

He Left Two Dogs and His Clothes at Foot of East Eighty-second Street.

An unknown man went in swimming in the East River, between Eighty-second and Eighty-third Streets, last night about 10 o'clock, leaving on the shore a white bull terrier and a small black dog. The bull terrier was tied near the man's clothes.

Tommy Walsh, fourteen years old, of 167 East Eighty-fifth Street, and William Walker of 176 East Eighty-fifth Street were playing in the vicinity and saw the man swimming. Suddenly the man threw up his hands, tried to cry out, and then sank twice. The boys ran to Eighty-third Street and Avenue B and told a policeman that a man was drowning. The policeman hurried to the spot, but the man was not in sight.

The little black dog had plunged into the river and was swimming around looking for its master. After a few minutes' search for the body, the policeman took the clothes, the bull pup, and the two boys to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station and reported the case.

The identity of the swimmer could not be discovered. The clothes consisted of a gray suit of underwear, a pair of brown socks, a pair of embroidered slippers, and black cloth trousers. There was nothing in the pockets except a briarwood pipe, a package of tobacco, and a box of matches.

Worth Liked to Dress Americans.

There are quantities of very respectable women in Paris who don't spend more than £80 a year on their toilet, and who, for that sort of type, really don't look bad. But you mean, of course, the women who come to me, who are of a different class. Well, they get through anything you like, from a minimum of £400 to a maximum of £4,000. I know several women who reach £4,000 on an average; not every year the same sum—sometimes more, sometimes less. Why, some of them—especially Russians—get through £150 a year for shoes alone, without counting boots.

"Are the Russians more extravagant than all the others?"

"It doesn't run in nations, exactly. Often it's a Russian, as I say, or it's an American. Sometimes it's a Peruvian or a Chilean; sometimes, even, it's a French woman, though the French are usually rather careful; economy is in the blood, you know. Here and there a Spaniard or a Southern Italian may turn prodigal, or people of some of the outlying races. But rarely does an Englishwoman get really wasteful, and I have not known a single case of a German reaching any such amount as I am talking of. Some of the Americans are great spenders; all of them (all of them that I see, I mean,) love dress, even if they are not extravagant over it. And I like to dress them, for, as I say occasionally, 'they have faith, figures, and francs,'—faith to believe in me, figures that I can put into shape, francs to pay my bills. Yes, I like to dress Americans."—Blackwood's Magazine.

Fifteen Millions for Eggs.

In a single photographic establishment in England 2,000,000 eggs are used every year; while the number in calico printing, leather dressing, and, we believe, bookbinding processes must almost exceed the number used as food. How are the wants of Britain supplied? Our eggs are not manufactured, as an ingenious myth some years ago affirmed was the case. The simple explanation is that they are imported.

The extent to which they are brought across the sea is shown by the fact that last year we paid £3,000,000 to foreign farmers for eggs, every pound of which might have remained at home for the British agriculturist's benefit. An annual outlay of £3,000,000 means that the eggs for which this was paid must have come into our ports at the rate of more than 3,250,000 on every working day. To this branch of the British commissariat France contributes most largely, Germany and Belgium coming next.—All the Year Round.

MR. HILL ON BIMETALLISM

He Criticises the Utterances of Senator Sherman.

WOULD URGE INTERNATIONAL ACTION

He Thinks the Greenbacks Should Be Retired and No More Silver Be Purchased by the Treasury.

ALBANY, May 31.—"I have carefully perused Senator Sherman's Zanesville speech on silver," said Senator Hill to-day. "If an Ohio Democrat had made the speech, there would have been condemnation all along the Republican line.

"The implication startled me that there are, in a prosperous State like Ohio, Republican voters who wish to degrade our dollar standard, repudiate one-half our public debt, and pay their debts in cheaper money than they promised to pay." I have not met such voters in New-York.

"It is difficult for me to believe that a majority in any American State, or in any American Congress, will vote to create a new dollar merely in order that thereby debtors may evade the payment of one-half, one-quarter, or any percentage of what they owe and have promised. That would be worse and more indefensible than the creation in 1862, by Senator Sherman's party, of the full legal-tender greenback dollar. Then the country was in the agony of civil war, but now there is profound peace.

"Until I read the latest legal-tender decision in 1883 by a Republican Supreme Court, in Juillard's case, I did not think that our highest judicial tribunal could tolerate such repudiation of private contracts by a degradation of our legal-tender dollar. It had not been attempted in our history till 1862. Whether our standard dollar was silver or gold, or both, it was, from 1792 to 1862, an honest standard, an undegraded standard. During those seventy years nobody loaning dollars felt it necessary in note or bond, as now, to describe the dollars of payment as 'gold dollars of present weight and fineness.' Not till 1862 did Congress begin to force the circulation of degraded dollars by imparting to them a full legal-tender faculty.

"The failure of Congress in 1834 to adopt the European international coining ratio of 15½ undervalued silver and expelled it, so that, in order to keep in the country minor silver, the law of 1853 authorized the coinage of small under-weighted silver pieces, but they were not a full legal tender. That Senator Sherman describes as proper and true bimetallism. I deny it. It was compulsory Treasury silver purchasing and coining, like the Bland-Allison statute of 1878, and his own statute of 1890, which differed in no substantial aspect from the law of 1853, excepting that those of 1878 and 1890 coined dollars, (not minor silver, as did that of 1853,) and made them a full legal tender.

"Senator Sherman said at Zanesville what was news to me, that 'for fourteen years after the resumption of specie payment, while the Republican Party was in power, we had gold, silver, and paper money passing current in all parts of the commercial world.' I had never known that from 1880 till 1884, when Cleveland came in, our silver dollars and greenback dollars were exportable, like our gold dollars. One of my objections to our present Government having taken full legal-tender silver and greenback dollars is that they are not exportable.

"I would exterminate forever the greenback dollars, which, by the endless redemption chain, make the chiefest of four existing currency woes. I would, by international bimetallism, by free bimetallic coinage on a ratio of 15½, and not by Senator Sherman's bastard bimetallism exemplified in his law of 1890, now repealed, lift our standard silver dollar into a world-wide parity with our gold dollars. I would thereby put an end to the degradation of any coined dollar of ours. I would not have, as now, one ratio, which is 16, for our silver dollars, and a higher ratio, as now, for our minor silver. I object to Senator Sherman's misdescription of the bimetallism of 1792, which, on an international ratio of 15½, I advocate.

"We have suspended the compulsory Treasury purchasing of silver and coining of silver dollars. I urged it in the interest of international bimetallism. The suspension is steadily working in Europe to that end. It has persuaded Bismarck! Could I have my wish, I would not have the Treasury purchase another ounce of silver or coin another silver dollar under existing conditions, till the possibility of international bimetallism, on a ratio of 15½, has been fairly tested by the whole power of the United States, exerted earnestly and in good faith by their Congress, their President and Cabinet, their Secretary of State, their diplomatic and consular agents everywhere!"

A SOUTHERNER ON SILVER.

Judge Aldredge Says Free Coinage Will Not Bring It to Par.

Judge George N. Aldredge, a prominent Southerner, has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a letter in which he says:

"In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth. From His omnipotent hand were flung the countless worlds that people space. Out of nothing He created all things. But we have no record that Jehovah ever delegated this creative power to mortal men. When I was a barefooted boy (and I was generally in that condition of unbridled liberty) I read a remarkable story of one Aladdin and a certain lamp. He would rub that wonderful lamp and create things. I resolved that I would get one of those lamps at any and all cost. As I grew older I found the story was a 'fake' and that my youthful confiding nature had been grossly imposed upon.

"The Populist and popularly inclined Democrats now tell us this lost creative art has been recovered; that Uncle Sam is now in possession of the secret which has hitherto eluded the grasp of the alchemists, sages, and philosophers of all ages; that Congress, by legal enactment, can create value. 'Be it enacted that a fifty-cent piece of silver shall be worth $1.' This is the very ecstasy of madness.

"They tell us that free coinage of silver in unlimited amounts will create demand for silver and bring it to par. No sane, well-informed man believes that statement. Demand means what the world wants. That we, by giving the world heroic doses of that which it does not want and will not take, can create hunger for that thing is simply childish twaddle. They say if the Government bought sheep, sheep would rise in value. If the Government needed sheep, this result would follow. But suppose the Government did not need sheep, and could not sell mutton, and was simply buying to affect prices, what would be the result? The District of Columbia would soon be a sheepfold with no outlet, and the fictitious demand thus created would react upon the Government and sheep raisers and ruin both.

"The United States has on hand about $500,000,000 of silver which it is anxious to put its stamp on and get rid of, but it cannot because there is no demand for it. This 16 to 1 flat silver movement is a conspiracy between silver-mine owners, repudiators, ignorance, and prejudice to debauch our money and dishonor our people, and the demagogue is riding the movement, callous of his country's fate.

"They tell us that the coined silver of the world would not come to us. Grant it. But our 100 per cent. bonus would bring to us all the products of the mines of the world and invite the capital of the world to enter the field and give us the full benefit of our remarkable business venture. They tell us we must have a double standerd, two measures. If they are the same, we need but one. A man might as well have two thermometers, one registering 90° in the shade and the other scouting around in the neighborhood of zero. He would not know whether to put on an overcoat or grab a fan."

Gov. Stone Gets Excited.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 31.—In answer to a direct question as to his position on the propriety of holding a State Convention of Democrats to consider the silver question, Gov. Stone telegraphed the following reply:

"You know already I favor free coinage and a convention this Summer. Give the people a chance to speak. For Heaven's sake, do not deny them the privilege of a hearing. Spare them, at least, the tyranny of being gagged."

Silver Men Want All or Nothing.

DENVER, Col., May 31.—Ex-Congressman Richard P. Bland has returned from his tour of the State. He said to a reporter to-day: "All the political clubs are discussing the silver question, and it will be the only issue in the next campaign. Everything else will be laid to one side. There will be no half-way work. People don't want it. It will be all or nothing."

THE
PRICE OF SILVER

is still fluctuating among the lowest figures it has ever reached, and to meet this depression we have within the past month again revised the prices of our *entire* stock of Sterling Silverware.

Our patrons are assured of always securing immediate advantages of any fluctuations in their favor in the values of our commodities.

TIFFANY & Co.

UNION SQUARE
NEW YORK.

TRYING TO END THE FAIR WILL CONTEST

Heirs and Executors Are Yet Unable to Agree Upon a Compromise.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—A local paper prints the following: "A few days ago Reuben N. Lloyd, leading counsel for the contesting heirs of the Fair estate, left for New-York. His departure was announced to but few, and they understood that he had gone to consult with Herman Oelrichs upon the coming contest of the will presented by Attorney Goodfellow and his fellow-executors. It is stated by a gentleman in a position to know that Mr. Lloyd went to New-York to present to the Fair heirs there two propositions looking to a settlement of the contests.

"The first proposition was one which, according to the man who tells the story, originated with Mr. Lloyd. He proposed to the executors of the first will that they withdraw that document from probate and resign, and, in lieu of their executorship, the heirs would pay each of them $100,000 in cash. This proposition was acceptable to all the executors of the will being contested except Attorney Goodfellow, who demanded $250,000, but suggested as another compromise the following proposition:

"That the contest against the will offered for probate be withdrawn and the executors be allowed to probate the will, with the understanding that all executors should resign within a year and turn the estate over to the heirs, their compensation for services to be fixed by arbitrators as the terms of the will. Mr. Lloyd, so it is said, presented both propositions to Mr. Oelrichs.

"To the first one, that of paying Goodfellow $250,000 and the other executors $100,000 each, Mr. Oelrichs objected strenuously, but he was willing to accept the second proposition, and Mr. Lloyd notified the interested parties here. The matter was on the eve of being settled when Mr. Livingston, one of the executors of the second will, interposed through his attorney, saying he would not consent to any settlement except the probating of the second will. This announcement brought negotiations to an end, and Mr. Lloyd is on his way home from New-York to see what can be done in the way of smoothing matters over."

Irresponsible Novelties.

What Dickens said, Charlotte Bronté said likewise. "You are not to suppose any of the characters in "Shirley" intended as literal portraits. It would not suit the rules of art nor of my own feelings to write in that style. We only suffer reality to suggest, never to dictate." And, as it was back to the days of Fielding, so we are told is it down to the days of Dodo. Even the misguided manufacturer of romans à clef trims and twists. M. Daudet assured Gambetta that had he really meant Numa Roumestan for him, he would have made him so like that there should have been no possibility of mistake. The mischief is that genius has a knack of making the borrowed traits twice as natural as life, till the average man recognizes the likeness a mile off. And then the differences which the author emphasizes in order to prove that the picture is no portrait serve only to aggravate the libel.

It is easy enough for criticism to discriminate how much in Skimpole is Leigh Hunt, and how much not; but, unfortuately, the general public is not critical, and the result has been that Dickens did his friend a more lasting injury than did all his enemies from the "fat Adonis of forty" downward. Seeing that Micawber was drawn from Dickens's own father, and Mrs. Nickleby from his mother, it is little wonder that the novelist could not restrain himself to spare his friends.—Macmillan's Magazine.

Exhibit of the Riverside Schools.

The annual exhibit of sewing and cooking of the schools of the Riverside Association was held all day yesterday at 259 West Sixty-ninth Street. There are seventy girls in the schools.

The first prize, a book on cooking, was awarded to Ada Roberts, twelve years old, for the best exhibit of sewing. Three other prizes of books were given to Mamie Bowen, eleven years old; Mamie Bauer, ten years old, and Bessie Van Wart, twelve years old.

At a reception held in the evening the young cooks entertained their parents and friends and treated them to a supper cooked by themselves.

Her Skull Fractured by a Stone.

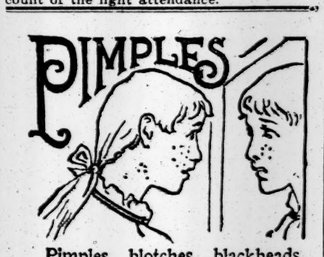
Jennie Astor, nineteen years old, of 532 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, when about to board a Graham Avenue car at Ten Eyck Street, yesterday, was struck on the head by a stone thrown by a boy named Decker, five years old, who lives in Maujer Street, and her skull was fractured.

Post Office Thieves Caught.

Two Post Office thieves, whose names were not divulged, were arraigned before United States Commissioner Shields by Post Office Inspector Ashe yesterday afternoon, and were remanded until Friday. Inspector Ashe says the capture of the two men will lead to the arrest of several others.

Methodist Social Union Dinner.

The last dinner of the season of the Methodist Social Union was held last evening at the St. Denis Hotel. The business meeting which was to have been held after the dinner was postponed until next Fall on account of the light attendance.



Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, prevented by **Cuticura Soap,** the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet and nursery. The only preventive of pimples, because the only preventive of inflammation of the pores.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERY & SONS, 1, King-Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORP., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

SIX MORE MEN PICKED UP

One of the Colima's Rafts Found with People Aboard.

OTHER PASSENGERS MAY BE SAVED

But All the Women Were Drowned—They Were In Their Cabins and Had No Chance to Leave the Ship.

COLIMA, Mexico, May 31.—Six more survivors of the steamer Colima have reached here. They are John Thornton and J. F. Childbred of Seattle, Lewis Peters and Vindor, and the Seamen Gonzales and Fred Johnson. They got ashore on a raft, from which three seamen were lost.

Another raft with five persons was seen near San Telmo. Its fate is unknown. The women and children were all in the staterooms, and all went down with the steamer.

The survivors saw Purser Wafer, in a well-manned boat, pulling away from the sinking steamer toward shore. It is supposed that this boat is still afloat.

The men who loaded the Colima say that the killing of Capt. Taylor, First Officer Griffith, and the chief engineer was probably due to lumber, which was loaded on the deck of the vessel. There were several thousand feet of heavy lumber on the deck tied with ropes to the bulwarks. In the storm the wind probably wrenched the lumber loose from its fastenings and it then swept the decks, killing the officers named. There was also a small amount of giant powder in the magazine of the vessel, but the chances are that it was not discharged, even by a heavy concussion before the vessel sank.

On investigation it may be proved that a submarine earthquake caused the Colima's destruction. The sea was perfectly calm. Taking into consideration all the peculiar circumstances of the wreck, a marine volcano may have suddenly disturbed the usual placidity of the South Mexican Ocean and ingulfed the ship in the most unexpected manner. She may have dipped to the roll of a heavy surge and shaken her masts loose. A tottering spar, pernaps, fell and struck Capt. Taylor and his aides. The Colima had no yards, and only a sudden and violent wrench could have caused her well-stayed masts to come crashing to the deck.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—This morning, in view of the discouraging dispatches that had been received concerning the loss of life by the Colima disaster, there was little hope held out for the safety of the missing passengers. Those whose spirits were made buoyant yesterday upon the receipt of Mr. Brewer's dispatch, reluctantly concluded that they would hear nothing further from relatives and friends.

Mrs. O. H. Cushing, mother of the two young men who were passenger aboard the Colima, however, received the following message from her son:

"Mazatlan, May 30, (via Galveston.)

"Am here, returning on San Juan.

"C. H. CUSHING."

The telegram indicates that he knows nothing concerning his brother's safety, and, simply sent the message as a means of relieving his mother's anxiety to some extent.

It is evident that the San Juan has made careful search at the scene of the disaster, and has proceeded in her course with those whom she picked up on the 28th. It may be that she picked up others. She will not get here until June 11 or 12.

Following closely in her wake is the steamer Colon, which ought to have touched at Acapulco some time this morning. There is a bare chance of her picking up a boat or raft. Outside of the Pacific Mail officials, Mr. Cushing, Sr., is the only one who still has any hope for the safety of the passengers not yet reported. He thinks that possibly his missing son Gerald may be among those who were reported yesterday as having come ashore in a small boat, and whose names the steamship company has been trying to obtain. He also has hopes of hearing from the boat which was reported as having left the Colima's side in charge of Freight Clerk Wafer.

There is some anxiety displayed among shipping men concerning the safety of the American schooner Hayes, which was reported yesterday as having been caught in the heavy swell which the Colima encountered. From advices received here, it would appear that the schooner was to have left Manzanilla for a small port south of there Tuesday, which would indicate that she was at Manzanilla at the time the Colima went down. Other dispatches make it appear that she was in the swell about the same time as the Colima, and therefore there is a possibility of her having departed from Manzanilla earlier than expected.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The State Department had a telegram from the American Consul at Mazatlan, Wednesday night, announcing the reported wreck of the Colima, and stating that there were about $500,000 of American interests on the vessel, and that 170 lives were reported lost. Assistant Secretary of State Rockhill immediately cabled the United States Consuls at Acapulco and Mazatlan to do everything in their power to help the sufferers. These instructions are very broad, and under them our Consuls can charter a vessel to help the shipwrecked Americans, and incur any reasonable expense to help them.

CITY OF MEXICO, May 31.—The Mexican Government has sent the frigate Oaxaca to the wreck, with divers. Three passengers rescued by the Romero Rudello belong to the family of S. Flor.

Prof. Harold Whiting, who was on the Colima with his wife and four children, is a brother-in-law of George S. Greene, the Chief Engineer of the Dock Department, Mrs. Greene and Mrs. Whiting being sisters. Mr. Greene believes that if any of the family had been saved he would have heard from them by this time.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 31.—C. A. Orme, who went down on the Colima, was a wealthy Englishman, a member of the Junior Constitution Club of London, and a great traveler. For six months before the disaster he lived in this city with a friend, F. S. Hutchins. He purchased his ticket for New-York in this city and went to San Francisco to take the Colima. He has a sister, Mrs. Wilson, in London.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—J. E. Roberts and wife of New-York, reported lost in the Colima disaster, were for many years residents of this city. Mr. Roberts was about seventy-five years old. He and his wife were en route to Utica. They had written to friends here that they would be with them a few weeks in June, and sail for Europe, to be absent a couple of years.

The Critic of Romances.

He has read so many books, he sees so many come and go; he has so accustomed himself to the written pages; he has endured so many plots, seen so many written dramas, made so many articles without saying what he thought; betrayed so often the cause of art in favor of his friendships and his enmities, that he reaches at last a disgust of all things, though he goes on judging, nevertheless. It needs a miracle to make that man produce real work.—Miss Wormeley's Translation of Balzac's "Lucien de Rubempre."

Mrs. Flint Convicted of Murder.

UTICA, N. Y., May 31.—Estelle A. Flint, who shot and killed her husband on Jan. 7, was found guilty to-night of murder in the second degree. The verdict was reached by the jury after being out ten hours. The defense was emotional insanity. The trial consumed two weeks, and during that time much expert testimony was introduced by both sides. The convicted woman will be sentenced to-morrow.

A Prominent Kentuckian Murdered.

VANCEBURG, Ky., May 31.—Major William Hardiman, an old and wealthy resident of Lewis County, was found dead this morning on the road leading to this city. Three rifle balls were in his body. Another rich resident of the county, who had threatened to kill the Major some day on account of an old feud, is suspected.

Juvenile Incendiaries.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 31.—The police this afternoon arrested Pearl Briddell, aged seven; John Jacobs, aged thirteen, and Arthur Jacobs, aged eight, as part of a gang who have been starting fires here of late. The Briddell boy was caught in the act of incendiarism, and he confessed and implicated the others.

A Boston Real Estate Dealer Fails.

BOSTON, May 31.—Samuel Hano, real estate dealer, of 50 Braintree Street, with residence at Newton, is insolvent. He owes about $315,000, which includes $155,000 secured by mortgages and indorsements. The unincumbered assets are 980 shares of stock of the Allston Real Estate Company.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

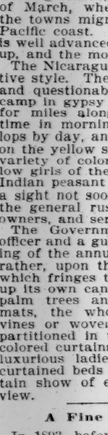
Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of
Kinney Bros
on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

"OLD CROW RYE"

costs more, the day it is made, and commands more price ever afterward, than any other brand.

It is the **Purest stimulant** in the world.



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NONE IS GENUINE

unless the word RYE is on the label, and our name on case, cork, capsule, and label.

Every barrel of RYE Whiskey made at this distillery for the past 25 years has been delivered to us.

H. B. KIRK & CO.,
69 Fulton St., N. Y.
Also Broadway and 27th St.

DANGEROUS FIRE IN A COAL MINE

A Miner's Carelessness Causes Heavy Loss at Port Bowkley, Penn.

WILKESBARRE, May 31.—A fire of a most serious nature started

NEW PUBLICATIONS

JUSTIN WINSOR ON A GREAT TOPIC

THE MISSISSIPPI BASIN. The Struggle in America between England and France—1697-1763. With Cartographical Illustrations from Contemporary Sources. By Justin Winsor. 8vo. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $4.

It is made clear in Mr. Winsor's book (an interesting successor to his recent "From Cartier to Frontenac") that one thing which contributed largely to the French failure in civilization in North America was their great desire to find something rather than to build up something. They were like the Spanish in this respect. They wanted gold mines more than they wanted tillable soil. Their leaders were more bent on discovering fortunes than on establishing colonies upon solid foundations. They were set on solving the great riddle of the Mississippi River, and spent their time sailing about in the great West. They could not get away from the idea that if they would keep on sailing up and down the great river and its tributaries, they ultimately would find something immeasurably better than what they had in sight.

The English, as soon as they landed here, settled down to live on the lands they selected. To make homes for themselves was all they had in mind for the time being. There was not a doubt that when the proper time should come, they would explore the country west of them. The English always have been explorers to be depended on to find out, sooner or later, all about "the other side of the mountain" and the secrets of the wilderness, and so it was with the English who settled along the Atlantic coast. They were bound, eventually, to find their ways into the interior. That they had the intention to explore the Western country and settle it is indicated in the claims they set up.

In one of the many interesting maps in Mr. Winsor's book we see that the French understood the English claim of possession from ocean to ocean. On this map are parallel lines, running from the Atlantic to the Pacific, indicating the boundaries of the territories claimed by Virginia, New-England, Carolina, and Georgia. But it would be time enough to take actual possession of these western lands the English held when there should cease to be elbow room along the coast. It really was not until the aggressions of the French seemed to call for notice that the English gave much attention to their sea-to-sea charters. Col. Byrd of Virginia illustrated the policy of the English when he said: "Our country has now been inhabited more than a hundred and thirty years, and still we hardly know anything of the Appalachian Mountains, which are nowhere above 250 miles from the sea."

Had the French pursued a policy like this, the political geography of America probably would be much different from what it is. They would have had our gold mines and silver mines, our Minnesota and our California, to say nothing of Kansas, Nebraska, and other States. But wealth by work and slow growth was not what they came to America for. The Frenchman of a few centuries ago was the same poor colonizer that the Frenchman of our time is proverbially admitted to be.

The one great hope the Frenchmen had was to discover an outlet into the Pacific Ocean. They implicitly believed that running out of the Mississippi or the great lakes was a waterway that led straight into the western sea. They were bound to find this waterway. Finding it, they would have a proprietary interest in a water route from Europe to India that would be a most valuable possession. They seem to have come into the belief in the existence of this ready-made Nicaragua Canal through notions evolved from the inner consciousness, but in time they got what they considered confirmation of their theories from Indians who, knowing what was wanted, were ready to give it in exchange for the French brandy, which they esteemed most highly.

Mr. Winsor has a very entertaining chapter on "Rum and Progress in the West," in which he touches lightly on the fondness of the Indian for "firewater." There was nothing an Indian would not do for the man who would make him drunk. A French Jesuit complained that an Indian would be baptized ten times a day for a pint of brandy, and certain it is the Indian would fight in any cause in the furtherance of which rum was dispensed freely. To some extent, as Mr. Winsor suggests, the contest for supremacy in the Mississippi Basin was a contest between French brandy and New-England rum. It is not to be wondered at that the red man, who, for the sake of getting drunk, did not hesitate to risk his life in battle and to violate his sense of the proprieties by being baptized with water as often as anybody made it worth his while, took kindly to the plan of earning his brandy by romancing about the waterway to the Pacific Ocean.

As for the Frenchmen, they drew maps and hunted. Mr. Winsor reproduces a number of maps showing the notions current about the western sea in the times when they were drawn. One of these is taken from a paper presented to the French Academy of Sciences in 1752. It shows the Mississippi, and not far away from it a big balloon of a sea let in from the Pacific Ocean. Dotted lines show the mapmaker's belief as to the course of what he calls "Rivière de l'ouest." The river runs from the southeast corner of the balloon to a little lake close by the Mississippi. At the entrance to this river is shown a fort prophetic of the control France will exercise over the waterway when it shall be all clear sailing. The French, as long as they were claimants of the Mississippi Basin, clung to the belief that eventually they would discover the missing link, and as late almost as the close of the last century the opinion was held by geographers all over the world that there was a way to sail a ship west from the Mississippi to the ocean.

Mr. Winsor's account of the operations in the Mississippi Valley and along the Canadian border in the period when it was uncertain what would be the upshot of the French claims is most exhaustive. It is the result of a vast deal of hard and intelligent study. The story will not appeal strongly to the general reader, for, its movement being hampered with many details, is rather slow than brisk, and its style, being severely historical, is lacking in qualities to inspire popular interest. Mr. Winsor addresses his work to historical and geographical students, and they will find it full of interest and of great value.

Underlying all that he has written is the theory that the physiography of a continent influences its history by "opening avenues of discovery, directing lines of settlement, and giving to the natural rulers of the earth their coign of vantage." "I would not say," Mr. Winsor remarks, "that there are no other compelling influences, but no other control is so steady. If we appreciate such a dominating power in subjecting the earth to man's uses, we cannot be far from discovering the pith of history, particularly of those periods which show the work of pioneers." It is easy to see the force of this reasoning in the history of the Mississippi Basin, but at the same time the fact to which we have alluded is indisputable that if the French had followed the example of the English, they would have come nearer to accomplishing what they meant to do.

SHERIDAN, THE SOLDIER

GEN. SHERIDAN. By Gen. Henry E. Davies. With Portrait and Maps. Great Commanders Series. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50.

Gen. Sheridan was more than a soldier. He was an American of the best type and a hero whose life and services constitute one of the most brilliant pages in the history of the Nation. In the short sketch

HOOD'S PILLS

Are prepared from mild, pleasant laxatives and are tasteless. That is why children and delicate women take them with confidence and satisfaction. They do not irritate or inflame the internal organs. They tone, stimulate and regulate. 25c.

that Gen. Davies completed just prior to his own death, he has clearly shown that Gen. Sheridan rose to the highest possible position in that branch of the Government that he chose for his life work by his innate ability, unaided by favoritism or political influence.

His success was due to the intensity and earnestness with which he devoted himself to whatever duties he was called upon to perform, and the unflagging industry and perseverance that he gave to them until they were accomplished. His aim and constant purpose was to do thoroughly and completely the work he found before him for the time being, whatever it might be, regardless of what effect it might have on his personal fortunes.

His honesty and sincerity of purpose led him, as he said, to aim to be the best officer in the grade that he at any time was occupying, and to let the future take care of itself. Confident always in himself and the troops he commanded, he was decided and firm in the execution of his own plans, and determined to carry them out by every means within his power.

How Gen. Sheridan rose from military obscurity to be the General of our army, Gen. Davies has happily told within the limited space that was put at his disposal in preparing his volume for The Great Commanders Series. He has nowhere allowed himself to depart from historical facts and truths, even though he must at times have felt that he might with perfect propriety have written in greater laudation and given expression to his own ideas of his subject's greatness.

Born in Albany, N. Y., on March 6, 1831, of Irish parents, who had come to this country the previous year, he was taken by his parents, when two years old, to Ohio, from which State he was appointed to West Point. He was graduated in 1853, brevetted Second Lieutenant, and at once attached to the First United States Infantry, then serving in Texas. Until after the outbreak of the war of the rebellion his only occupation was subduing the Indians in various parts of the West.

The arduous duties that he there performed, and the intimate knowledge of military human nature that he obtained stood him in good stead in his after life, and fitted him to accomplish what, at the times of their performance, seemed like miracles of military skill. He learned to know and care for his men and their comfort, and to save them from needless sacrifices and unnecessary toil, and thereafter, in the many commands that he held, such confidence and trust was reposed in him by all who served under him that they cheerfully and promptly obeyed his every order.

The importance of this feeling among troops he well understood, and ever sought to inspire and maintain it. As he always cared for his men, whenever he was called upon to perform hard or daring work, he expected the heartiest response, and invariably got it. His troops always fought with good hope of success, for they were assured that their chief was sharing their dangers. He was never disheartened, and often turned seeming defeat into victory through his indomitable will and the confidence that his troops had in him. He met with the same successes in every rank that he held, and every army that he was connected with. In the Army of the Ohio, the Cumberland, the Potomac, the results were always the same. Although known as a brilliant and dashing officer, his successes were mainly due to carefully matured plans intrepidly carried out.

His greatest successes were achieved when, as Commander of the Army of the Potomac, after he had perfected the cavalry in the work that he thought it should perform, he practically carried out his own plans, based upon his own ideas. His military life in 1862 until, at the conclusion of his march through the Shenandoah Valley, Gen. Lee surrendered at Appomattox Court House, may be said to have consisted of an almost unbroken series of brilliant victories. The most interesting chapter is the one in which the author describes Gen. Sheridan's Shenandoah Valley campaign. In that campaign Gen. Grant, as commander, told him what to do, and left it to himself as to how he should do it. We see him therein successfully carrying out his own ideas, annihilating Gen. Early's army, and forcing Gen. Lee to surrender, thereby bringing the war virtually to a close. The determined courage with which he fought and the cool and clear judgment he displayed in the movement and disposition of his troops, in the constantly changing incidents of long and stubborn conflicts, were invaluable to the cause he served.

When he rode from Winchester and turned the defeat at Cedar Creek into victory, Gen. Grant, in communicating with the Secretary of War, said: "Turning what had bid fair to be a disaster into glorious victory stamped Sheridan what I have always thought him—one of the ablest of Generals." Gen. Sheridan was then only thirty-three years old, and President Lincoln had only a short time before questioned the advisability of his having command because of his youth.

THREE IMPORTANT PAPERS

1. COIN'S FINANCIAL SCHOOL ANSWERED. 2. THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROPS AND CAUSE FOR LOW PRICES. 3. THE COTTON SITUATION AND CAUSE FOR LOW PRICES. New-York: The Banker's Magazine.

All of the above-named articles are interesting and ably written; the first is perhaps of the greatest importance. The article on wheat is by Mr. Albert C. Stevens, editor of Bradstreet's. It was published in the May number of the magazine and concludes with a prediction that is extremely pertinent to current market quotations: "The balance of probabilities, therefore, greatly favors an advance in the price of wheat in the world's markets during the remainder of the calendar year. It certainly is against a continuation of the recent low quotations." The article on cotton is by Samuel T. Hubbard, Jr., and was published in the magazine for January.

"Coin's Financial School Answered" is by Mr. John G. Floyd of the Banker's Magazine. It is a very temperate, but a very searching and effective, dissection of the essential propositions and assumptions of Mr. W. H. Harvey's curiously popular little book. The writer treats the question from the standpoint of international bimetallism. He does not dispute that silver and gold could be coined without limit at a fixed ratio, and that ratio maintained, if all the mints of the world were opened to coinage. But he shows with pitiless force and completeness that this is not what "Coin" advocates, and that in attributing to unlimited coinage of silver by the United States the consequences which would follow universal coinage "Coin" deceives his readers. The writer analyzes with especial care the facts, showing the operation of unlimited coinage upon debts, and shows who would gain and who would lose by that operation. He then takes up the various propositions of "Coin" and examines them one by one. He has no trouble in showing that they are hopelessly inconsistent with each other, and that many of them are impudent misrepresentations. But the strength of the article lies in the clear way in which he exposes the radical difference between independent coinage by the United States alone and general coinage by all the great commercial powers.

A MANUAL ON GOLF

GOLF IN AMERICA. A Practical Manual. By James P. Lee. 16mo. New-York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.

Golf was a long time getting to America, but when it came it came to stay. Probably it would have failed to establish itself as an American sport if it had come here a newly invented game; there is no doubt that it is indebted for its enthusiastic reception to its antiquity and its social position in England and Scotland. The game seemed decidedly stupid to a good many of those to whom it was introduced six or seven years ago. These beginners were not at all impressed by it. It seemed to them that success in the game depended more on luck than on skillful and scientific work. There was, however, a certain charm in the thought that golf had lasted a good many hundred years and had been a favorite pastime with Kings and Princes as well as with ordinary people. No doubt it was this charm which gained for golf the privilege of a fair trial, which was all that was needed to insure its establishment this side the water.

From this little volume, which contains a history of golf, an account of its rise into favor in this country, a set of rules, and other matters of value to golf players, we learn that, though the first golf club in the United States was not established until 1888, there are about seventy-five clubs now. Most of the clubs are in and about New-York, but there are several which have been established by Bostonians and Chicagoans, and way out in Denver there is to be found a club, attached to which are some very clever players. These seventy-five clubs have formed a national association, under the title, "The United States Golf Association," and the rules which are contained in Mr. Lee's book are the association rules which govern all games played in this country.

Practically Mr. Lee's book is an official publication. It is illustrated with views of some of the best-known golf clubhouses and with pictures designed to show plays and positions.

LITERARY NOTES

—Readers of Henry M. Alden's "God in His World" will be glad to know that his new work, "A Study of Death," is announced for publication by the Harpers in the Summer or early Autumn. In one of Celia Thaxter's recently published letters occurs the following reference to the work: "I think that the very best thing that came to us this Summer was the visit of Mr. Alden, ('God in His World,' you know.) He read to us some chapters of his new book, 'A Study of Death.' Mr. Alden has been writing this profoundly philosophical book for five years past, and it is now on the eve of publication."

—The title of Miss Winnie Davis's novel, which is soon to be issued, is "The Veiled Doctor." It is described as telling the story of an over-sensitive man, whose married life with a not very sensitive young woman was a tragedy to both.

—The Messrs. Lippincott announce a new volume called "The Great Astronomers," by Sir Robert Ball. It deals with Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, Newton, Herschel, Laplace, and many others.

—The Messrs. Dent of London and Macmillan & Co. of New-York will publish soon a volume of selections from Coleridge, with the title "The Golden Book of Coleridge." The selections have been prepared by the Rev. Stopford A. Brooke. An etched portrait of the poet will be given as a frontispiece.

—John Hollingshead's autobiography, soon to be issued in London, will have the title "My Life Time." The frontispiece will be a portrait of the author, who is now a manager in Liverpool. Among the famous men of whom the author writes are Dickens, Thackeray, Charles Mathews, and Phelps.

—Mr. C. J. Cornish, the English writer on wild animals, has a new book almost ready, with the title, "Wild England of To-day, and the Wild Life in It." The volume will be issued with many illustrations.

—Stuart J. Reid's life of Lord John Russell will be issued as a volume in the Queen's Prime Ministers Series of the Messrs. Harper. Of this series Mr. Reid is the editor. The portrait to be given is an entirely new one.

—Brentano's will act as agent for subscriptions to The London Times Atlas, the same to be completed in fifteen weekly parts, at 40 cents per part. It will contain about 175 maps, with 112 pages of letter press. In the index are 130,000 names.

—Dr. Richard Garnett has translated over 100 sonnets from Dante, Petrarch, and Camoëns. John Lane of London will publish the series.

—François Tronchin is the name of the physician who called on Voltaire so often during the latter's sojourn in Switzerland. Under the title, "Tronchin à Voltaire," the Librairie Plon is to publish the papers left by the physician, and unpublished letters of Voltaire and Catherine II.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

ENGLISH WRITERS. An Attempt Toward a History of English Literature. By Henry Morley, LL. D., and W. Hall Griffin. XI., Shakespeare and His Time—Under James I. 12mo. New-York: Cassell Publishing Company. $1.50.

PLAIN FACTS FOR FAIR MINDS. An Appeal to Candor and Common Sense. By George M. Searle. 24mo. New-York: The Catholic Book Exchange. 50 cents.

JAPANESE WOOD ENGRAVINGS; THEIR HISTORY, TECHNIQUE, AND CHARACTERISTICS. By William Anderson. (Portfolio Monograph.) 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE HEAD OF A HUNDRED. Being an Account of Certain Passages in the Life of Humphrey Hunton, Some Time an Officer in the Colony of Virginia. Edited by Maud Wilder Goodwin. 12mo. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $1.25.

THE COMPLETE POETICAL WORKS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT. With an introduction by Charles Eliot Norton. Biographical sketch by Nathan Harkell Dole. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.

THE NARRATIVE OF CAPTAIN COIGNET. (Soldier of the Empire.) 1776-1850. Edited from the original manuscript by Loredan Larchey. Translated from the French by Mrs. M. Carey. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.50.

TENEMENT TALES OF NEW-YORK. By J. W. Sullivan. 18mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co. 75 cents.

REVEALED RELIGION. From the "Apologie des Christenthums" of Franz Hettinger, D. D. Edited, with an introduction on the Assent of Faith, by Henry Sebastian Rowden. 12mo. New-York: Fr. Pustet & Co.

THE YELLOW BOOK. An illustrated quarterly. Vol. V. April, 1895. Boston: Copeland & Day. $1.50.

THE SCIENCE OF LEGAL ROBBERY, MISCALLED THE SCIENCE OF FINANCE. By Percy Kinnaird. 12mo. Nashville: Brandon Printing Company. 50 cents.

A FIEND INCARNATE. By David Malcolm. 18mo. New-York: J. Selwin Tait & Sons. 75 cents.

JULIETTE IRVING AND THE JESUIT. A Novel. By T. Robinson Warren. 12mo. New-Brunswick, N. J.: J. Heidingsfeld.

MASTER AND MAN. By Count Leo Tolstoi. Translated from the Original Russian. 18mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. 50 cents.

POND'S EXTRACT

ABLE, EFFECTIVE, HEALING.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

The American Pictures.

American art, as represented at the Metropolitan Museum, is so scattered and comprises so many schools and methods that it is with difficulty the collection may be studied. It is also far from being complete, and while there are a few of the more modern works of the stronger men, many of our best painters are not seen at all, whereas in some cases large and unimportant canvases by second and third rate men occupy wall space far beyond their merits.

It is a pleasure, however, as it should be a source of pride, to see such sterling work as one occasionally finds in passing. Perhaps nothing here is stronger in its way than a portrait group of two men by Eastman Johnson, (117.) Originally exhibited under the title of "The Funding Bill," for the men are engaged in conversation, the picture attracted great attention at the National Academy of Design, representing Mr. Johnson at his best. This artist is a strong, vigorous personality in his profession, and has kept abreast of the times in his art. In drawing, construction, and able technique he leaves nothing to be desired, for he is original in his treatment and he brings to bear on all his work an intelligence and a thoughtfulness of a high order.

Equally enjoyable and expressing the last word in the dexterity of brush work and the difficulties of painting is "The Quartet," by William T. Dannat. This is a large Spanish subject, representing four figures playing and singing. Behind them is a window, from which here and there through the slats of a blind come streaks of light, touching the figures with striking effect. It is a composition that is most impressive, and it is handled in a large and able way. For this and other works Mr. Dannat has received high recompenses in Paris, including the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor. Another work by the same man is a head of the late Theodore Child, which is radically different in every respect. Thin, anaemic, vague, and unreal, this work does not convey the idea of the vigor, life, and strong virulent manhood of Mr. Child as he is lovingly remembered by those who knew him, and Mr. Dannat's departure into the field of impressionism cannot but be regretted. Opportunity is here offered to see the much talked of Whistler under very favorable circumstances in his picture of "The White Girl," (253.) The work is an entirely original conception, painted in a personal way, with great technical skill, and possesses much interest. It is a new arrangement of an every-day subject, but its distinction puts it away above the commonplace. A young girl in white stands upon a white hair rug, against a light background. The student may study this canvas with much profit, for it has a style and an elegance quite its own.

A small picture hanging modestly in one corner might be easily passed by, but it should be looked into with great care, for in its way it is a gem. It is called "The Chess Players," (255.) It is by Thomas Eakins, it is big in every particular save size, and it is a really splendid piece of work. The effect of light and shade, the unusually fine arrangement of the figures, and the sober dignity of pose and expression are all the work of a master hand. William M. Chase has rarely done anything more thoroughly satisfactory than in the "Portrait of a Lady in Black," (124,) a full-length figure, graceful and dainty, sweet and thoughtful of face, and easy in her naïve attitude, with one hand resting on her hip. Mr. Chase is a prominent figure among our native painters, and has long since fulfilled the high estimate that was placed on his earlier performances. A charming head by the late Dennis M. Bunker is hung high, and unfortunately may not get the close examination to which it is entitled. It is a portrait of his wife, and possesses great delicacy of finish, keen observation, of the subtleties of modeling, and the refinement of young womanhood. R. B. Fitz, whose untimely death likewise cut short a most promising career, is represented by an attractive canvas entitled "Marie," (188.)

A great favorite with most visitors, and almost always surrounded by a group of copyists, Frank Millet's "Cozy Corner," (251) has many elements of popularity. An attractive girl sits, with book in hand, against a window. Her costume is quaint, theatrical almost in its dainty attractiveness, and the room is old-fashioned and full of cleverly arranged still life. Above this, but almost too far away to really examine with any care, is a picture by Charles F. Ulrich, "Glassblowers of Murano." It represents the interior of an Italian glass factory, the brilliant colors of the peasants' dresses, the glass, and the fire of the retorts furnishing material for remarkable contrasts of light and shade. Few of our Americans have developed greater powers in the way of dexterous finish than has Mr. Ulrich, and, though he has not sacrificed the larger qualities, he has given every possible detail great attention. A large canvas by C. Y. Turner is a scene from the courtship of Miles Standish and is entitled "The Bridal Procession." By George H. Story, the Curator of the Museum, there is a colorful little picture, a mother and babe, full of sentiment and painted with much charm and frankness, wherein the flesh tones are admirable.

John W. Alexander has a portrait of Walt Whitman that is hung high over a door, but which loses nothing thereby, because of its broad and vigorous treatment. Mr. Alexander's art lends itself to work of this sort, and he has succeeded here in giving a strong character sketch. Two old Normandy women, by Walter Gay, "Les Oiseuses," (196,) give the artist a chance to exploit his cleverness, but do not represent him at his best, so great has been his advance in recent years. Much in the same methods, but more interesting in subject and presenting rather difficult problems in effects of white against light, "Gossip," by Carl Marr, will find many admirers. The Dutch interior, with its plump and attractive young girls at the table, is cleverly depicted and painted with much seriousness and dexterity. A somewhat larger canvas by J. Alden Weir, "Idle Hours," (228,) is in an earlier style and is much more coherent than some of his recent productions. The average visitor will enjoy it more than many of his later impressionistic efforts.

Robert Wylie, whose name is almost unknown to the present generation, is represented by a large and dramatic composition, "The Death of a Vendean Chief," one of his characteristic Breton subjects. It is strong, and, though somewhat dark, has much richness of color, force of handling, and masterly freedom of brush work. Two works by George Fuller, neither well placed, give an excellent idea of the methods of this gifted Bostonian. One is a "Nydia" and the other is a composition, "And She Was a Witch." The vagueness and curious unreality, the hazy quality of color peculiar to this artist, are all here, and there is about each canvas he has painted a naïve sentiment quite his own. G. A. P. Healey has a portrait of himself, painted rather more frankly than his later work before his death. By J. H. Lazarus there is an attractive little cabinet portrait of Henry Inman, the painter, whose portrait of Martin Van Buren is astonishingly good. Gilbert Stuart has several works, though his Washington will attract more attention than his other heads, and Col. John Trumbull is seen to advantage in the portrait of Alexander Hamilton.

An excellent painter was Charles Loring Elliott, as two of his portraits here will testify. One is of himself and the other is of Dr. Carnochan. John G. Chapman's "Italian Girl" (222) has not much to offer, being stiff, hard, and inartistic, and the "Country Girl," by Louis Lang, is of the same order. It is more pleasant to turn to the landscapes, where there are many strong examples of work that are well worth a careful inspection. So much has recently been written of the late George Inness that it seems hardly necessary to add any more. His work here speaks for itself, and speaks with no uncertain voice. Particular attention, however, may be called to an extremely large and exceptionally fine landscape, "Peace and Plenty." This will give an idea of the wonderful understanding that this remarkable painter possessed in the construction of his landscapes, combined with rich harmony of color and simplicity in his treatment of forms and masses. The Museum is particularly rich in its collection of pictures by the late A. H. Wyant, a most sympathetic workman and artistic to the last degree. Here are various phases of nature and effects of light and atmosphere, painted with great feeling, with a contagious enthusiasm and a lack of preconception that is most attractive, and, although it is hardly worth while to particularize where each has its own individual charm, yet a large canvas, "Sunlit Valley," (243,) may be mentioned as being unusually appealing.

Few modern men have been more successful in the painting of wood interiors than R. M. Shurtleff, and among his many efforts in this direction he has never surpassed his "Silent Woods," (355,) in Eastern Gallery No. 7. The richness of lovely Summer greens, the cool shadows, the solemn quiet and tenderness of the woodland, are all expressed admirably and with much sentiment. Sweet color, tender, delicate, opalescent tints, and great harmony characterize "Spanish Peaks, Southern Colorado," a large canvas by Samuel Colman, and in "Bleak December" (226) William L. Picknell is at his very best, all his methods telling with great force. Charles H. Davis has two large landscape compositions, one, a harmony in green, being the more attractive. It is entitled "Evening," (217,) and shows the artist at his best. Swain Gifford is represented by a work that is on familiar lines, with his solitary tree and wind-swept stretch of country, entitled "Near the Coast." There are many pictures here by the late J. F. Kensett, a careful inspection of which makes it difficult to realize the secret of his wonderful popularity in days gone by. His work here is hard and colorless, and the subjects are commonplace and conventional to a degree. It is not easy among the large number shown to choose one that is satisfying.

Bolton Jones has two more or less familiar motives, both executed with dexterity, each realizing the delicacy of Spring greens and both agreeable in line, and there is a landscape by David Johnson (157) that must be numbered among his very best efforts. "A Moonlight Scene," (251,) by Robert C. Minor, is a picture that easily ranks with the work of the men of 1830 and is very personal, while the doyen of the American landscape school, Asher B. Durand, has many canvases, all interesting. Of these a large classical composition, "The Judgment of Gog," will be found as representative of a curious epoch in art that has gone never to return. A far more healthy picture is his upright "Wood Interior," which possesses much delicate charm and refinement.

SAID HIS LIVING WIFE WAS DEAD

Lopez Had His Children Committed to an Institution and Was Arrested.

Alfred B. Lopez, a railroad man, was committed for trial on a charge of perjury by Justice Simms, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning.

Lopez formerly lived at 594 Ninth Avenue. He appeared before Justice Taintor three weeks ago, and asked to have his two children committed to the Institution of Mercy. He said his wife had died in Hartford, Conn., and he was unable to support the children. Agent Wakefield of the Gerry Society investigated the case, and was satisfied that Lopez's story was correct, so the children were committed.

A young woman called at the Gerry Society last Monday and announced that she was Mrs. Lopez, the woman whom Lopez declared was dead. She said she went to Hartford to get employment in a silk mill, and knew nothing of her husband's act until her return, since which time she had been unable to find him.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of Lopez, who had moved, and it was served Thursday, when Mrs. Lopez met him in the street. Lopez refused to say anything.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, May 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, partly cloudy weather, warmer in extreme eastern portion, northerly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, threatening weather and possibly showers, variable winds. MASSACHUSETTS, partly cloudy weather and possibly showers, cooler in extreme western portion, variable winds. RHODE ISLAND and CONNECTICUT, threatening weather, westerly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, partly cloudy weather and possibly showers, slight changes in temperature, variable winds.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA and NEW-JERSEY, generally fair, continued warm weather, westerly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, DELAWARE and MARYLAND, fair, with increasing cloudiness Saturday afternoon, continued high temperature, westerly winds. VIRGINIA and NORTH CAROLINA, fair, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, easterly winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, fair, southeasterly winds. LOUISIANA and EASTERN TEXAS, fair, except possibly showers on the coast, northeasterly winds. OKLAHOMA, INDIAN TERRITORY, and ARKANSAS, fair, southerly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, fair, southerly winds. ILLINOIS, fair, warmer in northern portion, southwesterly winds. WEST VIRGINIA, fair, southwesterly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, partly cloudy weather, possibly showers near the lakes, southwesterly winds. OHIO and INDIANA, fair, southerly winds. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, except possibly showers in northern portion, warmer in northern portion, southerly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, showers, possibly thunderstorms, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, fair, except showers in northern portion, cooler in western portion, southerly winds, becoming northerly. MINNESOTA, fair, except showers in northern portion, cooler, southerly winds, becoming northerly, conditions favorable for thunderstorms. IOWA and MISSOURI, fair, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, cooler in eastern portion, northerly winds. NEBRASKA and KANSAS, fair, southerly winds, becoming variable. COLORADO, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, showers, northwesterly winds.

The storm has moved from Kansas northward, and is now central north of Minnesota. It has been attended by heavy rain on the Rocky Mountain slope. The pressure is high in the eastern districts and on the Pacific coast. The barometer has risen slightly in the Lower Mississippi Valley and on the Pacific coast. It has fallen in the Dakotas and Minnesota. The temperature has risen on the New-England coast and the Rocky Mountain slope. It has fallen in North Dakota and on the Rocky Mountain plateau. Some of the maximum temperatures reported to-day from the lake regions, the Middle and South Atlantic States, were the highest ever recorded by the Weather Bureau for the latter part of May. Showers are indicated for the extreme Northwest. In the other districts fair weather and continued high temperatures will prevail. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the last twenty-four hours: Texas—Dallas, 3.10; Sherman, 1.90.

The Age of Reason

Is the name given frequently to this present century. We have outgrown old fogy notions. Because "our grandmothers used lard" is no argument in favor of it to-day. They had good lard, far different from the present factory product. Physicians found that much of the prevailing dyspepsia and indigestion was due to the use of lard in the preparation of food. Then modern science came to the front, and Cottolene was evolved. When the history of our time is written it will be known also as

The Age of Cottolene

The only substitute for lard. Made of pure cotton seed oil and beef suet, it is the only healthful shortening known. Like other successful preparations, Cottolene has many imitators.

REMEMBER THIS. The genuine is put up in one, three and five pound tins with the trade mark—a steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Made only by

The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange, New-York.

Bright's Disease.

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

In PARIS.

Eminent Parisian Physicians order BUFFALO LITHIA WATER specially for Uric Acid Diathesis, Bright's Disease, Gout, Rheumatism, etc.

Dr. Thomas H. Buckler, of Paris (formerly of Baltimore), Suggester of Lithia as a Solvent for Uric Acid, says: "Nothing I could say would add to the well known reputation of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER "I have frequently used it with good results in Uric Acid Diathesis, Rheumatism, and Gout, and with this object I ordered it to Europe, from Baltimore. Lithia is in no form so valuable as where it exists in the Carbonate, the form in which it is found in the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

G. Halstead Boyland, A. M., M. D., of the Faculty of Paris and University of Leipsic: "In cases of Bright's Disease in which albumen in the urine reached as high as fifty per cent., I have known it under a course of BUFFALO LITHIA WATER gradually diminish and finally disappear; at the same time other alarming symptoms were relieved and the sufferers restored to health."

Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, Washington, D. C., Surgeon-General U. S. Army (retired): "I have for some time made use of the BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in cases of affections of the nervous system complicated with Bright's Disease of the Kidneys or with a Gouty Diathesis. The results have been eminently satisfactory."

Dr. Alfred L. Loomis, Professor of Pathology and Practical Medicine in the Medical Department of University of New York: "For the past four years I have used BUFFALO LITHIA WATER in the treatment of chronic Bright's Disease of the Kidneys occurring in Gouty and Rheumatic subjects with marked benefit."

Dr. Wm. B. Towles, Professor of Anatomy and Materia Medica in the Medical Department of the University of Virginia: "I feel no hesitancy whatever in saying that in Gout, Rheumatic Gout, Rheumatism, Stone in the Bladder, and in all diseases of Uric Acid Diathesis, I know of no remedy at all comparable to BUFFALO LITHIA WATER "I have witnessed decided beneficial results from its use in Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, and have great confidence in it as a remedy in certain stages of this disease."

Dr. Graeme M. Hammond, of New York, Professor of Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System, in the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital: "In all cases of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, I have found BUFFALO LITHIA WATER of the greatest service in increasing the quantity of urine and in eliminating the albumen."

BUFFALO LITHIA WATER

is for sale by druggists generally, or in cases of one dozen half-gallon bottles $5.00 f.o.b. at the Springs. Descriptive pamphlets sent to any address.

Springs open for guests from June 15th to October 1st.

THOMAS F. GOODE, Proprietor, Buffalo Lithia Springs, Va.

HONORED CITIZEN OF BRAZIL

SERVICES OF THE LATE DR. MARINHO TO THE YOUNG REPUBLIC.

He Prophesied Dom Pedro's Final Departure and Drafted the New Constitution for the Country.

Dr. Joaquin Saldanha Marinho, who was recently buried at Rio de Janeiro with public honors, was for many years one of the most prominent figures in public affairs in Brazil.

He was known as the foremost lawyer of South America, and as a very able writer on a variety of subjects. To his countrymen he was the object of much affection, not only as one who helped to overthrow the monarchy, but as a most charitable and upright man.

A. H. de Paula Coelho, editor of O' Brazil e Os Estados Unidos, said yesterday:

"Dr. Marinho was over eighty years old. I knew him intimately, and I understand fully what his death means to his country, to whose service he unselfishly devoted himself.

"To him more than to any other man the Brazilian Republic is indebted. At the time of the overthrow of the monarchy Dr. Marinho could have received the office of President had he desired it. He did not care for this honor, but offered to serve his country in any other way. He declared that he was willing to write the Constitution for the Republic, and he was called upon to perform this service. He was elected to the Senate. He was at the time of his death senior Senator from the capital of Rio de Janeiro.

"The story of Dr. Marinho's quarrel with the Emperor, Dom Pedro, will again be recalled. I think that if it had not been for that quarrel, Dom Pedro would never have left the throne of Brazil.

"Dr. Marinho was born in the north of Brazil. He received a liberal education, and won the degree of Doctor of Laws. He became the most distinguished jurist of South America. Under Dom Pedro he held the office of President of the Province of Minas Geraes, now a State under the same name.

"His constituents desired to elect him Senator. They were allowed, according to the laws of the monarchy, to choose three names, which were afterward submitted to Dom Pedro, who chose one of the individuals as Senator. Again and again Dr. Marinho's name was presented by certain States, and it was well known that he was the choice of the people. But Dom Pedro always passed by his name, and chose other men for Senators.

"Dr. Marinho finally went to Dom Pedro, when his name had been the choice of five States, and said:

"'I come because you refuse to accept the will of the people. I do not come representing my interests, but in behalf of five States that wish me to become a Senator of the Empire.'

"Dom Pedro replied that he had rejected Dr. Marinho's name because of his Republican tendencies. Dr. Marinho explained to Dom Pedro that he was opposed to an Empire, but if the wishes of the people were carried out and he was made a Senator he would not oppose the Emperor. Dom Pedro failed to comply with his wishes, and on leaving the Emperor Dr. Marinho said:

"'It is my turn now, and from this day on I shall fight you in the name of the five States that elected me. I make this prophecy, that the day will come when I shall see you sail away from Brazil never to return.'

"Dr. Marinho waged a ceaseless warfare against the Empire from that time on, writing able articles advocating the separation of Church and State, and planting republican sentiments deeply in the hearts of the people. Through him, without bloodshed, the throne was overturned and the republic was established.

"Dom Pedro and Dr. Marinho did not meet after their famous interview until the day came when Dom Pedro sailed away. Then, according to popular tradition, Dr. Marinho called on the Emperor to bid him farewell.

"The benefits this venerable Senator conferred on both Church and State in Brazil are incalculable. The affection of the people for him was unbounded, and as he went through the streets of Rio de Janeiro people uncovered their heads. He was known as a lawyer, writer, and generous citizen.

"He always loved the United States, and when it devolved upon him to draft a Constitution for the Brazilian Republic he had sent to him a copy of the Constitution of the United States, and he engrafted its vital principles in the Constitution of the young republic. 'Those are the tenets to which we must cling,' Dr. Marinho said, 'if we are to become a great and free nation.'

"Dr. Marinho leaves a son, who is already well known as an engineer. As for the reports that are current now to the effect that President Moraes is going to resign, I am certain that they are untrue."

Arrested for Robbing a Post Office.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Inspectors Lewis, Jacobs, and Holden of the Post Office Department to-day arrested Joseph Killoran, Charles Allen, and Harry Russell for robbing the Post Office at Hoboken, N. J., and other Post Off

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Trigane. Matinée.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:15—The Fatal Card. Matinée, 2:00.
AMBROSE PARK, 30th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:00—Black America.
AMERICAN, 42d St-8th Av—8:15—The Irish Artist. Matinée.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution. Matinée, 2:00.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—A Gaiety Girl. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—8:00—Wax Works. Vaudeville. Matinee, 2:00.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—His Wife's Father. Matinée, 2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Corner Grocery. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby. Matinée.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Baron Chevrial. Matinée, 2:00—Beau Brummell.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Mixed Programme. Matinée, 2:00—The Lily of Killarney.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:15—Puddinhead Wilson. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:15—Hamlet II. Matinée, 2:00.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville. Living Pictures. Matinée, 2:15.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—Little Christopher. Matinée.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. St Louis.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Too Much Johnson. Matinée.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—Der Oberstleiger.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	81	52	6 P. M.	84	58
6 A. M.	80	52	9 P. M.	70	57
9 A. M.	84	51	11 P. M.	78	57
12 M.	91	53	12 P. M.	77	56
4 P. M.	93	55			

Average temperature yesterday.....81
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Cloudy, possibly Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JUNE 1, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

MR. ALDRIDGE AND THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We published yesterday morning a report as to the investigation of certain evasions and violations of the civil service law by the Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. George W. Aldridge. The report was specific as to fifty-six places filled by that officer since the 16th of April by appointees not taken from the eligible list resulting from legal examinations. In the dispatches this morning it is stated that Mr. Aldridge has not been notified of any investigation by the Civil Service Commission, and the meeting on Tuesday next is referred to as a conference at which he will be present, and not an investigation ordered by the Governor or undertaken by the Commissioners. No denial is made by Mr. Aldridge or any official concerned of the correctness of the list published by The Times.

If no investigation has been ordered by the Governor, one had better promptly be undertaken by the Civil Service Commission. There is no doubt that liberties have been taken with the law. That is admitted, and the plea of emergency is put in. It is a pretty flimsy plea. The Constitution went into effect Jan. 1. It was adopted in November. Mr. Aldridge has known ever since he knew he was to be Commissioner of Public Works that the Constitution required him to make appointments on tested merit. He knew well enough what appointments he would have to make to be ready for the opening of the canals, which is now alleged to be the "emergency" that pressed on him. If he had wished to obey the Constitution he could easily have done so.

The fact is that Mr. Aldridge detests the merit system and clings to the outworn and stupid notion that the spoils of office belong to the party in power and can be used by it to advantage. In this he simply follows the lead of his boss, Mr. T. C. Platt. When the latter gentleman consented to the nomination of Mr. Morton as Governor he had a well-founded suspicion that he might not find the sympathy he would need in the matter of the spoils. He took a bond of fate by securing the appointment of Mr. Aldridge as Public Works Commissioner, with control of about all the "patronage" the State Government affords. He was better able to do this because Mr. Aldridge was a conspicuously disappointed aspirant for the nomination for Lieutenant Governor, and had a claim to be "taken care of." When the arrangement was completed the Commissioner was reported in the papers of his own party as saying, possibly with some exaggeration, that he would make the canals Republican from the great lakes to Montauk Point. That was clearly his desire and intention, and it should promptly and clearly be ascertained how far he has gone in this direction and what steps he has taken.

We have said that the Platt-Aldridge notion of the relation of the spoils system to politics is outworn and stupid. The Tribune of yesterday morning calls the attention of its party to much the same view. "Every party," it says, "is a minority party except so far as the citizens who hold the balance of power ally themselves with it and intrust it with the management of affairs. These men bestow their favor as they will from year to year, and parties go in and out of office accordingly." It is plain that "these men" cannot be bought with offices. Experience shows that they rebel against any party that uses the offices as spoils, a practice that weakens any party instead of strengthening it. That practice under Hill and Murphy and Flower did much to defeat the Democratic Party in this State. So far as it was adopted by Mr. Cleveland in the National service it had exactly the same effect. It will weaken the Republicans in the same way. If the politicians were one-half as smart as they think they are they would be glad to give up the spoils system entirely and see the merit system completely and permanently established.

JEKYLL AND HYDE ON WAGES.

We notice once more a curious exhibition of that dual personality which is sometimes seen in real life—and in journalism—as well as in the late Mr. Stevenson's memorable novel. On or about May 13, the good Dr. Jekyll then being dominant in the columns of our esteemed contemporary The New-York Tribune, our neighbor began to rejoice loudly over the numerous increases of wages to which The Times had been directing attention in lists which have been republished by a great many newspapers. Owing, we presume, to the malign influence of the wicked Mr. Hyde, the subject—somewhat unpalatable from a partisan point of view—had been avoided by our neighbor before that date, but on the 13th the good Dr. Jekyll said:

"Hearty congratulations are in order for the substantial improvement in business which has already appeared, for the measure of success which some industries have thus far attained in commanding the home market and reopening their works for American workers, for the partial restoration of wages which has been possible."

And again, on May 15, the good Dr. Jekyll continued his optimistic remarks as follows:

"The advance in wages is a blessing. So far, moreover, the upward movement appears to be sustained to a gratifying extent by an improvement in the demand for American manufactured products."

On the 18th the good partner in this interesting dual combination was moved to congratulate and commend the Carnegie Steel Company, because it had voluntarily increased the wages of its 13,000 employés by 10 per cent., pointing out that the officers of the company were still steadily adhering to the principle to which they clung in 1892, and were setting an example for "all employers of labor." We quote the following:

"The incident is a pleasant one. It means better pay and better living for the men and their families, concurrently, we have no doubt, with greater profits for the stockholders of the company, and also pleasanter relations between employers and the employed. * * * The tragic strike at Homestead in 1892 was one of the most bitter conflicts between labor and capital in the history of America. Mr. Carnegie, Mr. Frick, and their colleagues were held up to execration as 'soulless monopolists.' * * * The responsible officers of the corporation have steadily adhered to the principle to which they clung in 1892, that it is the business of managers to manage. * * * It [the company] acted voluntarily, [in making the recent increase of wages.] To quote its own words, it 'decided that the present business outlook would justify higher rates,' and so it granted them. Of course a cynic may say there is some selfish ulterior motive. Nothing is easier or cheaper than cynicism; and nothing, as a rule, more unjust. * * * It is an act, and a voluntary act, of justice that extends far beyond the mere letter, an act of moral instead of simply legal justice, done by a corporation that, of all corporations, has been denounced as most unjust, most selfish, and most wicked. The example is a valuable one to all employers of labor."

These were the sentiments of the good Dr. Jekyll. But the term of his supremacy was fast drawing to its close. He was soon to be transformed into the cynical and pessimistic Hyde.

It was on the 29th ult. that the wicked Hyde took this subject in hand. Beginning with some virtuous observations about the noble aims of the protectionist and the greed and cowardice of the free trader, he remarked that "the true protectionist keeps his eyes open to distinguish between the real revival of an industry and the creation of monopolies for a favored few."

What did the wicked Hyde have in mind? "The Carnegie-Frick combination," which, our neighbor's readers were led to infer, had increased wages in order that it might "kill off competitors" by increasing the cost of production in its own works! How the good Dr. Jekyll must have writhed in mental torture as he saw that "act of moral and legal justice," that "pleasant incident," that "valuable example," so wickedly misrepresented! "Nothing is easier or cheaper than cynicism," he had said, "and nothing, as a rule, more unjust." Here was the cynic, with his "selfish ulterior motive," saying:

"The Carnegie works have taken the lead in raising the wages of hands, as the Frick company did in raising wages of coke-workers. Whether these operations will end in crowding competitors out of the business remains to be seen, but suppression of other works that one may flourish does not necessarily benefit the country."

And the wicked Hyde also found a similar "selfish ulterior motive" for the impending increase of wages at the Calumet and Hecla copper mine. This mining company, also, it was insinuated, has a wicked purpose, apparently because it did not make "violent objection" to the removal of the duty on copper:

"Whether these operations look toward the crushing of weaker competitors and the establishment of a more complete monopoly, [the Calumet and Hecla produces only about one-fifth of the American output,] events must prove. But in this, as in some other cases, the rise in wages of 3,500 men, if it forces mines employing twice as many to close, may not enlarge the prosperity of the country."

And will not, we presume, if the wicked Mr. Hyde can prevent. The fact that the projected increase is due to the higher price of copper—an advance which is very beneficial to the other copper mines that are to be "crushed"—is easily overlooked.

It is truly deplorable that the good Dr. Jekyll should be supplanted by the wicked Hyde at a time when the people would like to think that there really is an improvement in business and the industries. We admit that the increase of wages at hundreds of manufacturing and producing plants is something which Hyde cannot regard with satisfaction, but he should refrain from bringing the whole industrial fabric down in ruins. We await with impatience the reappearance of the good Dr. Jekyll.

THE PRACTICAL CURRENCY ISSUE.

The opponents of the unlimited coinage of silver in the South make a strong case against its advocates when they show that any such measure would inevitably result in silver monometallism, and that it would tend indefinitely to postpone the only bimetallism possible—that secured by general international agreement. The immediate question raised by the silver men has nothing to do with bimetallism, except to delay it. If we should try to coin all the silver brought to our mints at any ratio other than the market ratio, while gold remains the standard of other great commercial countries, our gold would go to those countries, and we should be left with debased silver for our own currency. That would make no difference to the mine owners, who would be very willing to see us in such a plight. But it ought to be conclusive against silver coinage with the unselfish believers in it, who imagine that it would really tend to bimetallism, to the safe and just use of both metals as money.

The truth is that the effect of even general international bimetallism is purely a matter of inference, as to which there are no sufficient data and on which very able students disagree. It is, of course, perfectly true that if the chief nations agree to coin silver at a certain ratio to gold, and to exchange the silver for gold at that ratio, the ratio could be maintained, as it is now maintained in this country for the silver we have. But if all the commercial nations simply agree to coin silver into legal-tender money at a fixed ratio, it is by no means certain that the ratio could be maintained. The silver would be available to pay debts already contracted, but it would not necessarily buy goods or pay for services. The use for it would be limited, and what its actual current value would be would depend on a great variety of conditions which cannot be foreseen with any accuracy. International bimetallism is and for a long while must remain a purely theoretic and academic thing.

What is of far greater importance to the people of the United States than the question of what we shall do about coining more silver under any conceivable conditions is the question of what we shall do with the silver we have already coined and the legal-tender notes that we have in addition. These we must keep at par with gold, and the only way we can do that is to exchange them for gold on demand. For that purpose we have only the very meagre reserve of $100,000,000 in gold. That is sufficient only when there is little demand for redemption. It is costly and difficult to maintain. The true policy, the only really safe policy, is to diminish the burden resting on this reserve. That is the question which Congress and the leaders of the national parties will have to consider, and the sooner they take it up in earnest the better for the country.

DELINQUENT MAYORS.

Mayors of cities in this State should make a careful study of the provisions of Article XII. of the Constitution, in so far as these relate to bills for special city laws. Some of them are still giving hearings on these bills, and the Mayor of Buffalo has announced a hearing upon one to be held next week. Now all such bills that have not been accepted are dead, and any Mayor who has failed to return all those sent to him up to the last day of the session of the Legislature has violated a distinct Constitutional requirement.

Once more we quote this requirement for the benefit of careless Mayors: "After any bill for a special city law, relating to a city, has been passed by both branches of the Legislature, the house in which it originated shall immediately transmit a certified copy thereof to the Mayor of such city, and within fifteen days thereafter the Mayor shall return such bill to the house from which it was sent, or, if the session of the Legislature at which such bill was passed has terminated, to the Governor, with the Mayor's certificate thereon, stating whether the city has or has not accepted the same."

The session of the Legislature terminated at 1 o'clock P. M. on May 16, and any special city bill transmitted "immediately" by the house in which it originated to the Mayor of the city concerned must have left Albany that day or earlier. Fifteen days "thereafter" expired yesterday. This clause of the Constitution imposes upon Mayors of cities two positive duties. One is to return any bill for a special city law that has been sent to him to the house in which it originated if the Legislature is in session, and to the Governor if the session of the Legislature has terminated, within fifteen days after it was sent. Returning it sixteen or more days after it was sent is not compliance with the Constitution, and acceptance will then be of no effect. The bill has been virtually smothered by a Mayor's pocket veto.

But the Constitution does not allow the Mayor any pocket veto. It says he "shall return" the bill within the fifteen days, and if he does not he neglects an official duty directly imposed upon him. But it not only requires the Mayor to return the bill within fifteen days after it was sent, but to return it with the Mayor's certificate thereon stating whether the city has or has not accepted it, and if he omits the certificate he also disregards a positive Constitutional requirement.

Any special city bill which the Mayor of the city concerned has not returned to the Governor since the Legislature adjourned, or which he has not certified to as having been accepted by the city, is now dead, and there is no use in giving any more hearings. If anything remains to be inquired into, it is the neglect of Mayors to obey the Constitution of the State.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA APPEAL.

The appeal from the decision of Judge Goff in the South Carolina registration case has been brought before the United States Circuit Court of Appeal at Richmond, Va., which has taken jurisdiction and will fix an early date for hearing argument. This court consists of Chief Justice Fuller of the Supreme Court presiding, Judge Hughes of the Eastern District of Virginia, and District Judge Simonton of South Carolina. The last named sat with Judge Goff at Columbia, but took no part in the decision of the registration case, though he rendered the judgment of the court against the dispensary law.

The importance of this election case does not seem to us to have been generally appreciated. The iniquities committed or alleged to have been committed in the execution of the registration and election laws of South Carolina seem to have obscured the minds of most people to the far-reaching consequence of Judge Goff's decision, if it should be sustained. It would bring the election laws and the Constitutional provisions affecting the suffrage of any State under the review of Federal courts, which would have the power to nullify them. The question of State rights in one of its most important aspects is involved.

The South Carolina law makes no distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and is not obnoxious to the prohibition of the Fifteenth Amendment on that score. Judge Goff only maintained that it put difficulties in the way of the exercise of the suffrage, which had the effect, not of protecting, but of hindering and restricting it. Thereby the "privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States" were abridged. That, so far as we can see, is the only Constitutional point involved. There was no question of National as distinguished from State or local elections, but merely a question of State laws which operated to prevent a part of the citizens from voting by imposing unreasonable requirements upon them.

If Federal authority can intervene to pass upon State regulations of the suffrage and of elections, and interpose injunctions to stop State and local elections whenever Federal Judges may hold that these regulations are unreasonable and operate to abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, the registration and election laws of any State and the suffrage qualifications of any State Constitution may be brought into review and set aside on the same ground. It becomes a question whether the Constitutional provisions of Massachusetts and Mississippi establishing an educational qualification, the poll tax requirement of Tennessee and several other States, the blanket ballot laws and even the registration acts of most of the States are not liable to be set aside by the Federal courts. It seems to us that the manner in which State laws are executed by State and local officers intrusted with duties under them is not a matter to be inquired into by Federal authority if the laws themselves are not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. If the South Carolina registration and election laws are in conflict with that instrument, it is hard to see where the line is to be drawn.

THE COST OF CITY LABOR.

Mayor Strong has very properly refused to accept for the city a bill permitting the Police Commissioners to raise the salary of doormen from $1,000 to $1,200. Commissioner Parker said that he was not prepared to approve the bill, because the doormen, who, it was claimed, have to expend $100 a year, would still ask to be reimbursed for this expenditure. The Mayor went further and declared plainly that the doormen were already overpaid, and that just as good men could readily be had for $200 less money. He had a man in his employ who had got a place under the city at $900 a year. He had previously received $60 a month, and says that he does not have to work nearly so hard. The Mayor added that though the bill was only permissive, not a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment would refuse to vote for the increase, out of respect for the labor vote.

These statements, made with more than usual candor, are definite, and suggest a radical defect not only in the management of the city business, but in the general conception of the true interest of the laboring class in that management. According to the figures in the case of Mayor Strong's former employé, the city is paying one-third more than the current rate of fair wages, and might cut down that item of expenditure one-fourth. The excess is even greater than this if the Mayor's statement be considered as to the amount of work secured by the city and by himself from the same man. According to the Mayor's estimate of the value of doormen's service, the city is paying at least one-fifth more than it should pay. This corresponds substantially with the facts submitted by Col. Waring as to the cost of cleaning the streets. This excessive cost of labor, both in the amount paid and in the work obtained, is a very serious matter. Is it an advantage to the laboring class—that is, to the very large part of the population of the city who do manual or slightly-skilled labor for wages? If it really is an advantage, then by the rule of the greatest good for the greatest number it is justified, and the more fortunate part of the population, with more means, can be contented to pay their part of the increased taxation without complaint.

As a matter of fact, the payment of higher wages for less work by the city is not an advantage at all, but a direct and serious injury to the laboring class, and affects them relatively far more than it affects the rest of the community. Of course, it is a good thing for the laborers employed. No one denies that. But they are a very small part of the class to which they belong. At the outside estimate they cannot be more than one in fifty. If they get from one-third to one-fourth more wages for less work than the rest of the workingmen, they get it out of the taxes, and the taxes are paid in great part by the rest of the workingmen. Nearly all the taxes in this city are laid on lands and buildings, and are collected from the tenants. Every wage-worker would get his rent a little lower if the taxes were lower. Whether he has only a couple of rooms or a good floor or a little house by himself, he pays more for it to meet the higher wages for less work which go to the comparatively few workingmen in the employ of the city.

Now, if the city paid only the fair rate of wages usual in business—and the Mayor's instance of $60 a month with steady work is not a low rate, but one which large numbers of workingmen would be very glad to get—it could either reduce the taxes, or it could do a great many things of great benefit to the working people which are not done now and never have been done. For instance, as Col. Waring showed, it could keep the streets clean in the tenement-house districts, which means not only greater comfort, but better health and longer life for the tenants of those houses. Again, it could carry out Mr. North's plan for asphalt pavements in these districts, which also would give better health and longer life. The simple fact is that the business of the city is more largely the business of the workingmen than it is that of any other class, and any waste in it falls on them. If fifty of them had a job of their own to get done, they would not pay one of their own number $2.50 a day to do it in thirty days when they could hire some one else to do it in twenty days for $2 a day. They would make a bad bargain if they did. It is just as bad a bargain for them when their agents, the city officials, pay a fourth more than is necessary for a third less work.

PEERS IN THE COMMONS.

The succession of Sir Ramsdell Palmer's son to the Earldom granted the father as a final reward for professional eminence and political services has had the effect of setting at rest a question that has long been mooted but never settled. This is, as our readers will remember, the question whether succession to a Peerage, with the right to sit in the upper house, disqualified the Peer from sitting in the lower house, or, rather, as in the case actually presented, from continuing to sit in the lower house. Though the question was raised on a technicality, it was argued and decided, on the report of a committee of the House, upon general principles, and decided, as was generally expected, adversely to the new Lord Selborne.

Carlyle somewhere observes, speaking of the custom that prevailed until the seventeenth century of appointing only able men to be Peers and of giving them important work to do in the Government, that "now a Peerage is a paltry kind of thing compared to what it was in those old times." Indeed, the social effects of the institution are perhaps more mischievous than the political effects. In politics the power of the House of Lords is practically limited to making the nation return upon itself and take a sober second thought whenever its representatives do something of which the Peers disapprove. It is not at all a bad thing that this power should be lodged somewhere. By the theory of our own Constitution it is lodged in the Senate. If the nation is really in earnest, there is no danger that its will will be resisted by the House of Lords. The latest case in which the Lords have exercised their prerogative, that of the Home Rule bill, may be argued to be one of the cases in which the usefulness of the power is shown. If the nation is really bent upon giving home rule to Ireland, all it has to do is to elect a new House of Commons with a decisive home rule majority, and the Lords will resist no longer. At present it is very doubtful if this is what the nation means to do.

But while the Peerage, even in its low estate, may be politically harmless, it is socially mischievous by encouraging the spirit of snobbery which is the blight of English society. Like any other set of men brought up in wealth and idleness, the Peers are apt to be useless and worthless creatures, but they are unlike any other such set of men in that they are absolved by the general sentiment from obeying the rules of conduct that are enforced upon untitled persons. They are "chartered libertines," and their example upon other libertines who would like to be chartered is very baneful indeed.

The young Peers who were interested in the application of Lord Selborne are extremely favorable specimens of their order, being, as their sympathy shows, men of public spirit and honorable ambition, who recognize that elevation to the Peerage, or being "kicked up stairs," is the termination rather than the beginning of a career. But they are told that they have no choice, unless indeed they are able to divest themselves of their Peerages. The fact that the son of a Peer is doomed to a life of inactivity, if not of positive worthlessness, ought to have some weight, one would suppose, with a British parent to whom a Peerage is offered as the crown of his own career.

INSPECTION OF MILK SUPPLIES.

The history of such epidemics of typhoid fever as the one now prevailing in Stamford, Conn., where there are now 337 cases, caused by the distribution of infected milk by one dealer, shows that even persons who have been enlightened by education and experience as to the danger of infection through the agency of an unguarded milk supply become victims of the ignorance or criminal carelessness of the dairy farmer or distributor.

The cause of an epidemic in Waterbury, Conn., three or four years ago, was found in the infection of the milk procured from a dairy farm in an adjoining town, there having been two cases of the fever in the farmer's family. Both the water with which the milk cans were washed and the milk itself were polluted with typhoid germs before the milk was carried to the city. One of those who died was a sanitary engineer who had planned the sewerage system of the city and who was, presumably, familiar with the sanitary history of so-called milk epidemics of typhoid.

One of the 337 victims of a milk dealer's carelessness or ignorance in Stamford is a well-known physician, who is very ill, and another is his little child. Certain members of the dealer's family had been his patients, and he permitted the dealer to supply milk to his own family in settlement of the account. Thus the child became infected, and, some days later, the physician himself took the disease. Although he had visited the dealer's premises repeatedly, the insanitary condition of them—recently made known to everybody by the health authorities—does not appear to have attracted his attention, nor did it seem to him expedient to inquire whether the milk supplied to his family had been exposed to dangerous pollution or infection. Another victim is the Chairman of the City Council's Committee on Health and Sewers.

While it cannot reasonably be expected that a majority of the persons exposed to infection by means of polluted milk in cities will take those precautions which familiarity with sanitary laws and the history of milk epidemics suggest, physicians and health authorities are supposed to have knowledge and experience which should lead them to protect themselves and their own families. When such persons fail to take measures for their own protection, it is not surprising that an epidemic involving 337 persons in their city does not furnish arguments strong enough to cause the establishment of a system of milk inspection.

English and American sympathizers with the unhappy Armenian subjects of Turkey are securing signatures to a petition, addressed to Mr. Gladstone, and asking him to secure, through pressure exerted by England upon the Porte, permission for the erection of Armenia into a semi-independent province, paying tribute to the Sultan, but administered by a Christian Governor, selected by the great powers and guaranteed from the interference of Turkey. The plan, if it can be carried out, is a hopeful one. It has already proved measurably successful in Bosnia-Herzegovina, and might confidently be expected to remedy many of the existing abuses in Armenia. That the Porte, however, will consent to the change, except under threat of immediate war, is highly improbable. Who is going to make that threat? Not England, almost certainly, and most certainly England would oppose rather than support hostilities declared by any Continental power. This whole Eastern question is wrapped in such mystery, the sources of news are so untrustworthy, and the Christianity of Turkey's complaining subjects is so little distinguishable from mere hatred of their Moslem neighbors, that only those who possess a vast amount of sentimental energy are likely soon to forget how Russia in 1877 made some extremely suspicious "atrocities" an excuse for a "religious war" of the most iniquitous and hypocritical kind.

A well-known resident of this city asks that Col. Waring's attention be called to the fact that, though many householders, in accordance with his request, have begun to keep their ashes carefully separate from the other waste products of their kitchens, the men who collect such things use no such discrimination, but dump the contents of receptacles for both kinds of matter into the same cart. This has been noticed repeatedly of late, and seems to indicate that the garbage collectors are less disposed than the average citizen to carry out Col. Waring's instructions.

Contributions amounting to $2,225 have been made by American admirers of Carlyle to the fund now raising in England for the purchase of the house in Cheyne Row where the author of "Sartor Resartus" lived so long, and which is to be preserved as a memorial of that great historian and philosopher. Not enough has yet been raised, however, to do all that has been planned by the English committee in charge of this good work. It is hoped that before many days additional gifts will increase the amount now in the American committee's hand to $3,000, which is what they set out to collect. This, with the already much larger English contributions, will free the enterprise from debt, and make the opening of the Carlyle Memorial, which is to take place this month, a complete success. Mr. Phillips Smalley of 25 Pine Street is Secretary of the American committee, and whoever wishes to express his appreciation of Carlyle in this way is asked to send whatever amount he sees fit either to him or to Mr. Samuel Elliott, the Chairman of the committee's Executive Committee.

AN APPEAL FOR ARMENIA

Plan for Making It a Province with a Christian Governor.

Energetic efforts are making by the National Union for Practical Progress, an organization whose headquarters are in Boston, and which has fifty branches in thirty-nine cities, to secure from Americans an expression of opinion as to the most practical and effective way to put an end to Turkish misrule in Armenia. With this purpose in view, the National Union has sent to clergymen in all parts of the country a circular in which the Armenian question is discussed at length, and signatures are asked for a petition, addressed to Mr. Gladstone, which runs as follows:

"The undersigned respectfully pray that you entreat the Government of her Majesty to request his Majesty the Sultan of Turkey to appoint a European Governor of Armenia."

This is the plan agreed upon by Gladstone, James Bryce, and many other prominent English sympathizers with the Sultan's Christian subjects. They say that so long as Armenia is ruled by Turkish officials there will be no improvement in the situation, for, although the Porte will make promises to reform the existing abuses, nothing will come of them in the future any more than there has from the similar promises that have often been made in the past. What is needed, says the circular, is the establishment in Armenia of a system like that which has produced good results in Bosnia-Herzegovina, a Turkish province now administered by Austria-Hungary through the Governor, Count de Kallay, a Hungarian. No changes have been made in the laws under which Turkey ruled that country, and yet, in sixteen years, the province, which was formerly a haunt of barbarism and cruel oppression, is said to have become an abode of civilization. Equally good effects, it is believed, would follow in Armenia if the powers would unite in securing from the Porte similar privileges for the region in which the recent massacres took place. The United States Government, owing to its policy of non-interference in foreign politics, cannot act in this matter, but as individuals Americans can manifest their approval of efforts making elsewhere, and so further the work now on foot in England.

The plan for making Armenia a province governed by a Christian, paying tribute to Turkey, but otherwise independent, is favored by all those who have given the matter most thoughtful and intelligent consideration, and among those in America who commend the National Union's circular and advise the signing of its petition are Bishop H. C. Potter, Edward Everett Hale, Judge John M. Harlan, Major J. W. Powell, Dr. Cyrus Hamlin, Dr. W. S. Rainsford, Richard Watson Gilder, Frances E. Willard, Julia Ward Howe, and Dr. Lyman Abbott.

How a Clown Became a Millionaire.

From The Westminster Gazette.

B. I. Barnato, the member of the Cape Legislature, is known as the African Metal King. The story of his success reads like a romance. Twenty years ago—so the tradition runs—he was clown in a small circus, the performers besides himself being the manager and the manager's wife, and two trained mules. The circus did poor business, and one morning the Director and the Directress fled, leaving the clown with the two mules and 30 shillings in his pocket. What could Mr. Barnato do with the mules at Kimberley but go out riding? and that was what he did.

During one of his rides in the outskirts of Kimberley he found in the fields traces of diamonds. He took some stones, showed them to a miner, and, entering into partnership with him, went to sell them in the town. Then, without divulging his discovery, he bought the field, and afterward other fields, and found himself a large land owner. These fields, which brought him an immense fortune, are now the scene of the famous De Beers Mines. When the first gold mines were started at Johannesburg Mr. Barnato was early on the scene there, and bought up land as he had done at Kimberley, and with almost equal success. Every year, it is said, Mr. Barnato's mines yield £13,000,000 in gold and diamonds.

Copious Rainfall in South Dakota.

YANKTON, S. D., May 31.—One and seven-tenths inches of rain have fallen over the corn belt in South Dakota in the last thirty-six house, which is the heaviest rainfall in two years, and assures the largest crop of small grain raised in this section for many years. The storm of yesterday was general in South Dakota.

JAPAN INVADING FORMOSA

At Pahu Island the Resistance Determined and Powerful.

VICEROY OF NANKING HELPS TANG

Discordant Elements of Protesting Alliance Aroused by Officers and Consuls at Tien-Tsin.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch to The Times from Hongkong says the Japanese landed at Kelong, Formosa, May 30, and fighting began May 31.

A dispatch from Hongkong to The Pall Mall Gazette says that fighting has begun in Formosa, and Japanese war ships are bombarding Kelong.

A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai says the Japanese have landed on Palm Island, north of Kelong, Formosa, where they met with determined and powerful resistance. The Japanese, however, gradually drove the Chinese defenders of the island back and the fighting was at last accounts still in progress.

The steamer Martha, belonging to Tang, the rebel Governor of Formosa, but sailing under the German flag, is reported to have returned to China after having landed men and munitions of war sent to Formosa by Chang Chi Tung, the Viceroy of Nanking.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Information has been received here that the Franco-Russo-German elements of the alliance are already making manifest their discordance.

In Tien-Tsin, where there are vessels of the three countries, a bitter feeling is said to have arisen among the Germans over an omission of the French and Russian men-of-war and Consulates. They did not display their flags, although specially asked to do so, in honor of Bismarck's birthday.

Last July, when the French were celebrating their Independence Day, the German cruiser Itis dressed ship, and the Germans declare that this honor was tendered before there was any alliance.

They are sensitive about the matter, which has been reported to the home Government. It is thought that Germany cannot avoid asking Russia and France to give an explanation.

FRANCE AND KIEL FESTIVAL.

Royalist Senator and Journal Harass the Government's Officers.

PARIS, May 31.—In the Senate to-day Marquis de l'Angle-Beaumanoir attacked the Government for sending war ships to take part in the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal.

M. Hanotaux, the Foreign Minister, denied that the presence of a French fleet at Kiel was equivalent to abandoning Alsace-Lorraine to the Germans.

France, he said, was able to keep peace with Germany without altering the sense of the moral authority of the nation, which was faithful to its traditions and confident of its destiny.

The Gaulois says that on June 23, during the celebration of the opening of the Baltic Sea Canal, at Kiel, the Emperor of Germany will go on board the French war ship Hoche, when it will be obligatory upon the commander of the Hoche to hoist the German imperial standard, which bears the inscription "1870."

LONDON, May 31.—A Paris dispatch to The Daily News, which will be published to-morrow, says it is reported that cholera has appeared in Brest. If the report proves to be well founded, the French war ships may not go to the Kiel festival.

ACCIDENTS TO FOUR VESSELS.

Steam Trawler Bittern Foundered and Nine of the Crew Drowned.

LONDON, May 31.—The steam trawler Bittern foundered off Grimsby and nine of her crew were drowned.

A Melbourne dispatch says that the British ship Aberfoyle, which sailed from Fredrikstad Jan. 24 for Melbourne, Newcastle, N. S. W., and San Francisco, has been towed there in distress. Capt. Robertson, who was in command when the ship sailed, committed suicide, and the chief mate was drowned during the early part of the voyage.

The American bark Arkwright, Capt. Moore, from Port Gamble Dec. 22 via Port Pirie, for Newcastle, N. S. W., and San Francisco, has arrived at Noumea in a leaky condition.

The cargo of the Norwegian bark Oxo, Capt. Damelson, from Brunswick, March 11, for Gutujewski, before reported aground at Dager Ort, Russia, is found to be intact. The vessel was partly lightened and floated.

FRENCH RAILWAY SCANDAL CASE

Names of Prominent Politicians Said to be Implicated Printed.

PARIS, May 31.—The examining magistrate has finished his inquiry into the alleged scandals connected with the Southern France Railway and will almost immediately issue an order committing the accused persons for trial.

Le Figaro asserts that among others implicated by the inquiry are Deputies Jules Roche and Deloncle, ex-Premier and Deputy Rouvier, Senator Magnier, and ex-Deputy Yves Guyot, all of whom are believed to have been connected with the syndicate formed by Baron Reinach for the issuance of the company's shares.

According to Le Figaro, the Government cannot indict the accused men, as the acts of which they are alleged to be guilty were committed three years ago. Deputies Rouanet and Pelletan have given notice of their intention to bring up the matter in the Chamber.

CHOLERA CASES IN FAR EAST.

Japanese Authorities Control the Disease with Much Success.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Sanitary Inspector Stuart Eldridge, of the Marine Hospital Service at Yokohama, Japan, reports to Surgeon General Wyman, under date of May 10, that single cases of cholera, rarely more, are reported from the various localities in the vicinity of naval and military depots in the South.

Isolated cases have been met with in Higo and Osaka. So far, the disease has nowhere assumed the proportions of an epidemic. The Japanese authorities are controlling it in an exceptionally successful manner. Cases of the "plague" have occurred in both Hongkong and Macao. Attempts to conceal this fact were made.

CUBAN FILIBUSTERS SUSPECTED.

A Sponging Vessel Stolen from Its Moorings at Key West.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., May 31.—On Wednesday night a sponging vessel, fully provisioned, was stolen from its moorings at Key West, and has since been missing. The vessel was presumably taken by Cuban sympathizers.

A soldier deserted from the United States barracks at the same point, and is supposed to have joined the sloop.

The United States and State authorities are searching for the fugitive vessel in the waters of the Gulf and bay.

IMPRESSION OF MARTI'S DEATH.

Bartolome Masso and Others Will Submit, Leaving Only Negroes.

Special Correspondence of The New-York Times.

HAVANA, May 21.—The news of the death of José Marti, the so-called President of the Cuban Republic, has caused a real sensation. Marti was the soul of the revolution. He had initiated and prepared it, in spite of the little aid which he could find in Cuba every time he had attempted to create a revolutionary movement. Naturally, his death gives hope that the war will soon be ended. Marti was not a fearful rebel, nor was he one of the exceptional men who may overturn a country by force of talent. A commonplace poet and writer, a prolix orator of diffuse style, he had written and talked so much that he had obtained a reputation among the Separatists. These, lacking a chief having any prestige at all, gave him their money.

It would be unjust to deny that he had remarkable tenacity, activity, and perseverance. Perhaps he was also a man of conviction, as his friends assure. But he must be severely judged. To put into turbulence a country which asked for nothing but peace and work, to expose it to a ferocious race, thinking always of revenge against the whites, to light the fires of civil war, pillage under the pretext of "Cuba libre," and put obstacles in the way of reforms which had been demanded for years, are not acts that claim indulgence.

However, there are men more guilty than he was, and more deserving of public censure. They were paid by him or they expected to gain something if he could be victorious. To sustain the revolution he had recourse to all sorts of means; lies, false news, calumny. The end of Marti is the beginning of the end.

It is said that in the fight at Bijas Maximo, Gomez was wounded, but Gen. Salcedo has telegraphed that this information is not verified. It is still though that Gomez never came here at all.

April 16, the insurgents telegraphed that Marti, Maximo, Gomez, and others had arrived at Cuba April 11. May 2, at Tampa, the insurgents assured everybody that Gomez was at Plantville waiting for Marti and 4,000 men. At Key West, the same relation was given. At Havana everybody said that Marti and Gomez were in the island, but nobody knew where they were.

In official circles, where people are much better informed than in others, nobody knows where Gomez is. He has been reported wounded two or three times.

It is rumored that Bartolome Masso and other white chiefs are to submit to Spain. The war will be hereafter conducted by negroes only, and bandits.

BEDOUIN OUTBREAK IN ARABIA.

Three British War Ships Ordered to Investigate and Protect.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—No news has been received at the State Department of the serious Bedouin outbreak in Arabia and the possibilities thus opened of active European intervention in that portion of the Turkish dominions. This is not surprising, inasmuch as the United States has no Consular representatives within several hundred miles of the locality of the outrage.

Jeddah, near which port the British Consul and Vice Consul, the Russian Acting Consul, and the French Consular Secretary are reported to have been shot, the British Vice Consul being killed, and the others wounded, is the principal trading port of Arabia, and is situated on the Red Sea, half way between Suez and Aden.

At this time of the year it is crowded with pilgrims for Mecca, it being but sixty-five miles from that city, and the landing place of a great proportion of the 100,000 Mohammedans now gathering to touch the famous sacred stone of the Meccan temple. The name of the port is more frequently written Djiddah or Jedda. The place contains the reputed tomb of Eve, and is said to be one of the cleanest places in the East.

From the time of Mohammed down to the beginning of the present century, the city was ruled by an Arabian Governor, called the Shereff. It is now held under Turkish rule, and the Ottoman Porte will no doubt be held to a strict accountability by Great Britain, Russia, and France for the attack on their Consular representatives.

JIDDAH, May 31.—Further details of the attack by Bedouins upon the foreign consular party yesterday have been made public. The party had gone out for a stroll, and in the course of the evening had stopped to rest at a point half a mile from the town. While resting, they were surrounded and fired upon from a distance of four yards.

Abdur Razzack, the British Vice Consul, who was also Consul for Norway and Sweden, was so badly wounded that he died in a few minutes. Mr. W. S. Richards, the British Consul, was severely wounded in the arm and back. M. Brandt, the Russian Consul, and M. D'Orville, Secretary of the French Consulate, received dangerous wounds in their faces, and doubts are expressed as to their recovery.

The body of Abdur Razzack shows that he was stabbed, as well as shot. Fifteen arrests have been made.

LONDON, May 31.—Three British war ships have been ordered to Jeddah, the seaport of Mecca, with orders to investigate the circumstances of the killing of the British Vice Consul at that place, and the wounding of the British Consul, the Russian Consul, and the French Consular Secretary, by a band of Bedouins, and also to protect the property and lives of foreigners.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT GOUGH.

Son of the Famous General Who Conducted the Opium War.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Hugh Gough, who succeeded W. E. Goschen as First Secretary of the British Embassy some few months ago, to-day received a cable message announcing the death of his father, near Dublin, Ireland.

George Stephens, second Viscount Gough, father of the First Secretary of the British Embassy, was the son of Sir Hugh Gough, the famous General who gained renown in many campaigns in India and successfully conducted what is known as the opium war with China.

For his many services he was raised to the peerage, and had many other rewards and distinctions conferred upon him. His son and successor, who has just died at the age of eighty, lived the life of a cultivated country gentleman on his Irish estate, and the best of terms with his tenantry.

The title and estates now descend to his eldest son, Hugh Gough, First Secretary of the Embassy at Washington. The new peer has had such a successful career in the diplomatic service that he is expected to remain in it, and to continue for the time being his present position at the Embassy.

Published statements that the new Lord Gough is the son of the hero of the Sikh war are, of course, erroneous. He is the grandson of that distinguished General, who was born in 1779 and died in 1869 at the mature age of ninety years.

TURKISH RASHNESS AT MOOSH.

Embassies at Constantinople Ask for Punishment of Police.

LONDON, May 31.—A dispatch from Constantinople to The Pall Mall Gazette says reports have been received there that the Turkish police recently forced an entrance into the residence of the British, Russian, and French delegates at Moosh for the purpose of arresting a servant.

The police had repeatedly on previous occasions insulted the servants of the delegates and otherwise made themselves offensive.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—The embassies here of Great Britain, Russia, and France have demanded the punishment of the Turkish police at Moosh who broke into the residences of the British, Russian, and French delegates on the Armenian Commission for the purpose of arresting a servant.

TURKEY'S ANSWER IS OVERDUE.

If It Does Not Express Assent to Reforms It Will Be Returned.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 31.—The Porte had not replied at midday yesterday to the scheme submitted by Great Britain, France, and Russia for reforms in the administration of Armenia, although an answer was expected on Wednesday.

LONDON, May 31.—The Standard will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople, saying that the situation there arising from the delay of the Porte in replying to the proposals about Armenian reforms is extremely critical. Should the reply, when made, contain anything beyond entire assent, it will be returned.

GREAT LOSS OF PETROLEUM.

Entire Stock of an English Firm Burned at Wilhelmsburg.

HAMBURG, May 31.—During a thunderstorm late this afternoon, lightning struck and set fire to a number of sheds, containing petroleum, on the Island of Wilhelmsburg, opposite this city.

The petroleum was owned by the Bremen Trading Company, an English firm. The entire stock of 5,500 tons of oil, in four tanks and 1,200 barrels, was consumed.

The loss is £500,000; covered by insurance. The firemen, to whom valuable aid was given by the soldiers, saved the adjacent buildings. The shipping escaped without damage.

AUSTRIAN MINISTER RESIGNS.

Failure to Solve the Suffrage Reform Question His Fault.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying it was reported to-day on the Bourse and afterward throughout the city that Prince Alfred Windischgrätz, the Austrian Prime Minister, had resigned.

His retirement from office is caused by his failure to solve the suffrage reform question.

It is rumored the Count Badeni will succeed him.

American Rebel in Cuba Released.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Department of State has received a cablegram from Gen. Springer, Vice Consul at Havana, announcing that one "Carrillo," a naturalized American imprisoned at Havana, had been released by Captain General Martinez Campos, and had sailed for New-York on the Spanish steamer Panama yesterday.

Proposed Tax on Servants Abandoned.

PARIS, May 31.—M. Ribot, Prime Minister and Minister of Finance, to-day informed the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies that his colleagues had reduced their respective estimates, the reductions amounting to a total of 12,000,000 francs. Hence the proposed tax on domestic servants had been abandoned.

Lubeck Has a Canal Festival.

LUBECK, May 31.—This town was en fête to-day, the occasion being the laying of the foundation stone of the canal that is to connect the rivers Elbe and Trave. To-night a banquet was given in the Town Hall, and the town was brilliantly illuminated.

Salvage Awarded Steamer Maryland.

LONDON, May 31.—The Admiralty Court has awarded the British steamer Maryland £1,500 for taking part in the salvage of the British steamer Loch Maree, which was abandoned in February off the coast of Ireland while on a voyage from Charleston to Bremen.

Knights Named by Kaiser Wilhelm.

BERLIN, May 31.—Emperor William has appointed Herbert Spencer, Dr. Friedrich Blumer of Winterthur, the numismatist, and Dr. J. H. Van Hoff of Amsterdam, the physiologist, Knights of the Order Four le Mérite.

Death of Frederick Locker-Lampson.

LONDON, May 31.—Mr. Frederick Locker-Lampson, Commissioner of Greenwich Hospital, whose death was prematurely reported a few days ago, died last evening at his home, Rowfant, Crawley, Sussex.

American Bishops Welcomed in Rome.

ROME, May 31.—Cardinal Gibbons of Baltimore and the Right Rev. John S. Foley, D. D., Bishop of Detroit, arrived here this morning, and were received at the station by a large party of ecclesiastics and laymen.

Munich International Art Exhibit.

MUNICH, May 31.—The International Art Exhibition here was opened to-day with appropriate ceremonies. It is expected that 400 more pictures will be exhibited after the close of the Paris Salon.

Italian Chamber's New Session.

ROME, May 31.—The session of the new Chamber of Deputies will be opened by King Humbert in a speech on June 10.

OBITUARY RECORD.

John Paul Paulison.

John Paul Paulison, President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company, died of heart failure at his home in Tenafly, N. J., on Thursday.

Mr. Paulison was born in Hackensack, N. J., in 1822. He became connected in 1848 with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and was elected Secretary of the company four years later. He was elected Vice President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company in 1855, but retired a year later and entered the business of average adjuster and insurance broker. He was chosen Vice President of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company in 1867, and President in 1880. He was also Vice President of the New-York Board of Marine Underwriters, and of the American Shipmasters' Association. He was a member of the New-York State Chamber of Commerce, the Association of Average Adjusters, the American Geographical Society, the St. Nicholas Society, the Holland Society, and the Veteran Association of the Seventh Regiment.

Mr. Paulison was an amateur astronomer of high merit, and possessed a powerful telescope at his Tenafly home, where he built an astronomical clock. His wife died in 1878. He leaves two daughters and five grandchildren.

Mrs. Katherine McMahon.

Mrs. Katherine McMahon, the wife of James McMahon, President of the Emigrants' Savings Bank of this city, died at her home, 87 McDonough Street, Brooklyn, Tuesday night last of heart failure. Mrs. McMahon was born in Rochester, N. Y., in 1832. She was interested in various charitable institutions, but was very modest, and did not care to have her work in this line made public. She was a devout church woman, and took an active interest in the affairs of the Catholic Church. She was a member of the Church of Our Lady of Victory, which had been the recipient of many of her donations, among them being the main altar of solid marble. She leaves a husband and six children. The funeral took place from the Church of Our Lady of Victory on Thursday, and the Rev. T. F. Ward officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Mullen and the Rev. J. A. Bennett.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry A. Miles died, at Hingham, Mass., Thursday, at noon. He was born in Grafton, May 30, 1809, and was graduated from Brown University in 1829, and the Divinity School at Harvard in 1832. He was one of the oldest ministers of the Unitarian denomination in the country. From 1853, for six years he was Secretary of the American Unitarian Association. He was a descendant of John Miles, who settled near Concord, Mass., in 1627, and was an uncle of Gen. Nelson Miles, United States Army. He was the author of a number of religious books.

—The senior and most conspicuous member of the American Mission service in Persia, the Rev. J. H. Shedd, D. D., died at Oroomia Good Friday last. Besides his ministerial work, he was Chief of the American College at Oroomia. The death of Dr. Shedd leaves the Rev. W. L. Whipple of Ohio the senior American missionary in Persia.

—James A. Baker, seventy-eight years old, died at his home, 390 Market Street, Newark, Thursday, of a cancerous tumor. Mr. Baker was a well-known contractor. He was born in Union County Sept. 9, 1817. He left a wife and four daughters—Mrs. Lettie B. Simpson, Mrs. J. Fletcher Brookfield, Mrs. G. L. Baker, and Mrs. Cyrus O. Baker.

—Chief Engineer W. W. Heaton died in the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, yesterday. He had been confined there since November last. His widow now lives at 551 Franklin Avenue, Brooklyn, and the funeral may take place from there on Saturday. Heaton was born in New-York, and had been a Chief Engineer since 1886.

—Louis N. Van Antwerp, one of the leading men in the American Book Trust, died Thursday, at Cincinnati. Mr. Van Antwerp was a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family, and was widely known as a book publisher, his firm being Van Antwerp, Bragg & Co., until merged into the trust.

—Judge Vincent D. Markham, an old resident of Denver and a prominent Democrat, died yesterday, in his seventieth year. He was a native of Virginia. He leaves a valuable estate, which probably will be inherited by three brothers and three sisters, who reside near Richmond, Va.

—Miss Beulah Kennard, who prepared the missionary calendar of prayer, which is in use this year in all of the Baptist Churches throughout the country, died at Philadelphia Thursday night. Apoplexy was the cause of death.

—Mrs. Catherine Gicquel, thirty-eight years old, wife of Battalion Chief Gicquel of the New-York Fire Department, was found dead in bed, at Long Branch, yesterday. Her death was caused by heart failure.

—Mrs. Cochran, wife of Dr. Joseph P. Cochran, died at Oroomia about the 1st of April. She was a native of Minneapolis, Minn., but has resided in Persia a number of years.

—Dr. Nelson Middleton, aged seventy-eight years, a physician, died at his residence, on Mount Tabor Way, Ocean Grove, yesterday. Death was caused by dropsy.

Matrimony Fatal to Him.

From The Chicago Standard.

Some aged persons give the credit of their long lives to abstinence from tobacco, alcohol, meat, or what not; others to their indulgence in all these. One old lady, of whom we read not long ago as having reached 100 or thereabout, maintained that single blessedness is the real elixir vitae, and she ascribed the death of a brother at the age of ninety to the fact that he had committed matrimony in early life!

THE BENEFIT OF COULDOCK

A Superb Performance of "The Rivals" at the Fifth Avenue Theatre.

THE VETERAN ACTOR'S SPEECH

A Great Crowd Endures the Intense Heat to See Sheridan's First Comedy Acted Almost to Perfection.

Fighting Bob's valor had finally oozed out of the palms of his hands. He had felt it going. After it had gone he felt better. He didn't mind the word "coward," and, that rascal Beverley not appearing, he wouldn't fight with his dear friend Jack Absolute, no, not for the world.

Lydia's sentimentality had given place to honest sentiment, when she saw that her prosaic Jack had endangered his life for her, while Sir Lucius had learned how he had been duped, and had discovered the identity of his Delia, Mrs. Malaprop having admitted "the soft impeachment." The rhyming tag had been spoken by all the characters, and Acres had once more proclaimed the most essential tenet of his

Charles Couldock.

philosophy: "He who fights and runs away, will live to fight another day."

Standing in a line the representatives of those droll sojourners at Bath who have been the delight of playgoers for 120 years, bowed to the great audience in the Fifth Avenue Theatre until the falling curtain shut them out of sight.

Then arose, in the audience room, a mighty uproar of enthusiasm, and when the curtain was lifted again, in obedience to this summons, the personages of Sheridan were still there, but the coveted centre of the stage was occupied, not by Bob Acres or Sir Anthony or the lady who reprehended herself on the use of her oracular tongue, but by an old gentleman of a rather short, stocky figure, clad in loosely fitting modern clothes of black.

His face seemed very pale, but that was partly because it had not been made up for the footlights. He was naturally agitated, but Mr. Couldock was never a man to make capital of his emotions. Lydia (Viola Allen) and Mrs. Malaprop (Mrs. John Drew) led him forward, and the house became breathlessly silent. As, with one hand extended, the fingers turned upward—in his long familiar manner—he began to speak, with only a slight quaver of the voice, a front cloth was lowered between him and the others on the stage, and, in an instant, all interest in the eighteenth century intrigues of an English watering place was forgotten in the interest inspired by the strong personality and the gentle dignity of the octogenarian actor in whose honor the memorable performance of Sheridan's comedy had been given.

Mr. Couldock's voice is not so powerful as it was, and he felt the effect of the intense heat and the excitement of the day. But the people leaned forward, the rustle of fans and programmes was stopped, and not a word that he uttered was lost in the body of the house. He indulged in no platitudes. He spoke simply and frankly, with a careful avoidance of theatrical display. The pathos of the moment was irresistible. If there was a dry eye in the house, it was set in the head of a person with a heart of stone.

For all this splendid tribute he had nothing to offer, he said, but his poor thanks; but he made them comprehensive. They included not only the actors who took part in the performance, but all the actors who had offered their services; all the managers who had lent their aid; the newspaper writers who had helped to excite public interest in the event, and the editors who had so willingly given space to what was written.

About the performance of "The Rivals," Mr. Couldock indulged in a little prophecy. He imagined an old gentleman, fifty years hence, telling his grandchildren about the representation of Sheridan's comedy he saw "the year I married your grandmother." "Ah," the old gentleman of the future would say, "those were the 'palmy days!' Every actor was a star. And the play was given for the benefit of an old actor, who had served the public for fifty years."

Here the speech was interrupted for the first time by a storm of applause. In conclusion, Mr. Couldock corrected an erroneous idea that had grown out of his benefit. The occasion was not to be regarded as his "farewell," though the souvenir pamphlets called it so. He did not intend to remain idle, but hoped to act again when the opportunity came, and he hoped there would yet be several opportunities.

The performance of "The Rivals," which people paid $5 or more apiece to see, quite justified the glowing commendation of it implied in Mr. Couldock's bit of prophecy. This distribution of the rôles in Sheridan's play will be remembered in theatrical annals:

Sir Anthony Absolute	William H. Crane
Captain Absolute	Henry Miller
Sir Lucius O'Trigger	Nat C. Goodwin
Falkland	Thomas W. Keene
Bob Acres	Joseph Jefferson
David	De Wolf Hopper
Fag	Thomas Q. Seabrooke
Lydia Languish	Viola Allen
Mrs. Malaprop	Mrs. John Drew
Lucy	Nellie McHenry

But the performance was not notable merely as an assemblage of actors recognized as "stars." It was a remarkably smooth, spirited, and brilliantly effective rendering of the play. Mr. Joseph Brooks went on the stage after the first act and offered Mr. Jefferson and his associates $100,000 for a twenty weeks tour with "The Rivals." He refused to repeat the answer he received.

Mr. Jefferson's "prompt book," in which the five acts of the original are reduced to three; the rôle of Julia omitted, and Falkland deprived of most of his platitudes, was used. The "front" scene between Jack and Sir Lucius, always employed while the late Mr. Florence was associated with Mr. Jefferson, was also omitted; so that Mr. Goodwin, making his first appearance as the Irish duelist, did not remark that the quarrel is very pretty "as it stands, and we should only spoil it by trying to explain it." But quite enough of the part was left to enable him to show his fitness for it. We have seen no Sir Lucius nearly so good, excepting Mr. Florence, since John Brougham. His brogue was that of a gentleman, his swagger was delightful, he was quite in earnest about the duel, and no one doubted that here was a gallant who, in spite of his failings, revered the family honor and treasured the family portraits.

Mr. Crane's Sir Anthony was equally happy. His choler was as natural as possible. The gradations of anger in the quarrel scene were most adroitly depicted; his bewilderment at Jack's simulated apathy in the scene of reconciliation, and his slow realisation of Jack's duplicity, were equally convincing. Seabrooke touched the few traits of the mendacious Fag with a light hand, and as David Hopper was the rustic lout, with plenty of homely sense, to the life. No one has ever given better expression to the country lad's honest sentiment. "Our ancestors are very good kind of folks; but they are the last people I should choose to have a visiting acquaintance with." The challenge scene, therefore, went with vim. The spectacle of Jefferson, Hopper, and Goodwin on the stage together, seemed to delight the audience.

Keene's Falkland was commendable for its easy grace, and Henry Miller and Viola Allen bore themselves with honor in such good company, though Miss Allen's Lydia is scarcely the simple and wholly charming young sentimentalist she once was. Some of Miss Allen's recently emotional manner has fastened upon her, and Mr. Miller was, to be sure, a solemn rake, even in his first interview with Mrs. Malaprop. A false note was struck by Miss McHenry, whose red satin skirt, lace apron, and ostrich feathers were as foreign to the affected "simplicity" of Lucy, as her over-exuberance of spirits. But this was a jolly Lucy, who pleased nevertheless.

No need to dwell upon the courtly manners, or the parts of speech of Mrs. Drew's Mrs. Malaprop, or the inimitable humor and the rare elaboration which produces the effect of absolute nature in Mr. Jefferson's Acres. These two portrayals are beyond all cavil,—masterworks of comedy.

The receipts from the sale of tickets were $5,869. This money, with the amount obtained from the sale of souvenirs, will swell the total to considerably more than $6,000. Mr. Joseph Brooks said that arrangements had been made by the committee in charge of the benefit by which an annual income of $1,200 will be secured to Mr. Couldock.

The audience was a rather unique one from the fact that there were comparatively few persons of great social prominence present, but there were hosts of people who are not regular theatregoers, and a surprising number of old gentlemen and pretty girls in summery attire. Of course, the theatrical calling was well represented.

It was no such audience, in the matter of individual distinction, as that drawn out by the famous Wallack benefit, in May, 1888, but it was as good a one to look at, and it filled every available foot of space in the house.

Noticeable among the audience were a considerable number of priests and clergymen.

A large crowd had gathered about the theatre before the doors were opened, with the expectation of securing seats, but, as every seat had been previously sold, they were compelled to turn reluctantly away.

The young ladies who sold the souvenir pamphlets containing photographs and biographical sketches of the participants in the performance, with a critical essay on the play by Brander Matthews, did a thriving business in the lobby and in the auditorium between the acts. The pamphlets sold for a dollar each, and to such effect were the sales conducted that, together with those sold at stands, more than $700 was realized. The ladies who made such efficient saleswomen were Katharine Grey, Janet Lowerre, Annie Haines, Stella Kenney, Louise Galloway, Susie Allen, Bijou Fernandez, Cora Macy, Nellie Yale Nelson, Grace Pierpont, and Mrs. E. L. Fernandez.

The boxes on the left side of the house were occupied by Joseph Murphy, Henry Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. Kidder, Miss Magee, Mrs. Hutchinson, D. S. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Holmes, W. J. Bloch, Mrs. Relyea, Mrs. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Dayton, Mrs. Ashbel P. Fitch, Miss Steers, Mrs. Emmet R. Olcott, and F. J. Swift. Those on the right of the house were occupied by Mrs. Alfred Hayman, Mrs. C. Hayman, Miss Flora Dows, Mr. and Mrs. C. Levenson, Mrs. Louis Mack, Mrs. Joseph Jefferson, Miss Jefferson, Miss Platt, Miss Lufler, N. W. Jefferson, Mrs. Thomas Q. Seabrooke, Mrs. Crox, and others.

Among the audience were Mrs. William H. Crane, Louis Hochhaus, Vicar General Farley, Victor Harris, Richard Harding Davis, Evert Jansen Wendell, Junc O'Neil, Joseph T. Brown, Junc Burbank, Charles Henry Butler, Mr. and Mrs. George Law, Walter Sinn, Joseph Wheelock, Mrs. Channez Olney, Louise Pauling, Adolph Jackson, E. H. Sothern, Charles Stewart, W. C. Langley, Henry E. Dixey, Mrs. J. J. Spies, W. K. Knowles, E. G. Gilmore, Mrs. Finley Anderson, George Appleton, and C. B. Jefferson.

De Wolf Hopper, who took the part of David, was compelled to leave before the conclusion of the last act. He was hurried to the Grand Central Station, where a special train was waiting to convey him to Springfield, Mass., his company having an engagement there at the present time.

NATIONS SPEAK OF GRESHAM

Letters of Eulogy and Regret—Mexico's Tribute One of the Most Important.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—One of the most important tributes to Secretary Gresham among the messages received from all the foreign legations at Washington was that from Minister Romero, who, in acknowledging the official announcement of the death of the Secretary of State, wrote as follows:

I had the honor of personal intercourse with the deceased during the time that he filled the offices of Postmaster General and Secretary of the Treasury under the Administration of President Arthur, and my relations with him were renewed and drawn closer while he had charge of the Department of State. I had an opportunity of knowing him under different circumstances, and of having intercourse with him, not only in official matters, but in the intimacy of private friendship, and could, therefore, appreciate the eminent qualities which he possessed, his high sense of right, his love of justice, his respect for the rights of others, his courtesy toward all who had business with him, and the earnestness with which he strove to inform himself of the slightest details of the important matters the investigation and settlement of which was intrusted to him, in order to be able to decide them with full knowledge of the circumstances and with perfect justice.

These distinguished qualities rendered him, in my opinion, one of the most remarkable men of this country, who confer honor not only upon the Nation in the midst of which they were born, but upon humanity in general.

I have no doubt that the Mexican Government, which duly appreciates Mr. Gresham's great qualities, will deeply regret his death, and will express its sorrow to the people of the United States through their Government, as soon as it is informed of his decease.

Other expressions of regret from foreign nations have been received at the State Department. Sir Julian Pauncefote, in a brief note, expressed to the President and to the Government of the United States, under telegraphic instructions from the Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the very deep regret with which her Majesty's Government has received the intelligence of Mr. Gresham's death. Ambassador Bayard also cabled that the wishes of President Cleveland to show all honor to Mr. Gresham's memory had been carried out, and all customary tributes had been paid in London.

Mr. Bartleman, the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Legation at Caracas, cabled that Venezuela had rendered special homage to the memory of Secretary Gresham by ordering three days' public mourning. There is considerable significance attached to this action on the Venezuelan Government. The condition of the controversy between Venezuela and several European powers, notably Great Britain, has placed the little republic in the position of being entirely dependent on the United States in warding off foreign hostilities.

It was an almost general belief that after Great Britain had settled the Nicaraguan affair she would turn her attention to Venezuela. Since then there has been considerable correspondence exchanged, in which the United States was a party, and it was learned to-day that Venezuela had received assurances from Mr. Gresham which were regarded as highly favorable to the maintenance of peace.

The following letter to Mrs. Gresham, signed by Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Ambassador, as expressing the sentiments of the entire Diplomatic Corps in Washington, was to-day made public:

British Embassy, Washington, May 30, 1895.

Madam: I am deputed by the Diplomatic Corps at Washington to convey to you the expression of their deep sympathy in the great affliction which has fallen upon you and your family by the loss of your distinguished husband, the late Secretary of State.

The relations which he held, in that important and responsible post, with the foreign representatives at this capital were such as to inspire them with a personal sense, not only of his great abilities, but of the lofty and unswerving spirit of honor, justice, and conciliation with which he was animated in the treatment of diplomatic questions.

They will ever retain a pleasing and grateful remembrance of his unvarying courtesy and kindness.

I beg, Madam, to assure you that no one participates more fully than I do in the sentiments which I am charged to convey to you on this mournful occasion, as Dean of the Diplomatic Corps.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Speculation in the executive departments as to Mr. Gresham's successor has developed a Cabinet slate which transfers Attorney General Olney to the State Department, Postmaster General Wilson to the Department of Justice, vice Olney, and Acting Secretary Uhl of the State Department to the Post Office Department, vice Wilson. These, of course, are simply speculations, but the sources from which they originate suggest that they may be put out as feelers to elicit public sentiment.

Miss S. Wray to Return to England.

Miss Sarah Wray, Col. Hadley's assistant at St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission, 207 East Forty-second Street, is about to return to her home in England for the Summer months, and her friends in Dr. David H. Greer's parish will give her a farewell reception at the mission on Tuesday evening. The Rev. Dr. Greer will deliver an address, and Miss Wray will sing.

Miss Wray is a native of Leeds, where she was brought up in luxury, but she chose mission work as her calling, and, joining the Salvation Army in London, passed many months in the Whitechapel district, where she had many thrilling experiences with the outcasts of that quarter. While in England, Miss Wray will spend most of her time at Scraborough, Yorkshire.

Historical Cavalcade of Crusades.

From The London Daily News.

Sunday will take place at Clermont the grand historical cavalcade in celebration of the eighth centenary of the First Crusade. Great preparations have been made for the event, and in order that the costumes and accessories in the procession may be historically correct, M. Ambroise Tardieu, the official historiographer of Auvergne, has been engaged as a sort of stage manager. The town is crowded, and windows in favorable positions for sightseeing are said to have been let for the day for as much as £32. Clermont in Auvergne, or Clermont Ferrand—which must not be confounded with a dull country town of the same name just this side of Paris—is the place where Pope Urban II. preached the First Crusade, whence to-morrow's celebration. It is the capital of Auvergne, that part of France whence the Parisian water carriers used to be recruited, just as all the chimney sweeps came from Savoy. It is noted as a somewhat curious coincidence that just as the Crusades are occupying the public mind in France once more, arrangements are being made for building a Mohammedan mosque in Paris.

The French Foreign Legion.

The Foreign Legion is, from its very origin, a most extraordinary body of troops. No questions are asked of the man who wishes to be come a Légionnaire. Provided he is physically fit, he is enlisted under any name he may choose to give, whatever his nationality may be. The Legion naturally becomes a refuge for the déclassé, the deserter from other flags, and the adventurer of every degree. It is said that there are highly-educated men of good family in the Legion, and in this there is nothing improbable.

In Tonkin I once saw one of my own countrymen wearing the dismal uniform of the Legion, quarreling with a German belonging to the same regiment. They came to blows, and were finally beaten into something like order by an officer, who struck them with the flat of his sword.—Chambers's Journal.

A.—A.—WIRE SCREEN DOORS BY THE 1,000, or single one, at ROEBUCK'S, 172 Fulton St., New-York. 14th St., Hamilton Av., Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

GIBNEY—MAGARICAL.—On Thursday, May 30, 1895, by the Rev. Mr. James F. Holmes, Gertrude Magarical to John R. Gibney. No cards.

DIED.

BALDWIN.—Entered into rest, May 30, Carrie A., wife of William B. Baldwin, at her late residence, Glen Ridge, N. J.

Funeral Saturday, June 1, 10:45, at St. Ignatius's Church.

ORR.—At Mamaroneck, May 30, 1895, Jean Highet Orr, daughter of the late James Highet and Elizabeth Kellock Orr.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her brother-in-law, J. F. Olfers, on Sunday, June 2, at 4 o'clock. Carriages will meet 10 o'clock train from New-York.

PAULISON.—On Thursday morning, May 30, 1895, John Paul Paulison, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Tenafly, N. J., on Saturday, June 1, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves Chambers St. at 1:20, 23d St. at 1:10. Interment at convenience of the family.

Special Notices.

Bangs & Co., 739 and 741 Broadway,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION
MONDAY, JUNE 3, AT 2:30 P. M.
A Library
of Americana, History, Numismatic, and General Literature.

TUESDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
An Interesting and Miscellaneous Collection of Books.

WEDNESDAY, AT 2:30 P.M.
A Large Collection of English, Classical, and Oriental Literature.

Free Mineral Waters.
Because nothing extra is charged for Vichy and Selters, dealers often buy the cheapest stuff, and thereby spoil your drink. Insist on getting Carl H. Schultz's, which are also furnished free.

Benj. Franklin's Detective Agency, 280

TIMES RACE THE FEATURE

Six Teams Have Entered for It at the New-Jersey State Meet.

A GREAT CLUB CONTEST ANTICIPATED

The Annual Races Will Be Held To-day on the Track of the Inter-State Fair Grounds, at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—The annual State Division race meet will be held here to-morrow, and if the weather remains favorable it will be the most auspicious that the Mercer County Wheelmen have ever managed. Many entries have been made, and the cyclists of Mercer County are on the tiptoe of expectancy regarding the sport promised.

Aside from an unusually attractive programme of events from both classes of riders, there will be The New-York Times club team race for Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York cyclists. The distance will be two miles, with a flying start, and only Class A men will compete. Six teams of three men each are entered, and the event should easily prove to be the race par excellence of the meet.

The Chester (Penn.) Bicycle Club has entered a team that for pluck and endurance are considered without a rival. This team is regarded as a probable winner.

New-York will probably be represented by no less than three teams, the Kings Countys, Riversides, and Harlems having sent entries. The Times's tri-State team race, held here last year, was won by the Riverside Wheelmen, and that club has an idea, it is said, that lightning will strike twice in the same place. The Harlem team is said to be a strong one, and quite up to a hard race.

All things considered, The Times race certainly bids fair to be a cracker. The flying start, while not a novelty here, is original with this event, and always excites lively interest.

Instead of considering the winner the one who reaches the finish first on the last lap, it has been determined to make the event a point competition. Thus the individual competitor who has been in the lead the largest number of times passing the starting point will have more points to his credit than the man who has been in second place an equal number of times. First place in every lap counts five points, second three, third two, and fourth one.

Such an arrangement will do away with one or more riders waiting until the last lap, and then using the strength in reserve, easily winning over those who have ridden to win from the push-off. The club winner will also be determined by the point system.

The individual winner will receive The New-York Times medal, which will be appropriately inscribed, and the successful team will get The Times banner. This is an artistically-embroidered affair of sky-blue satin. The winning club will have its name worked thereon in Roman letters.

The meet will be held at the Interstate Fair Grounds, where there is a superior half-mile track and a grands and large enough for 10,000 people. The track has been groomed for the occasion and was never in better condition. The trolley cars will run close up to the grandstand for the convenience of the spectators. A band will play before the races.

It is expected that Chief Consul Robert Gentle of Elizabeth will be present, and it is likely that every other prominent cycling man in the State will be here.

A large party of New-Yorkers and enthusiasts from Newark and Plainfield are expected to-morrow on the express over the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving via Cortlandt Street Ferry, New-York City, at 10:10 A. M. Many out-of-town wheelmen are already here, including half a dozen of the big racing teams which follow the National Circuit. The first race will be called at 3 o'clock.

The State meet run of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey will be held to-day from Newark, N. J., to Trenton, N. J. The distance is fifty miles and the start will be made from Military Park at 7:30 A. M. The pace will be at the rate of nine miles an hour, and as three-quarters of the entire distance is over macadam roads, it is expected that Trenton will be reached at 1:30 P. M. The route is as follows:

Leave Newark for Elizabeth, to Westfield, Plainfield, New-Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton. Ample time will be allowed for dinner, and all will be enabled to reach the track for the cycling event at 3 P. M. The Mercer County Wheelmen, under whose auspices the meet is held, promise royal entertainment to those attending.

WELCOMED TO TRENTON.

Wheelmen Arrive to Attend the Big State Meet.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—Two hundred wheelmen came to Trenton to-night to attend the New-Jersey State Division meet. The town has its flags out to let the wheelmen know that they are welcome, and at the Mercer Clubhouse there is a liberal display of bunting, and the whole house was ablaze with light to-night. Chief Consul Gentle came early, and he joined Secretary and Treasurer James C. Tattersall, and they gave each wheelman a cordial welcome as he arrived.

There was a short meeting of the officers and Board of Directors of the division, at which meeting Chief Consul Gentle read his report. The report particularly recommends itself for brevity. He began by saying that he did his duty to his best knowledge and ability. The offices of the division were economically managed, and there is every indication that the indebtedness will be wiped out, and there will be a good balance in the treasury. Up to date over a hundred local Consuls have been appointed. In speaking about the national meet, he said: "This matter was voted on by New-Jersey at the National Assembly, held in New-York, and will be given at Asbury Park, July 5 to 13, under the auspices of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, who promise to all royal good time to all who attend. The League of American Wheelmen members will receive many privileges not granted to others." The Mercer Wheelmen were praised for their energy, and particularly for sending out a copy of their publication, "Wind," to all members in the division, containing much information that the officers of the league otherwise would have been obliged to propagate.

Mayor Mercer Wheelmen gave the boys "a smoker" to-night in their spacious parlor.

Among the notable arrivals to-night besides Chief Consul Gentle are Vice Consul R. R. Chiswell, Paterson; Chairman Holmes of Rahway, the Committee on Rules and Regulations, Chairman of Highway Improvement Committee C. S. Zacharias, Asbury Park; Fred Keer of the Racing Board, Horace J. Knight of Rights and Privileges Committee, and Fred Weise of Bordentown. Among the crack riders are Cabanne, Titus, and Sanger; Brown, Maddox, and Warren; Steenson and Warner. The track is in excellent condition.

PRIAL AND POTTER FOR REFEREES

The Racing Board Names Them to Serve at Races in the Empire State.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—This week's bulletin of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen contains the following:

Aside from the members of the National Racing Board who may be considered ex-officio official referees, the referees for national circuit meets, so far as appointed, are: Eugene Knight of Massachusetts, Isaac B. Potter and F. P. Prial of New-York, R. F. Kelsey of Connecticut, H. J. Alvord, Missouri; Colle Bell, Minnesota; B. J. Balliet and H. F. Chapman, Ohio; Fred Patee, Indiana.

The suspensions placed upon Fred Taylor, Dallas, Texas, and C. H. Lush, Amityville, N. Y., have been removed.

George Griffiths, Denver, Col., and George E. Quinn of Mobile, Ala., are suspended pending investigation into their Class A status.

William De Cardy, Chicago, is transferred to Class B at his own request.

By vote of the Racing Board, special sanction to exceed the one-hundred-and-fifty-dollar prize limit can be granted only to national circuit meets.

Under clause G of racing rules, W. L. Swinderman of Battle Creek, Mich.; William Grant, and George J. Grant of Detroit, and Percy Patterson of Bay City, Mich., have been transferred to Class B.

For violation of Clause F, Class A rules, Fred Rau, P. Skelton, H. Van Herik, and Ernst Ulbricht of Chicago are transferred to Class B.

Robert E. Glenn, Spokane, Washington, has been appointed handicapper for that State.

Hartford relinquishes her date on national circuit (Sept. 2) and said date is claimed by the next applicant, the Consolidated Cycling Clubs of Massachusetts, who will run their meet at Waltham, Sept. 9 is assigned to the Hartford Wheel Club, Hartford, Conn., for national circuit meet, they assuming the risk of rain.

Peter Inglish, Will Byers, Frank Williams, D. Ingram, Lee Meyers of Bonham, Texas, are suspended, pending investigation into their amateur status.

Eugene McClellan, L. Crawford, Frank Sowell, D. White, L. Cleveland, J. Russell, Charles Sutton, Will Goodman, L. Kelton, John Foreman, Thomas Moore, H. Benson, all of Bonham, Texas, are suspended for thirty days from May 30, for competing at unsanctioned races. York Taylor of Bonham, Texas, for knowingly competing at an unsanctioned race, is suspended from all track racing for one year from May 20.

Joseph Quigley, T. Bonniwell, James Gallagher, and Frank Mullin of Philadelphia, Penn.; Phillips Blagden, Herman White Pifer, and R. W. Dunbar of Williamstown, Mass.; W. N. Eckstein, Will McCullough, and George Dietrick of Lawrenceburg, Ind.; Hubert Hays of Elizabethtown, Ohio; A. Mott and H. K. Marvil, Philadelphia, Penn., are suspended for thirty days from May 23 for competing at unsanctioned races.

FOR MORE BICYCLE PATHS.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Committee in Favor Proposed Improvements.

The Aldermanic Committee on Parks and Bridges met in the Brooklyn City Hall yesterday to consider Aldermen Gullfoyle and Clark's resolutions requesting Park Commissioner Squier to have inserted in his budget money to construct a return bicycle path along the Ocean Boulevard, and also a bicycle path on the Eastern Parkway to Howard Avenue.

The Aldermen discussed the question at length, and it was at one time believed that Alderman Clark's amendment, so far as the Eastern Parkway was concerned, would kill the original resolution, but the committee decided to report favorably on both recommendations, and the Aldermen on Monday next will vote on the question.

President A. H. Angell of the Good Roads Association was pleased when he heard what action the committee had taken. He said: "This was more than we had expected, because we feared that the amendment would do more harm than good and delay the more important matter—the return cycle path on the Boulevard."

Park Commissioner Squier said: "If a return path was built on the other side of the main driveway, as this resolution provides, I don't see what we would do with the pedestrians. They have only one sidewalk left now, and I should certainly oppose the taking of that for a bicycle path, unless some other walk was provided for them. A sidewalk would be placed on the extreme right and left of the Boulevard, but we could not ask the property owners to pay for this. In fact, I am afraid that to do what is desired, and still preserve the rights of pedestrians, would cost the city nearly $50,000. This is more than we could afford to pay out."

A Century over Jersey Roads.

The century run of the Westchester Cycling League to-morrow bids fair to be one of the most successful "hundreds" of the season. The start will be made from the West Forty-second Street Ferry at 5:30 A. M., and the route will be via Weehawken and Hoboken, thence to Paterson, Plainfield, and New-Brunswick, arriving at the latter place for dinner at 12:30. Returning, the party will leave at 2 P. M., proceeding via Rahway and Perth Amboy to St. George, S. I., where the finish will be made at 6:30 o'clock. All who finish by 7:30 will, on payment of $1, receive a solid silver medal in the shape of a watch charm. The grades, with the exception of the hill at the starting point, (Weehawken,) are easy, and the roads good. The route of this century is quite a refreshing innovation, and has attracted large numbers of riders. All entries (accompanied by fee, 50 cents) should be made to Charles H. West, 117 East Forty-eighth Street, this city.

The Empire State Is Leading.

The New-York State Division now has more league members than any other State, having passed Massachusetts during the last fortnight. The figures now stand: New-York, 4,822; Massachusetts, 3,332. On Jan. 31 the figures were 5,337, against 3,144 in favor of the Bay State. The renewal period for old members has been extended in Massachusetts one month, by the end of which time the original number will probably be intact. Both States in question are growing faster in membership strength than any others, and both will doubtless make great records this year. Each desires to be in the lead as regards membership and will strive for that object.

Millburn Officials Got Mixed.

It appears that the officials of the Irvington-Millburn road race on Decoration Day became a trifle mixed in placing the competitors at the finish. W. C. Birdsall of Port Chester, to whom was given the thirty-first position, did not finish. The man who crossed the line in this position was C. W. Krick of Reading, Penn. He had a handicap of 1:45, and his time was 1:13:53. B. G. Goble of Greensburg, Penn. (2:15,) will be No. 32 on the revised list. His time was 1:21:08. No. 33 will be John W. Conklin of Arlington, N. J. He was in the 2:45 division, and his time was the same as Conklin's.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—In an interview in Boston yesterday Zimmerman is quoted as follows: "Tom" Eck, the trainer of Johnson, sent word last night that he wanted to see me in New-York to-morrow in regard to a match with his man, but I have decided not to engage in any match races this Summer, an undertaking would interfer greatly with my Such an undertaking would interfere greatly with my plans; besides, I don't care to undergo the severe training again for some time. There is no doubt about such a match drawing well, as I understand, and, in fact, know, that several Canadian clubs would pay well to have it decided on their tracks. Toronto has already come forward with an offer of $1,000, but that isn't the point. Before Johnson came into the professional ranks I was offered $3,000 to go to Paris and meet the fast ones there. My previous decision, however, not to engage in any matches for the Summer decided me in refusing. I shall stick to my decision, and shall do only sufficient training for exhibition riding. I shall stay in this country for the latter part of the Summer. Some time in August I shall sail for Australia, going into strict training, and when the antipodean racing season opens take in all the meets in that country. Already I have made arrangements for appearing in sixteen different cities and towns for exhibition and racing. I shall go into all the open events, and do the best I can."

—"Tom" Eck, the trainer of John S. Johnson, says that there is a good chance that Johnson will not turn professional, as was his intention, and that his projected trip to Europe in that capacity has been given up. Instead of this, he will go to Waltham and train there until his status has been definitely stated. It was thought that the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board had done this when it gave its decision debarring him from participation in all League of American Wheelmen races, but Eck says that he does not consider it so, as they now have some evidence to produce which will, he thinks, make the board reverse its decision, and will reinstate Johnson as an amateur. "It looks dubious now, I will admit," says Eck, "but we will come out all right in a short time." Johnson will keep in active training, so that he will be able to go into the races at once if he is replaced in the amateur ranks, but, in any case, his trip to Europe has been given up.

—The Queens (L. I.) Bicycle Club has elected the following officers: Carl Vogel, President; Joseph F. Searing, Vice President; F. H. Vanderveer, Secretary; Thomas Lloyd, Corresponding Secretary; William L. Wood, Treasurer; William K. Tattersall, Captain; Peter Rudolph, Lieutenant; John A. Simon, Bugler; William B. Mann and John T. Callister, Color Bearers; Executive Committee—W. L. Wood, Carl Vogel, and J. F. Searing. The headquarters of the club are in the grand hall of the Queens bicycle track. It will hold another meeting in a few days to vote on new members and take action on a code of by-laws.

—Trainer "Dave" Shafer was in town yesterday with Sanger and Titus. The boys are "under the weather," and it was his intention to send them to Cambridge, so that they could round to. However, there is a slight hitch in the arrangements, and, owing to the decision of Chairman Gideon, Sanger and Titus may be forced to go to Trenton to-day to race. This, however, will be the last appearance of Sanger and Titus until about June 8, as Shafer is convinced that they both require careful treatment for the coming campaign.

—The Waldo five-mile handicap at Kansas City on Decoration Day was a race in which unknown riders captured everything in sight, including the time prizes. John Ezera Abernathy of St. Joseph, Mo., with a handicap of six minutes, won the race, with Edward Pendleton of Ottawa, Kan., second, and W. C. Talbox of Kansas City third. Abernathy's time was 31:25. W. W. Jacques of Kansas City won first time prize in 29:07; H. C. Woods of Kansas City second prize in 29:22.

—The Shelter Island (L. I.) Bicycle Club has been organized and the following officers elected: E. P. Baldwin, President; Thomas M. Burns, Vice President; Miss Georgia K. Lester, Secretary; R. G. Durrall, Treasurer; Russell H. Conklin, Captain and Bugler; Walter R. Havens, Parade Leader. One of the principal objects of the club will be to improve the roadways and sidewalks on Shelter Island.

—A. G. Spalding & Brothers received a telegram yesterday from Omaha stating that E. O. Holloway won the fast-time prize on a Spalding bicycle in the Omaha road race. The Omaha road race is second in importance to the Fairmount road race, and, coming as this does right on top of the showing made in the Irvington-Millburn race by Monte Scott, it is highly appreciated by the makers.

—There will be a run of the Press Wheelmen to Mount Vernon on Monday. Lieut. Chapman will lead the men over the course. The start will be made from Fifty-ninth Street and the Boulevard at 1 P. M. The route will be along the Boulevard to One Hundred and Eighty-first Street and over Washington Bridge to Mount Vernon.

—Fred Bau, the winner of the second prize for the fastest time in the Chicago road race, was disqualified on Saturday morning. It was found that he did not ride over the whole course. A thorough investigation of all the leading men in the race will now be made, and the result may be that the event will have to be run over again.

—The Herald Cycle Company of 114 Nassau Street claims to carry about 2,000 wheels in stock. It never allows the stock to run down, as it has a buyer on the road all the time, thereby being enabled to supply wheels of all makes and conditions.

—Bankier won a fine race in Paris on the 30th, defeating the French cracks. The race took place at the annual meet of the Dramatic Artists of Paris, at the Velodrome Buffalo.

—Hegeman, "No. 5" in the Irvington-Millburn programme, will drive at the ten-mile mark on account of a puncture.

BROOKLYN RACES TO-DAY.

Applegate Has a Hard Task Set for Him in the Tremont.

The feature of the day's racing at the Gravesend track this afternoon will be the race for the Tremont Stakes for two-year-olds at three-quarters of a mile. This is the furthest the youngsters have been asked to go this year, and will be the first test of their staying qualities. Applegate, who won the Great American Stakes in such an impressive fashion, will have to take up a penalty of five pounds, and McCafferty will ride him at that weight against Hazlet, Axiom, Handspring, and a number of others. If Applegate can win under the circumstances, it would look as if he was the horse of the year in the two-year-old division. The stake is worth at least $8,000 to the winner, probably more, and there will be a hard fight for the money.

The Boulevard Handicap, too, should prove a good race, for, although Keenan seems to outclass the rest, he is such an arrant rogue that no one can tell when he will run at his best. He seems to out-class the others, however.

The four other races have very evenly matched fields, and the first race should be a good one between Lazzarone and Sister Mary, with Patrician having an excellent chance to make them both put forth their best efforts.

The entries for the several races and the weights allowed to the several starters are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; sweepstakes, of $15 each, with $750 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile and three-sixteenths.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Lazzarone	122	Redskin	98
Sister Mary	118	Song and Dance	95
Stowaway	112	Stephen J	95
Patrician	104	Restraint	85

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. One mile.

Bedouin	110	Patal	107
April Fool	110	King Michael	107
Mirage	110	Octavia	105
Ingomar	110	Kisbern	105
Chandos	110		

THIRD RACE.—The Tremont Stakes, for two-year-olds; $200 each; half forfeit; guaranteed cash value, $10,000; to the winner, $8,000; to the second, $1,500, and to the third horse, $500; the winner of the Great American Stakes (Applegate) to carry five pounds extra. Six furlongs.

Applegate	123	Handspring	111
Hazlet	118	Montezuma	111
Refugee	115	Benamela	111
Axiom	115	Barytone II	111
Mormon	111	Jefferson	108
Teko	111	Intermission	108

FOURTH RACE.—The Boulevard Handicap, of $2,500, for three-year-olds; $100 each; half forfeit; to the winner $2,000; to the second horse $300, and to the third horse $200. One mile and a furlong.

Connoisseur	122	Monaco	109
Keenan	119	Kennel	107
Sir Galahad	114	Belmar	106
Bright Phoebus	111		

FIFTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five furlongs.

Top Topsy	110	Nantucket	110
Dr. Wylie	106	Montezuma	108
Premier	108	Bessie Browning	107
Buccaneer	105	Shakespeare	105
Patrol	105	Requital	105
M. D. R.	98	Nestor	98
Wellman	98	Sir Carlton	95
Sebastian	95		

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have run and not won at this meeting; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Six furlongs.

St. Michael	113	Now or Never	104
Adelbert	113	Certainty	104
Chiswick	111	Darlo	100
Factotum	109	Canterbury	100
Prig	109	Manchester	95

An official announcement is sent out from the track to the effect that Rey El Santa Anita, who pulled up lame after the second race on Thursday, has broken down, and will not be able to race again.

RACING LEGISLATION.

Meetings of Stewards of the Two Governing Bodies.

The governing boards of racing in this section of the country, the Stewards of The Jockey Club, and of the National Steeplechase Association, both held meetings at the office of August Belmont, 23 Nassau Street, yesterday. Mr. Belmont presided at both meetings.

H. De Coircey Forbes, S. S. Howland, Frederick Gebhard, J. G. Follansbee, and Dr. J. O. Green were the Stewards of the National Steeplechase Association who were at the meeting held in the morning.

Mr. Howland, as Treasurer, submitted his report of the recent meeting at Morris Park, which, although not a financial success, was so thoroughly appreciated as a sporting event by owners and the public that it was decided to hold a meeting in the Autumn at Morris Park, for which stakes will be opened for a four-mile steeplechase, a two-an-a-half-mile hurdle race, and for maiden hurdle racers an steeplechasers, the conditions of which, with the amount of added money, will be duly announced.

A resolution was adopted so as to avoid any conflict in steeplechase meetings, as follows: That the State Commission be requested not to grant licenses to any association for the holding of steeplechases without the applicants first having submitted the dates proposed for the meetings to the National Steeplechase Association for approval.

In connection with the meeting at Baltimore next week, Francis Trevelyn, the Jockey Club Steward, was appointed Steward to represent the National Steeplechase Association, and W. A. Gorman, the Superintendent at Morris Park, was appointed Inspector of the steeplechase course at Pimlico.

The new members elected were Mr. John A. Steward, Jr., Mr. F. C. O'Reilly, and Mr. George Eustis.

The Jockey Club meeting was held in the afternoon, the Stewards present being August Belmont, James R. Keene, Dr. G. Lee Knapp, J. O. Donner, and Col. W. P. Thompson.

The application of the Rhode Island State Fair Association to conduct a race meeting under the rules of The Jockey Club in the name of the Narragansett Racing Association was presented. The Secretary was instructed to communicate with the Secretary of the association to the effect that the license would probably be granted, but that the Stewards desired further particulars regarding the dates upon which it is proposed to race.

A communication was received from the Brighton Beach Racing Association, making application for racing dates, which was referred to the Chairman.

The resolution passed at the meeting held May 10 was amended to read as follows: Resolved, That on all courses licensed by the State Commission or The Jockey Club the Stewards of The Jockey Club shall appoint one Steward for each meeting, whose compensation shall be fixed by the Stewards of The Jockey Club and paid by the association receiving such license; excepting associations respecting which other regulations are provided for in the rules of racing."

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That on all courses conducting races meetings under The Jockey Club rules, all fines imposed upon jockeys shall be paid to The Jockey Club, of which 50 per cent. will be devoted to a fund for disabled jockeys."

The meeting then adjourned until Wednesday, June 5, at 3:30 P. M.

The stakes for the last two days of the regular meeting of The Brooklyn Jockey Club, Thursday, June 6, and Saturday, June 8, will close at the track on Monday next. Those for Thursday are the Blemton, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, with a guaranteed value of $1,500, with a seven-pound penalty for winners of a race of the value of $5,000 and a ten-pound maiden allowance, and the Oneck Stakes, of $1,000, a selling stake for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth. The stakes for Saturday, June 8, are the Domino Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward, at a mile and a sixteenth, and the Madison Stakes, of $1,000, a selling stakes for three-year-olds, at five furlongs.

Two Days Trotting at White Plains.

The regular season for the trotters in this vicinity begins with the Spring meeting at Fleetwood June 11 to 14. In the meantime there will be a programme for the harness racers at White Plains next week that occupies two days at the fair grounds. On Wednesday the classes are the 2:25 and 2:40, both for trotters. In the former fourteen horses are named, among them Gleason, Chris Lang, and Tom Scott from this city; Duplex, from Brooklyn; Lizzie H. and Duplex, from Jersey City. There are twenty-four entered in the 2:40 class, including Guttenberg, being the only one owned in this locality.

For Hhursday the 2:33 and 2:45 trots are on. In the former, New-York is represented by Maggie Nelson and Gunsaulus, by Leo, in a field of fifteen. The 2:45 class that ends the meeting has twenty-six candidates. Julelka, Gold Gift, and Vera are among the entries from the metropolitan district. These contests are given by the Harlem Valley Stock Farm, and begin each day at 2 P. M.

La Sagesse Won the Oaks.

LONDON, May 31.—The feature of the day's sport at Epsom was the running of the Oaks, a race for three-year-old fillies, at about a mile and a half. It was won by Sir J. Miller's bay filly La Sagesse, by Wisdom-St. Mary, which was at 12 to 1 in the betting. A. W. Cox's Galeottia, by Galopin-Agare, a 20 to 1 chance, was second, and Lord Bradford's Penkridge, by Zealot-Blue Ridge, against which 14 to 1 was laid, was third. The time was 2:48 4-5. The winner was ridden by "Sammy" Loates, who rode Sir Visto in the Derby. There were twelve other starters. Leopold de Rothschild's Auriga was favorite in the betting at 3 to 1, but was never better than third at any part of the race.

Jockey Corbley Killed at St. Asaph.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—A fatal accident occurred during the last race at St. Asaph this afternoon. As the horses were coming around the turn into the homestretch, Kirkover, ridden by Corbley, fell, breaking the jockey's neck. Three other horses fell on him. Donnelly, on Punch, the favorite, who also fell, was injured about the head. Punch broke his leg and had to be killed.

Notes for Racegoers.

—Samuel Keys of Pittsburg, a widely-known turfman, died at his home yesterday. He was in his seventieth year. Mr. Keys had been connected with the trotting turf since the war. He was a successful horse owner, trainer, and driver. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him. His sons, Edward and Walter, are well known in turf circles in this city. At one time "Sammy" Keys, as he was best known on the turf, was a clever race driver. Of late years he had not been seen in the sulky. He bought out the pacer Charley Friel in 1887, and this was the last one of any note that the veteran drove in races. He sold the chestnut gelding soon after, but not till he had given him a record well down in the teens. The old man and his Pittsburg stogies, which he smoked incessantly, will be missed along the line of the Grand Circuit, where he had long been a familiar figure.

—The trotter Grace Simmons, owned by James Gordon Bennett, won the Press Prize of 1,800 marks at the races in Berlin yesterday. Her time for 3,355 meters was 5:07 1-5. The New-York State-bred mare Queen Patchen won the International Handicap prize of 1,400 marks, her time being 4:11 4-5 for 2,625 meters.

—A race at a mile, to be run at Latonia, has been arranged for Wednesday, next, between Haima, (Thorpe,) 114 pounds; Lissak, (Perkins,) 114; Simon W., (Martin,) 106, and The Commoner, (Clayton,) 104. The match is for $250 a corner, with $2,500 added by the association.

—Otismus Knapp, a well-known horseman of Canajoharie, N. Y., sixty-five years of age, was killed by a freight train on the West Shore Railroad, while crossing the tracks between Spraker's and Canajoharie Thursday night. His neck was broken.

—The London Star says that the only thing against Banquet's winning the Manchester Cup, in which he is lightly handicapped, is the fact that "he dislikes to turn to the right, which he will have to do over the Manchester course."

—The report that the American racers now in England are to be sent to Ireland to race is officially denied.

NEW CLUBHOUSE NEEDED.

New-York Athletic Club Governors Advise Its Construction.

The Governors of the New-York Athletic Club have issued a circular to the members, calling attention to the fact that their house is now so overcrowded that it seems a proper time to renew the agitation looking toward the building of the new house, at Fifty-ninth Street and Sixth Avenue, ground for which was purchased three years ago. They ask the members to allow the work of building the new house to be begun at once. A general meeting of the club to consider the matter, and to decide whether the new clubhouse should be seven or eight stories in height, and if work shall be begun at once, has been called for Wednesday, June 12.

The Governors have outlined at length their financial scheme by which they propose to raise the money necessary to build the house. This includes a first mortgage of $450,000 on the property, which it is thought may be floated at 4 or 4½ per cent. It is proposed to issue $300,000 of fifteen-year 5 per cent. second mortgage bonds, to be taken up by members of the club, and used for furnishing the new house, to retire outstanding indebtedness, and to furnish a working capital. The increase in fixed charges after the new house is erected, furnished, and opened, is estimated as but $19,000 in excess of the present ones, which are $18,750. The increase in income, it is estimated, will be sufficient to leave a yearly surplus of $27,250, to be applied to the sinking fund.

Rutgers College Games.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., May 31.—The annual Spring games of Rutgers College took place to-day in the presence of a large and enthusiastic crowd of spectators. The track, which is a new one, was soft, and slow time was made. The results:

100-Yard Dash.—Hobart, '96, won, Byam, '96, second. Time—0:10 4-5.

Half-Mile Run.—Cooper, '96, won; Dobson, '97, second. Time—2.27 3-5.

One Mile Run.—Bennett, '98, won; Pierson, '96, second. Time—3:46.

Quarter-Mile Run.—Parsons, '97, won; Case, '97, second. Time—1:04 1-5.

Class Running Relay Race, One Mile.—Won by Freshmen De Witt, Harrington, Meury, and Black. Time—4:27.

220-Yard Hurdle Race.—Won by Parsons, '97. Time—0:33 2-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Cooper. Time—5:46.

220-Yard Run.—Won by Hobart, '96. Time—0:27 4-5.

Hammer Throwing.—Won by Ranney, '96, 84 feet.

Pole Vault.—Won by Parsons, '97; 7 feet 2 inches.

High Jump.—Won by Owen, '93; 5 feet 2 inches.

Broad Jump.—Won by Poole; 20 feet 1 inch, breaking the college record.

Putting the Shot.—Won by Ranney; 35 feet, also breaking the college record.

Cornell's Quarters at Henley.

LONDON, May 31.—Commodore W. T. Hastings of the Cornell Henley crew called upon Ambassador Bayard this morning and afterward proceeded to Henley. He expressed himself as exceedingly anxious in regard to the quality of the meat and water supply at the crew's quarters, and was greatly relieved upon learning that a good and in every respect suitable house was at their disposal, and that the meat and water supply was excellent. The crew will be taken to their Henley quarters immediately upon their arrival, and boats will be manned from the spare men to practice in. Commodore Hastings will row over the course to-morrow.

Boathouses for Columbia.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., May 31.—The new boathouses and floats for the Columbia and Pennsylvania 'Varsity crews are both completed and ready for use. The Columbia oarsmen are expected here Sunday and the Pennsylvanians Sunday or Monday. Both will go into active training at once for the triangular race here on June 21. The Stuyvesant mansion has been prepared for the reception of the Columbia crew, and Bellevue Villa for the Pennsylvania crew.

CLOSE TENNIS AT NEW-HAVEN.

Contest Between Chace and Howland Interrupted by Rain.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., May 31.—Another exciting tennis match was in progress here this afternoon, when a hard thunder shower broke and drove the players from the courts. It was the final round of the singles for the New-England championship, and Malcolm Chace and John Howland had just finished two close sets when the rain poured down in torrents and drove the hundreds of spectators to the shelter of the New-Haven Lawn Club's pretty little house. Dancing was then indulged in till the weather cleared, and the people went home.

Chace was fast tiring out Howland by persistent lobbing, but was suffering himself from the hard work, when the play was stopped. The tennis was fast from the start, and both players were completely exhausted when they left off, and Chace nearly fainted when he reached the clubhouse. One or the other would probably have broken down before the match could have been finished had not the storm interfered.

In the morning, Chace and Foote met Fischer and Paret of New-York in the semi-final round of the doubles, and a close match was the result. The New-York players struck a winning streak often, and by the first set kept matters well in hand, until after they had reached 3—1 on the returning set, when the Yale men rallied and pulled out the match.

The scores:

Championship Singles.—Final Round—Malcolm G. Chace against John Howland, 8—10, 7—5, (unfinished).

Championship Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—M. G. Chace and A. E. Foote beat E. P. Fischer and J. P. Paret, 6—1, 3—6, 6—3.

Consolation Singles.—Second Round—Ryder beat Howard, 7—5, 8—6. Griffith beat Clews by default.

Semi-Final Round.—Griffith beat Terry, 7—5, 6—3.

SCORES OF TENNIS PLAYERS.

Walz of Plainfield Likely to Win the Interscholastic Tourney.

The Columbia interscholastic tennis tournament will probably end to-morrow, owing to the bereavement of Joseph McMahon, the crack player of the Brooklyn Latin School. McMahon's mother died very suddenly, and the Brooklyn player will, of course, resign his chances of victory, which were considered almost certain by the critics. Walz, of the Leal School of Plainfield, N. J., will probably win the final match this afternoon. The scores yesterday at William's Bridge were as follows:

Men's Singles.—Second Round—C. R. Henderson, Cutler School, beat H. Munzesheimer, Columbia Grammar School, by default; C. F. Walz, Leal School, Plainfield, N. J., beat A. M. Well, Columbia Grammar School, 6—2, 6—4.

The heat had no terrors for the two contestants in the final round of the women's singles at the Lenox Tennis Club courts yesterday. Miss Gale and Miss Kopper played to a small house of tennis cranks. Miss Gale made good use of her handicap of 5 points, and held the lead throughout the first half of the match. Then her strength gave out, and Miss Kopper, who was playing with machinelike steadiness, placed well to her opponent's weak back-hand, and drew ahead with ease, winning by 17 points. The tournament ends to-day with the mixed doubles and consolation matches. The score:

Women's Singles.—Final Round—Miss Kopper (5) beat Miss Gale, (10,) 8—4, 6—7.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

SATURDAY, JUNE 1.

Racing at Gravesend, 2:30 P. M.

Cycling—New-Jersey State Division meet at Trenton. Elizabeth Wheelmen's ten-mile club handicap race.

Yachting—Atlantic Yacht Club, special races.

Cricket—New-Jersey Athletic Club vs. Columbia, at Bergen Point. Kings County St. George vs. Metropolitan Insurance Company, at Prospect Park.

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

Bicycle Runs.—Semi-annual century run of Westchester Cycling League; run of Essex County Wheelmen, Newark to Tarrytown; century run of Catholic Club Cyclers, Jersey City to New-Brunswick, N. J.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Baseball—Pittsburg vs. New-Yorks, at Polo Grounds, 4 P. M.

NEW-YORKS WON EASILY

Mr. Hutchinson's Curves Were Not at All Elusive.

CHICAGOS HELP WITH MANY ERRORS

Clarke Pitched a Good Game for the New-York Team—A Game That Pleased the Cranks at the Polo Grounds.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 11; Chicago, 4.
Baltimore, 16; Louisville, 6.
Washington, 10; Pittsburg, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	22	11	.667
Cincinnati	20	13	.606
Cleveland	19	13	.594
Chicago	20	14	.588
Philadelphia	17	12	.586
Baltimore	15	11	.577
Boston	15	12	.556
New-York	15	15	.500
Brooklyn	12	17	.414
Washington	12	19	.387
St. Louis	11	22	.333
Louisville	5	24	.172

President Freedman did not have the slightest idea that his club was going to defeat the Chicagos yesterday, owing to the odds and ends of a team that he was obliged to put in against Anson's colts. Mr. Hutchinson, however, proved an easy mark, and they defeated the Chicagos readily.

There was some delay in starting the game, owing to the arrangement regarding the selection of an umpire. Long was not present. Griffiths and Tiernan were finally chosen.

The home club went to the bat first, and during the first two innings they were disposed of in one, two, three order, only six men being allowed to go to the bat.

The Chicagos were more fortunate, as Ryan led off with a clean hit, and in the second inning they scored the first run of the game. Anson was given his base on an error by Clarke, reached second on Schriver's wild throw, and scored on Everett's clean hit. Those who thought the outlook for the home team was gloomy had all fears dispelled in the third inning, when the New-Yorks, to the astonishment of everybody, placed 5 runs to their credit, and made the 3,000 or more spectators present feel very joyful.

Schriver started the good work with a single base hit to centre field, and went to third on Clarke's two-bagger to right field. Fuller then made a single to left and Schriver scored, amid hearty applause, while Clarke took third. Fuller reached second on a passed ball, and a moment later Bannon was thrown out at first base by Dahlen. Burke then made a pretty two-bagger to centre field, scoring Clark and Fuller. Doyle stole third, and scored on a wild throw by Moran. But had not this error happened, he would have scored on Doyle's two-bagger, which was made immediately after Wilson struck out. Van Haltren was given his base on balls. On went Doyle to third on a wild throw by Moran, which went into centre field, and he scored on Moran's failure to hold the ball thrown in to the plate from the field, while Van Haltren reached third on the same error, where he was left by Murphy going out, from Dahlen to Anson. Four of these 5 runs were earned.

Nothing pleased the crowd more than to see Anson's men shut out in the last half of the third inning, which gave the home team the lead by 5 to 1. It looked like rain, and everybody kept an eye on the black clouds and hoped the shower would hold off until after at least five innings were played, but fortunately the storm passed around, and there was no rain at all, although it became

AILSA HURT BY CHANGES

Not So Lively in the Thames as in the Mediterranean.

BRITANNIA THE BEST ON THE WIND

Lord Dunraven's Audrey Practically a New Boat—She Will Race Against Howard Gould's Niagara.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, May 22.—The Royal Thames Yacht Club continued the interest on the 18th shown in the matches of the new Thames Yacht Club on the 17th by a series of matches sailed in softer breezes than on the previous day. The wind was more northerly, with what is unusual in our northerly winds, soft patches, and, from its direction, might be described, according to our seafaring nomenclature, as "a soldier's wind," which means reaching along the whole distance on one tack and reaching back on the other tack, without much bother with sheets or canvas, or inconvenience to those on board who secure comfortable seats. A soldier's wind is greatly prized by owners of schooners and their lady guests, from the fact that there is neither hurry nor turmoil. The schooner lies down quietly on its bilge during the whole passage. And, no doubt, it was gallantry and regard for the comfort of the gentler sex that gave such long life to the building and racing of schooners in America.

In the Thames on the 18th the yachts racing were all cutters, a racing schooner in British waters having become quite as extinct as the great auk, an egg of which seafaring bird was recently sold here for £300, a price which the owners of some of our antiquated racing schooners would be well pleased to obtain for their outclassed vessels.

The race on the programme of the 18th which excited most interest was between the Britannia, (153,) his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and the Ailsa, (163,) Mr. A. Barclay Walker. The breeze was all off the north or Essex shore, making it a reach down the land to the Mouse Light, where the yachts rounded for the return reach up the river. As the match went seaward, the breeze headed more, but the cutters could nearly "lay a full and bye." Both cutters carried jackyard or club topsails, which, in the strongest gusts, laid them well under. The Ailsa, with her bigger canvas, gave more to the breeze than the Britannia, but did not headreach away from her rival as expected. The breeze held good, but they carried their balloon topsails without being overpowered. With the ebb tide they were believed by our least expert to be doing twelve knots, which tried the Oriel, the club steamer, to keep close astern. The Britannia, carrying her canvas better than the Ailsa, which was at times trailing her boom in the sea, headreached past the Ailsa along the edge of the Maplin Sands, and at the Mouse Light, the turning point, the time accurately taken was: Britannia, 1:55:30; Ailsa, 1:54:14.

The match so far showed the Ailsa faster than the Britannia when the breeze freed and the cutters were reaching, but when sheets were got flat on board, the Britannia went away. It was observable that the Ailsa was without the lively spring that gave such a surprise and such a reputation in the Mediterranean. With the ebb tide run out, the two cutters flattened their canvas for a close fetch along the north shore, from which a new veer of wind to north-northwest was blowing. Laying along the edge of the Maplin Sands, both cutters had carried away, but were carrying their club topsails bravely. The Britannia, in the close jam, was getting away, but in sea reach the wind freed a trifle, and the Ailsa was holding her place. Through the Lower Hope it was a free reach, with the Ailsa coming up fast, but the distance, just over a mile, was little use. Sheets were again handled for the squeeze up the river to Gravesend, where the finish was timed. Britannia, winner, 3:55:58; Ailsa, 3:56:37.

That the Ailsa has been put out of trim from alterations reported to have been made in Tilbury Dock is spoken of as certain. On the 17th, in the breeze, when the cutters were turning to windward going home, the Ailsa appears to have been overpowered with her canvas, while the Britannia was not. On the 18th, the wind shifted easterly going down the Thames, which made the course a jam to windward. On the return the breeze veered, or shifted, westerly, which made the course pretty much a jam to windward, and in the Britannia's favor. On the Thames the Ailsa has shown none of the brilliant weatherly qualities which made her a surprise in the Mediterranean. In the Thames she has shown her ability to run and reach away from the Britannia in moderate weather, and, no doubt, in a square course, or in any course where there is enough of running and reaching, the Ailsa will have the victory. Reaching is the true form for a Fairlie designed cutter, and since reaching and running are the gifts that capture prizes, the Ailsa may be looked on as a big prize winner at the end of the season.

If Mr. Watson has designed the new Valkyrie in accordance with his record, the cutter will weather out on both his Britannia and Fife's Ailsa. If, at the same time, she can reach and run away from the Ailsa, she will prove herself to be a long way above the average of modern miracles. But your defenders have all more or less been regarded here as either frauds or miracles, and no doubt your new Defender will add to the list.

The forty-rater match which was started after the big cutters got away included the new cutters Isolde, by Fife, and Caress, by Watson, and the Carina, designed by Watson and built a year ago, at Glasgow, for Admiral Victor Montagu. This match was over the same course and in the same wind as the big cutter match. The forties carried their club topsails and made a splendid race. But the record was spoiled by the Isolde and the Caress making a false start, while the Carina got off with some five minutes of a start, and the Isolde got away two and a half minutes in advance of the Caress. The breeze fell off altogether for a few minutes when the match was about half way out to the Mouse Lightship, and affected positions. At the lightship the time was: Isolde, 2:10:55; Carina, 2:15:14; Caress, 2:15:29. In the close fetch back the club topsails were getting the deck planks into the sea. The Caress got alongside and headed the Carina, and she closed up a little on the Isolde. This hard-sailed race finished: Isolde,* (winner,) 4:27:38; Caress, (second prize,) 4:31:34; Carina, 4:33:14.

The twenty-rater match finished: Audrey, 4:40:04; Dragon, 4:40:15; Luna, 4:41:09. The Audrey, it turns out, is quite a new cutter, from Lord Dunraven's design, with a bronze fin and lead bulb keel, the same as Herreshoff's Niagara, which has arrived per steamer in the Thames, and which will meet the Audrey on the 25th in the ocean match from the Thames to Harwich. The Dragon and the Luna are by Fife.

From statistics recently published, it is obvious that our steam-yacht tonnage is rapidly crushing out the tonnage of sailing yachts. The Field has come to the grave conclusion that the sailing yacht, unless for racing purposes, is doomed. From many points the evidence is conclusive. With the spread of the sport, owners still in business have become the majority, and have not the leisure in the present pressure of commerce to drift about for hours or days, or wait on the delays of contrary winds, as could be done at one time. The steam yacht carries the owner and his friends to the port they want to arrive at and at the hour that fits their engagements. The old family schooner, yawl, or cutter is an affair of the past. The elderly men, even the middle-aged men, who used to engage in racing, have abandoned the pastime to youngsters, who add to the zest of the sport by assisting in setting canvas and steering. The older class of yachtsmen, on account of having larger vessels, left all this work to their crews, and looked on. They and their friends on board were merely passengers, and the sport had very little hold over them besides the enjoyment of a sail and the excellent appetite it provoked.

But there can be no question that the change has brought about a much healthier foundation for the prosperity of the sport. The successful merchant who bought a big yacht usually tired of sailing in a year or two; the boy who begins in a one-rater and works his way up to be owner of a twenty-rater will rarely ever be cured of his love of sailing.

It is among these antiquated yachting men that the rebellion exists against racing machines. Along with their guests—their guests especially—they have a rooted hatred for vessels without head room, without an extensive pantry, a sumptuous dinner, and an unexceptionable cook. Gybing around turning buoys on a racing course was not in their way, since the tendency of a sudden gybe is to upset wine decanters and newly-filled champagne glasses. As far as the old-fashioned yachtsman is concerned, there is little left to regret in the migration of epicures into steam yachts. They assisted with jokes and laughter to save festive occasions from the chronic dullness which besets our dinner tables when overawed by big bank accounts and the dignity that befits them.

The younger generation have the sport more at heart, and, along with their enthusiasm, find themselves face to face with the democratic abomination of snobbery that is inherent to all sport. The younger yachtsmen are, besides, good amateur sailors, and in the English Channel, with the help of Lords who cannot be regarded as amateur Lords, are booming the sport as it was never boomed before. In the old times, when a Lord's yacht was beaten in a race, the Captain and crew of his big vessel were to blame; in a one-rater there is no one to blame but the owner himself, since he does the steering and bossing with the limited assistance of a man and a boy. If a Countess should be steering a rival—and there are several titled ladies who have come out as master mariners—politeness prevents a protest, even should she run into another yacht full tilt when on the wrong track.

KEYSTONE YACHTS RACE.

The Winners Were Unit, Zepher, and Grace.

WOODSBURG, L. I., May 31.—The opening regatta of the Keystone Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon over the regular club course in Hempstead bay. There was over 200 guests present to watch the yachts skim over the course. The three classes were sent off within a few minutes of each other, and all the boats got away pretty well bunched.

The regatta had an unusual interest attached to it, as there were several new boats in the fleet that were expected to give the old favorites a good race for the prizes. It was thought that either the Jupiter or Syole, both new boats in the fleet, would capture the sloop race, but the sprightly Unit came in sufficiently ahead to win on time allowance. While the yachtsmen were having it out on the water the guests of the club were entertained by a concert given by a band of twelve pieces from the Societa Nizza Cavelieria of New-York, of which Commodore Joseph Rotino is President.

The winning boats in each class were Unit, Zepher, and Grace. Summaries:

SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Start. H.M.S.	Finish. H.M.S.
Jupiter,	Richardson Brower	12:32:00	2:00:30
Syole,	Joseph Rotino	12:32:15	2:02:45
Libbie B.,	Dr. J. A. Hutcheson	12:32:26	2:16:30
Unit,	Dr. G. A. Wilson	12:33:27	2:01:45

FIRST CLASS—CATBOATS.

Zepher,	Dr. J. A. Hutcheson	12:37:44	2:12:45
Crystal Star,	James Benham	12:38:00	2:17:30
Hettie,	Joseph Rotino	12:38:10	2:18:50
Wave,	Edward L. Mallier	12:39:10	2:22:35

SECOND CLASS—CATBOATS.

Spray,	Benjamin W. Lyon	12:42:00	2:33:03
Grace,	Joseph Rotino	12:42:20	2:20:55
Lillie,	Frederick K. Walsh	12:42:50	2:25:50
Pearl,	Dr. Edward C. Smith	12:48:05	did not fin.

PRINCE OF WALES MAY COME.

Anxious to See the Races Between The Valkyrie and the Defender.

A prominent member of the Atlantic Yacht Club says that he has been informed on very good authority that the Prince of Wales will come over next Fall to see the races for the America's Cup. He will be a guest on board Harry McCalmont's fast steamer Giralda.

The Prince is an ardent yachtsmen, and wants very much to see these races, but at the same time will not come unless he is assured that there will be no fuss made over him here. He wants to travel strictly incognito, and will come as the Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron.

The presence of the Prince would considerably increase the interest taken in the international contest. He would see a race well worth the journey across the ocean, and at the same time a fleet of yachts and excursion steamers larger than ever before turned out for a yacht race.

Another yachtsman has heard from W. Jamieson, who says all the stories of the new Valkyrie are imaginative. Mr. Jamieson has seen the new boat, and says she will surprise many when she comes. Watson this year has made no mistake about power. Lord Dunraven, says Mr. Jamieson, realized that the American yachts had won former races through being more powerful and having larger sail spreads than the English boats. This year the English boat will probably be the more powerful of the two.

Horseshoe Harbor Club to Open.

The house of the Horseshoe Harbor Yacht Club will be opened to-day. On Tuesday, July 9, the July regatta of the club will take place; this date has been allotted to the club by the Yacht Racing Union, as has also been Aug. 24, a date reserved this year for the club's annual regatta. Other fixtures will be announced later on by the Regatta Committee. At the next regular meeting of the club, to be held in the clubhouse, Monday, June 3, at 8:15 P. M., Messrs. E. P. Cronkhite, George Gardiner Fry, and Frank E. Towle, Jr., the Committee on Revision of the Racing Rules, appointed at the annual meeting, will make their report. The officers of the club are: Commodore—George S. Towle; Vice Commodore—Howard L. Curry; Secretary—Frank A. Moore; Treasurer—L. S. Knevals; Trustee—Commodore Joseph H. Sterling; Regatta Committee—E. P. Cronkhite, Chairman; George Gardiner Fry, Frank A. Moore, and Harry Anderson, House Committee—Vice Commodore Howard L. Curry and L. S. Knevals; Fleet Captain—Duncan Sterling; Measurer—Frank E. Towle, Jr.; Harbor Master—Commodore Joseph H. Sterling.

Another Mast for Valkyrie.

GLASGOW, May 31.—The new yacht Valkyrie III. is still lying at Queen's Dock, where crowds of people flock to view her. The delay in getting her fitted is due to the fact that her mast was at the last moment discovered to be defective. A new mast is being made, which will be finished to-day and stepped to-morrow.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, May 31.—Passed East—Steam yachts Alegra, Charles M. Pratt; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes, and Bellehazen, H. L. Hoyt.

Passed West—Steam yachts Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Stella, James H. Breslin; Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Forget-Me-Not, William H. Butler, and Emeline, Stephen J. Roach.

Sloop yacht Corlita, William Long.

Came to Anchor—Here from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Viator, A. J. Morgan; sloop yachts Viola, C. N. Wayland, and Eldolon, H. F. Crosby.

Schooner yacht Meteor, Henry Pearce, was launched to-day.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—The new seventeen-foot catboat Jean, built by Fabian at Bayonne, N. J., has been launched. J. W. Thorpe, her owner, intends to race her on the Sound this year.

—The clubhouse of the newly organized Huntington Yacht Club was opened on Decoration Day. The house is situated on the east side of Huntington Harbor.

—Major J. Fred. Ackerman's new yawl Fidelio was launched yesterday from Abramson's yard in South Brooklyn.

Dangerous Work for Women.

Some years ago the public mind in England was strongly stirred by the account of diseases in the matchmaking trade, and beneficial results have followed the revelation. "What the eye doesn't see, the heart doesn't rue," and it is a far cry from the scene of the everyday life of most of us to the manufactories in the North of England. A friend has given me her experiences in this district. She described visits to women, young in years, but incapacitated for life by having "got the lead," living on, half blind, scarcely able to drag their paralyzed limbs about their neglected little rooms, their color livid, their teeth decayed in their blue gums. "Oh," she ended, with a shudder, "I can never forget them."

The deaths directly attributable to lead poisoning, and in which the proportion of women to men is as ten to one, though quite sufficiently numerous, tell only part of the havoc wrought in human life by this deadly trade. Numbers of girls, suspended by the doctor's orders, take temporary employment and die from the effects of the lead after an interval, and many deaths due to diseases induced by lead poisoning are not attributed to that cause in the certificate of death. Death is common enough, however, within two or three days of an attack. One poor woman says: "The mill (the deathtrap, as they call it) is a fearful place to work in. The poison gives the women colic and drives them mad, and gives them fits." She tells of a Cumberland lass, "a tall, fine young woman when she began to work at the lead mill, but she soon altered and got white and wan enough." Taken ill on a Monday, she lay for three days "in a terrible condition," and died on the following Thursday, with her knees drawn up against her mouth, in strong convulsions.—The Fortnightly Review.

An Election in Alsace-Lorraine.

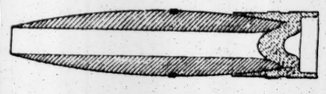
From La Nouvelle Revue.

Assaults on the liberty of voters, such as occurred at the election of Poehlmann, could not have occurred in any other country than the German Empire. We shall reproduce only the salient traits of this event. The candidate opposing the Government's man was Gloeckler, a Catholic. To cause his failure the following means were used: "In one of the little cities of the district the Mayor used two ballot boxes, one for Poehlmann and one for Gloeckler. In a neighboring town the urn had two openings for the ballots. In another town a voter affirms that he saw the Mayor take from the box Gloeckler ballots, and replace them with Poehlmann ballots. Poehlmann wrote a circular letter to all the Mayors, commanding them to protect his election. All promised their assistance except one, the Mayor of Schlestadt, who was at once removed."

THE HEBLER HOLLOW BULLET

Government Tests Show that the Present Service Bullet Is More Effective.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The army ordnance officers have been testing the hollow bullet, the invention of two foreigners, Krnka and Hebler. Prof. Hebler sent several of these bullets to the War Department, and they have been the subject of a test at Frankfort Arsenal, near Philadelphia. The inventors point out that one of the main causes that detrimentally influence the velocity of the bullet through the air is



The Hebler Hollow Bullet.

the resistance of the atmosphere. This arises from two causes, the condensation of the air strata immediately in front, and the formation of a vacuum immediately behind the projectile. To overcome or diminish this resistance, their projectile is made pointed at both ends, with an air passage through it.

The test was made comparative by the introduction of the regular service bullet. It was desired to determine what benefit might be derived from changing the present shape of our solid rifle bullet in favor of the tubular bullet, which had been somewhat ambitiously styled "the future projectile." The report which has been submitted on the test with the tubular and solid bullets is mainly technical in its nature. It is observed that, "contrary to the claims made for the tubular bullet, it suffers greater retardation from the air than the service bullet, the velocity falling off more rapidly in all of the forms of the tubular bullets employed, and that the form of bullet made pursuant to Prof. Hebler's suggestions reduces from about 3,000 foot seconds muzzle velocity to the same remaining velocity at 2,700 yards as that of the service bullet having about 2,000 foot seconds muzzle velocity.

"The projectile energies of the tubular and service bullets being equal at 450 yards, short of this distance the penetration of the tubular bullet should be the greater, so long as it is not deformed, a difficulty not as yet overcome in the case when well-seasoned oak, across the grain, is employed, the actual penetration in oak being in the ratio of 7 to 16.5 in favor of the service bullet."

Russia and Japan.

It is a horrid nuisance for the Russians that a new power should have arisen in the Far East with a fleet equal to their own, and able, therefore, to prevent a sudden maritime descent on China. It is a worse nuisance that they should be compelled for the next five years to fortify Vladivostock, which they hope one day to abandon, and to keep in Eastern Siberia a costly and useless garrison, with which, hitherto, they have been able so completely to dispense; that they could not, without heavy reinforcements, place 20,000 regulars on any point of the lower waters of the Amoor. And it is the worst nuisance of all, that in order to carry out their great railway project, which has become vital to their Asiatic position, they may have to fight or bribe two powers instead of one, one of the two being active, mobile, and well armed.

Any one who looks at the map will see that, in order to reach Port Lazareff—that is, remember, to reach the only possible safe port for the débouchure of their railway—they must obtain a grand slice of Eastern Manchuria and a whole section, quite a fourth, of the Kingdom of Corea. Formerly, they could have obtained them easily enough, as we can all now see, for China could no more have defeated Russia than she could defeat Japan, and Corea was a fossilized and wholly powerless little State. Now, however, there is China to be coerced, probably just after she has reformed her army, or, if she does not reform it, she can appeal Japan, and Corea has become a Japanese dependency. In the best event the effort required will be much greater, and Russia is no more fond of great efforts than any other State; and in the worst, she might, if her fleet were defeated or her army driven back, suffer exceedingly serious disaster.

We all know what a serious defeat would mean to us in India; and it would be nearly, if not quite, as dangerous an event for Russia in Asia, for, though her subject population is far less, it is more restless, and quite as desirous, if it saw a chance, to throw off the European yoke. The position, therefore, has grown most unpleasant, so unpleasant that it will be most difficult for the Russian statesmen, by and by, to avoid a war with Japan.—The Spectator.

When Two Generals Kissed.

The two allied Commanders in Chief, Simpson and Pélissier, were men of very different character and appearance. The one was a tall, thin Scotchman; the other a short, stout, thick-set Norman. The first time they met after the capture of the city, Pélissier rushed up to the English General and embraced him with great fervor, having almost to climb up to reach his cheek. The English staff were amused at this demonstration, and said Simpson, "Why, General, Pélissier kissed you!" And his reply, with a strong national dialect, was: "Well, it was a great occasion, and I could na' resist him.—Recollections of a Military Life. Gen. Sir John Adye.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

6:50 A. M.—87 and 89 East Houston Street; C. J. Wills & Co., printers; damage, $15.

7:30 A. M.—120 Division Street; dwelling of Charles Binzenheimer; damage trifling.

9 A. M.—215 Henry Street; Paul Weinred, dwelling; damage, $200.

1:35 P. M.—412 and 414 East Fifty-ninth Street; George C. Todd, stable; damage, $1,500.

8:10 P. M.—100 Allen Street; Julius Rosenberg, tenement; damage trifling.

8:15 P. M.—224 Rivington Street; Adolf Schmuck, tenement; damage trifling.

9:25 P. M.—354 West Twenty-first Street; Dr. Rittich, dwelling; damage slight.

10:30 P. M.—233 East Ninety-fourth Street; Edward Conroy, flat; damage, $35.

Excursions.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND.
LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change.
FROM WEST 22D ST., R., 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1, N. R., a half hour later.
RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.
East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place, and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.
DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO
WEST POINT.
STEAMER MARY POWELL
leaves West 22d St. at 2 P. M., ARRIVING at West Point at 4:30; RETURNING on any of the WEST SHORE RAILROAD TRAINS. This will give passengers ample time to see dress parade, Government buildings, &c. FARE for the round trip, $1. Return Hudson River trains, $1.10.

GREENWOOD LAKE GLENS
EVERY SUNDAY.
75C. ROUND TRIP 75C.
Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M.; West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7 or 9 P. M.

Religious Notices.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES Father Ferrando, the distinguished converted Spanish Capuchin priest, preaches in Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St. Evening, 7:45. Father O'Connor, pastor. Services in Spanish and English. All invited.

AN INTERESTING MEETING WILL BE HELD next Tuesday evening at St. Bartholomew's Mission, 42d St., 3d Av. A godspeed to Miss May, who sails Wednesday. She will lead. Rev. Dr. Greer will speak.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. A. N. Henshaw will preach at 11 A. M. Evensong at 8 P. M. (Seats free.) A one-hour service, with full choir, and sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

Religious Notices.

A. A.—A. A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN Meetings, 7th Av. and 14th St. Meetings every night, Sunday at 10:45 A. M. The leader, S. P. Cadman, will preach. Bible school at 2:30. At 14th St. Theatre, 14th St. and 6th Av., patriotic night; music, songs, and address by S. P. Cadman. Orchestral music. Patriotic concert to-night, free.

A.—A.—A.—REV. JOSEPH DURYEA, D. D., will preach in THE FIRST REFORMED CHURCH, Corner of Bedford Av. and Clymer Pl., Brooklyn, on Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4th AV., COR. 20th St.—Sermon by the pastor, Rev. Theodore C. Williams, at 11 A. M. The public cordially invited.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, Lexington Av. and 23d St.—Rev. M. C. Lockwood will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Seats free. All welcome.

AT THE SOUTH REFORMED CHURCH, Madison Av., Corner 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service, 11 o'clock; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. The pastor will preach at each service.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. J. H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastors.—Services Sunday, June 2, at 11 A. M., Dr. Van Dyke will preach. Communion at close of the service. Afternoon service omitted.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Everson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Evening prayer, with brief address on "Heroism and Faith."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at the morning service.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. Communion service. Subject—"It Is Good to be Here." And 8 P. M., subject—"The Salvation Army."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. J. Preston Searle will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, University Heights.—Rev. Walter Laidlaw will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
First Church, 121st St., near 3d Av.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Lord's supper and reception of members at 11 A. M., and sermon at 8 P. M.
Second Church, 123d St. and Lenox Av.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor. Lord's supper and reception of members at 10:30 A. M., and sermon at 7:45 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 57th St., West of 8th Av.—William Lloyd, pastor, will preach morning and evening. Morning—"Essentials of Religion." Evening, 7:45 P. M.—"How Shall We Think of God? As Infinite Force or Father?" Strangers cordially welcomed.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.—REV. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., rector. Whitsunday, 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M. morning prayer, Holy Communion, sermon by Rev. John Mitchell Page; 4 P. M., choral evensong.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 35TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. Arthur Brooks, D. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 10 A. M.; services, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; afternoon service, 4 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., Between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., Edwin C. Bolles, Pastor.—9:40 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M., preaching—"The Problem of Christian Unity."

CENTRAL CHURCH, 7TH AV. AND 14TH ST.—Rev. S. P. Cadman, pastor, will preach at 10:45. Evening service at 14th St. Theatre, 14th St. and 6th Av. Seats all free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK AV. AND 34th St.—Service at 11 A. M., Rev. Robert Colyer, pastor, will preach. All are cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5TH Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—Children's day, service at 11 A. M., with sermon for children.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON AV. and 64th St.—Rev. John T. Beckley, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday school, 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening. Strangers cordially welcome.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 6 WEST 46th St., Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, Pastor.—9:45 A. M., Sunday school; 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; midweek service Friday evening. All are welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN, the "OLD FIRST," 5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., Special Mid-Year Service.
4 P. M., Sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
A Seating and a Greeting for Everybody.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 22d St.—The pastor, Rev. Dr. John R. Davies, will preach to-morrow at 11 and 8. Wednesday evening at 8, lecture on "Japan," by Rev. S. Tada, with stereopticon views by Japanese artists.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West End Av. and 91st St.,
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—"Exaltation of Christ." Communion following the sermon.
No evening service. Church open all Summer.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, 2d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th St.—Abbot E. Kittredge, pastor. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at 11 A. M., and new members will be received. The pastor will preach at 8 P. M. on "The Reasonableness and Joy of Perfect Trust in God." Union Bible Class Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, Corner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. The pastor will officiate. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. Chapel service Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 53d St., Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., Communion and reception of members; 8 P. M., Dr. Thompson will preach on "The Wreck of Riches." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Corner 60th St.—Holy Communion, preceded by short sermon by the pastor, Rev. Sylvester F. Jones, D. D., at 11 A. M. No evening service.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST CHURCH, WASHINGton Square South.—The pastor, Edward Judson, will preach Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH, (SWEDENBORGian,) East 35th St., Between Park and Lexington Avs., Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Service at 11 o'clock, the Rev. L. P. Mercer of Chicago officiating.

PHILLIPS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, MADison Av., northeast corner of 73d St. Preaching by the pastor, the Rev. John E. Bushnell, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion after the morning service.

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, Corner West 73d St.—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Robert Russell Booth, D. D., at 11 A. M.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 127th St.—The Rev. Geo. R. Van De Water, D. D., rector. Holy communion, 8 A. M.; morning prayer, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 3 P. M.; children's vespers, 4 P. M.; evening prayer, 7:45 P. M.; special musical service, first Sunday evening of the month. Strangers welcome at all services.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH St.—Low mass 6:15, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German,) solemn mass, (Haydn's 1st,) 11 A. M. Solemn procession and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"With the Holy Ghost" and "The Spirit in the Church of To-day."

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 44TH ST. and Madison Av., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Service in the afternoon at 4 o'clock. Rev. Dr. Babcock will preach in the morning and Dr. Greer in the afternoon.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 10TH ST. AND 2D AV. Sunday, June 2, 11 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 8 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Dr. Rylance, rector; Rev. Richard Cobden, minister.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, 5th Av., Corner of 20th St., Rev. A. J. Palmer, D. D., Pastor.—Services and communion on Sunday at 11 A. M. Preaching by the pastor. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S M. E. CHURCH, WEST 76TH St., Near Columbus Av.—Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. To-morrow afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Evening service, Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the graudating class of the University of New-York.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., Between 5th and 6th Avs.—Rev. Asa S. Fiske, D. D., of Ithaca will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN LAW ADVICE ASS'N. Write plain statement of facts, inclose with $2, and written opinion sent you. All subjects. Send for prospectus. Judge WAUHOPE LYNN, Pres.; Hon. HENRY W. UNGER, Treas., 297 Broadway.

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,240 Broadway. 32d Street. Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

41st ST., 48 EAST.—Large and nicely furnished rooms; excellent table; moderate rates; table boarders wanted; references.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED SUITES, OR WILL let single to gentlemen; private table optional; references. 63 West 50th St.

Summer Resorts.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

GOING TO THE COUNTRY?
Looking for some place which combines Health, Pleasure, Economy?
If so, send 6 cents for postage, or call and get free at offices below the illustrated book, "Summer Homes." It gives list of hotels, farm and boarding houses, with
BOARD AT $5 PER WEEK
and upward, in Sullivan, Ulster, and Delaware Counties, on the main line and branches of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railway; 2,000 feet above the sea; location, prices, fares, &c., all in it. In New-York, at No. 2 Battery Place, 165, 171, 731, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 13 Astor Place, 737 6th Av., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., Ticket Offices foot of Franklin and West 42d Sts.; in Brooklyn, 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, 249 Manhattan Av., Greenpoint. ILLUSTRATED HOMES, containing half-tone reproductions from photographs of 340 of the hotels, farm and boarding houses advertised in "Summer Homes;" can be purchased of any ticket agent; price, 25c. J. C. Anderson, General Passenger Agent, 56 Beaver St., N. Y.

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At Fifth Avenue Hotel Tuesday afternoon and evening and Friday morning.
COTTAGES CHARMINGLY LOCATED FOR RENT.

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Now open. ROMER GILLIS, Manager. 71 Broadway, New-York.

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For circulars, room plans, and terms, address the manager.
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HATHAWAY INN,
Deal Beach, N. J.
Enlarged; modern appointments; elegantly furnished; everything new; entirely shaded; beautiful lawns; perfect beach. Address
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SEA BRIGHT, N. J.
Will open about middle of June.
The leading, the largest, and best appointed at Sea Bright. Send for terms and pamphlet.
GEORGE B. SANDT, Prop.

EAST VIEW HOUSE.
HIGHLANDS, NEW-JERSEY.
OPENS JUNE 1. SEASON OF '95.
Good fishing, surf and still-water bathing. Special rates for families.
J. MORT. JOHNSON,

MAY BE HARRIS'S SLAYER

Frederick Lochmeyer Arrested Yesterday as a Suspicious Person.

STORY OF KATE CRONIE, OR CROWE

Precinct Police Consider It of Little Importance—No Light Shed on the Mystery at the Inquest.

Frederick, alias "Mike," Lochmeyer, aged twenty years, whose address is said to be 421 Fifth Street, was arrested yesterday by Central Office Detective Sergeant Titus and lodged in the Tombs prison, charged with being a "suspicious character." In reality Lochmeyer was arrested for supposed complicity in the murder of Walter F. Harris, second butler in the house of M. C. D. Borden, 25 West Fifty-sixth Street.

Lochmeyer's arrest was due to statements made in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday by a Mrs. aKte Cronie, or Crowe, who had been arrested, charged with assault on Mamie Shields, 615 East Fifteenth Street.

When arraigned yesterday before Police Justice Ryan the Cronie woman made the following statement:

"Last week I went to stay with Mamie Shields, who lives at 615 East Fifteenth Street. That is where "Billy" Flynn, the Shields girl's cousin, also lives. Frederick Lochmeyer spends most of his time there.

"About 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the day Harris was shot in the Borden house, Lochmeyer came running into the Shields girl's rooms. He was wet to the skin. He was excited, and looked as if he had run a long way.

"About a quarter of an hour later in came "Billy" Flynn, soaking wet and tired with running. They put on dry clothes and talked several times in a whisper to the Shields girl. I didn't think nothing of it at the time.

"Early the next morning either Flynn or Lochmeyer—I forget which—went out and bought a newspaper. They brought it back and read out loud the story of the Harris murder. They seemed to take a great deal of interest in the story.

"That afternoon I though I'd go away from the house, and I told Mamie Shields so. I heard Lochmeyer say to Mamie: 'Jolly her and try and make her stay. She knows too much. If she goes, she may squeal.' When I started to go Lochmeyer grabbed me, swore, and held me back. I tried to get out, and Lochmeyer shut the door on my arm. I got out, and as I went down stairs, I heard Lochmeyer say to Flynn: 'Follow her. See where she goes. I'm afraid she'll give it away.'

"The next day I went back to Mamie's to get my hat. Flynn called me out into the hall. He had two strange men with him. Flynn grabbed me by the throat and choked me. He cursed me, and said I shouldn't get out of the house alive. I yelled, and a policeman ran up stairs. Flynn and the two strange men ran to the roof and got away. Then Mamie Shields came out and told the policeman I had assaulted her and her mother."

Mrs. Cronie was held in $300 bail for examination.

When Louis Dittmeier was arraigned yesterday in the Yorkville Police Court, charged with stealing clothes from the house of Jacob London, 402 East Fiftieth Street, he claimed the things were stolen by Flynn. Dittmeier spoke to the Shields girl, but she denied knowing him.

Dittmeier was held in $1,000 bail. He denied all knowledge of the Harris murder.

The Central Office detectives and the police of the East Fifty-first Street Station are at loggerheads on the Harris case. They seem to be working against each other. The precinct police last night made little of the arrest of Lochmeyer, and said it was merely a jealous quarrel between the Shields and Cronie women. Acting Captain Stahlkamp said last night he was working on a promising clue of his own. He is hunting for the two men who were seen by a window-cleaner to go to the basement door of the Borden house last Friday. The two men asked for "Mr. Hart," and, on being told Mr. Borden lived there, they went away.

The inquest in the Harris case was held yesterday by Coroner Dobbs, in the new Criminal Courts Building, in Centre Street. Assistant District Attorney J. F. Hennessy examined the witnesses. Mr. C. D. Borden, Harris's employer, was not present.

Katie Murphy, the servant whose name has been prominently coupled with the Harris tragedy, reiterated her previous statement to the police and the Coroner, to the same effect. Harris opened the door to admit the two strangers. She could not say, she declared, whether the men, or either of them, were white or colored. The taller man did the shooting.

Patrolman William Kelly of the East Fifty-first Street Station said that when he reached the Borden house Harris was dead.

Coroner's Physician Weston testified that Harris had been struck by two bullets. One hit him in the leg and inflicted no serious injury. The bullet that caused death entered the chest and passed through the right side of the heart and the lung.

Katie Murphy was asked if Harris had ever had trouble with any of the servants. She said he had once locked out one of the servants at 10:30 P. M., under orders. That was the only trouble he ever had with any of the servants.

Katie Fitzgerald, who was in the kitchen of the Borden house when the bell rang, testified that she heard five shots. She started for the back stairs. On the way she met Harris in the hall. He was stooping, and his hand was on his back. "I am shot," he said. She ran for a doctor. Returning, she found Harris dead on the floor.

Miss Fitzgerald was questioned in reference to Katie Murphy. The witness said Miss Murphy's only caller was her uncle, the policeman, of the Leonard Street Station. Miss Fitzgerald said Harris was on good terms with every one in the Borden house.

Thaddeus Harris of 42 West Fortieth Street, an uncle of the deceased, testified that his newpew frequently called on him. The witness said the deceased never told him of having had trouble with anybody. The uncle gave the nephew a good character.

The jury, after deliberation, decided that Harris was killed by some unknown person.

A BABY DIED ALONE IN ITS CRIB

The Parents Had Left It with the Nurse for an Hour.

William H. Clarke and his wife live at 131 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn, and during their absence from home on Thursday their three months' old child died.

The child had been left in charge of a nurse who had been employed in the family for three years. The baby was apparently well when the father and mother left home, but on their return an hour later the child was dead, and on the pillow in the crib was a spot of blood.

The Coroner was notified, and an autopsy held, which developed the fact that the child had died from internal hemorrhage, following an attack of epidemic influenza.

The nurse said that she saw the baby struggling and gasping in the crib, but that she could not get anybody to go for a doctor.

Civil Service Commission Retracts.

The Civil Service Commission of Brooklyn decided at a meeting held yesterday afternoon to abide by the opinion rendered by Corporation Counsel McDonald, regarding the officers appointed since Jan. 1 who had not passed the civil service examination. The commission held that these appointments were irregular.

The Civil Service Commission had also placed certain positions which are on Schedule A, non-competitive, in Schedule B, competitive.

Corporation Counsel McDonald, in his opinion, denied that the Civil Service Commission had the power to determine what positions were competitive or otherwise, and held that that question rested wholly with the Mayor.

The Wheat Market Quiet.

The wheat market was quiet yesterday. Prices were from 1¾c to 2c lower than the closing prices Wednesday. The fall in prices was due to the more favorable reports of the condition of the crops. Trading was very moderate, owing to the closing of the Chicago Board of Trade at noon, out of respect to the memory of Secretary Gresham.

The total sales amounted to 5,975,000 bushels, a great falling off in transactions. July wheat sold from 82⅝c down to 80⅛c, and closed at 81c. September wheat sold from 83⅛c to 81 7-16c, and closed at 81⅛c.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

TO REPEAT TABLEAUX VIVANTS

Mrs. Sutro and Other New-York Women Hard at Work on a Big Exhibit for the Atlanta Exposition.

The members of the Woman's Board of New-York City, which was organized to prepare an exhibit for the New-York City room in the Woman's Building at the Cotton States and International Exposition that opens in Atlanta, Ga., next September, met yesterday at the home of Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, 40 East Fifty-first Street. Mrs. Read is Chairman of the board.

Those present were:

Mrs. John Sergeant Wise, Mrs. Theodore Sutro, Chairman of the Committee on Music and Law; Miss Marie de Velasco, Chairman of the Committee on Exchanges for Woman's Work; Mrs. Fannie B. Merrill, Mrs. L. Sittig, Chairman of the Committee on Inventions; Mrs. Charles Terry, Chairman of the Brooklyn Department; Mrs. H. H. Cahoon, Chairman of the Press Committee, and Mrs. Frank Northrop.

Mrs. Read presided at the meeting. In the absence of Mrs. H. G. Hollenberg, Secretary of the board, Mrs. Theodore Sutro acted as Secretary.

The meeting began in the forenoon, and lasted until 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

Mrs. Read announced that she had been notified by the exposition officials in Atlanta that all Southern railroad and steamship companies had agreed to carry free of charge to and from Atlanta exhibits intended for the New-York City Room in the Woman's Building, and that all such exhibits would be transferred without charge between the depot and the exposition grounds. She further announced that assurances had been given officially that ample protection would be afforded the goods against thieves and damage from fire.

Mrs. Theodore Sutro reported that she was trying to secure for the music department, from musical colleges, female colleges, and music publishers, compositions by women composers, and that she had written to women composers for photographs and autographs. Mrs. Sutro has also undertaken to secure for exhibition medals and decorations won by women singers, busts of prominent women musicians, and all books written by women on the subject of music. She said that she would repeat the tableaux vivants for the benefit of the New-York City room.

Miss de Velasco, Chairman of the Committee on Exchange for Woman's Work, said that it was too late to arrange to have the exchanges make exhibits, and that she had decided to solicit individual exhibits of work by women who contribute to the exchanges. Women wishing to send articles for this exhibit are requested to communicate with Miss de Velasco.

Mrs. Sittig, Chairman of the Committee of Inventions, said she had secured thus far several dozen models of the most attractive and useful inventions by women.

Mrs. Joseph Bradley Read, Chairman of the Committee on Interior Decoration, said she has called on decorators, merchants, and furniture dealers in New-York, and they have assured her that they will furnish and decorate the New-York room in the Woman's Building free of charge. An organ firm has agreed to place in the room an organ exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, and to give concerts afternoons and evenings.

The exhibits will be placed, as far as possible, in Louis XIV. cabinets, instead of the ordinary glass show cases.

Mrs. Hollenberg has arranged to have one of the large tea firms fit up tea rooms, and serve tea to visitors.

A vote of thanks was extended to Mrs. Ella M. Powell, formerly Chairman of the Woman's Board; to Mayor Strong for his gift of $50, and to Mr. Boldt, manager of the Hotel Waldorf, for promoting the success of the entertainment given at the Waldorf for the benefit of the New-York Board.

Mrs. Read said last evening: "We intend to make this room worthy the women of the greatest American city. We have been assured of ample space, and we hope to receive the earnest support of the women of New-York in obtaining suitable exhibits. Now that we can give definite information about transportation and the care of the goods, all women who take an interest in maintaining the reputation of New-York will doubtless do all they can to help us."

OFFICERS OF THE HOME MISSION SOCIETY

Election Held at Saratoga—Many Addresses Delivered.

SARATOGA, N. Y., May 31.—The morning session of the American Home Mission Society was devoted to addresses by the Rev. George E. Horr, Jr., of Massachusetts on "Formative Influences," the Rev. E. R. Pope of Minnesota on "Study in Comparative Religion," and the Rev. A. H. Lyons of Idaho on "What Becomes of the Money."

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Henry K. Porter, Pittsburg, Penn.; Vice Presidents—E. M. Vanduzer, Minneapolis; Stephen Green, Newton Centre, Mass.; Treasurer—J. Greenwood Snelling, New-York City; Corresponding Secretary—Thomas J. Morgan, New-York City; Recording Secretary—Alvah S. Hobart, New-York City; Managers of Third Class, Term Expires 1898—D. C. Eddy, W. C. P. Rhodes, and J. Ashton Green of Brooklyn; J. L. Campbell, New-York City, and Francis Wayland, New-Haven, Conn.

The afternoon session was devoted to addresses on "Work Among the Italians and Poles," by A. S. Coates, A. B. Bellondi, and Joseph Antozewski of New-York; on "What Shaw University Has Done for the Colored People of the South," by the Rev. N. W. Roberts of North Carolina, and "A Plea for the Spellman Seminary," by Mrs. M. C. Reynolds of Massachusetts.

The evening session opened with an address by H. L. Moorehouse of New-York on "Mexico," which abounded in statistics and showed advanced progress along Christian lines in that country through the work of the Baptist Church during the last twenty years. The report of the Committee on Co-operation in Mission Work in Different Parts of the United States was then submitted by the Chairman, J. L. Howard of Connecticut. It was to the effect that co-operation was successfully arranged and completed last Spring. The report was discussed at length by J. B. Hawthorne of Atlanta, Ga., from the standpoint of co-operation with the South, and by E. T. Hiscox of Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Miss Golden's Check Was Worthless.

Elizabeth J. Golden of 45 West Twenty-seventh Street, a pretty young woman with golden hair and a beautiful complexion, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning on a charge of stealing $50 from McClain, Simpson & Co., dealers in furniture at Thirty-eighth Street and Eighth Avenue.

She gave the firm a check on the State National Bank of Rome, N. Y., which proved to be worthless. She said the bank, which was wrecked during the Winter by Samuel Gillette, the paying teller, had always honored her checks, but a dispatch from the President of the bank said she had no account there. Miss Golden said that Gillette was the executor of her father's estate and had charge of all her funds.

The police think that the young woman is innocent of any wrongful intent. They suppose that the young woman was in the habit of drawing on the bank and that Gillette cashed the checks and made no account of it. She was held in $500 for examination this morning.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Aaron French of Pittsburg is at the Plaza.

—Henry C. Frick of Pittsburg is at the Holland.

—J. Howard King of Albany is at the Normandie.

—William Barnes, Jr., of Albany is at the Marlborough.

—Ex-Gov. Royal C. Taft of Rhode Island is at the Fifth Avenue.

—President Merrill E. Gates of Amherst College is at the Murray Hill.

—Capt. Charles M. Walter, United States Consul at Toulon, is at the Gilsey.

—Capt. Luis Sorela of Spain and Robert C. Pruyn of Albany are at the Buckingham.

—Count and Countess de Villanove and Count Maggiolini-Scarampi of Italy are at the Park Avenue.

—Calderon Carlisle of Washington, Lynde Harrison of New-Haven, and William Du Pont of Delaware are at the Waldorf.

WORKINGMEN'S CHILDREN GRADUATE

Normal Trained Girls and Children Hold Commencement Exercises.

The commencement exercises of the Workingmen's School were held yesterday at 109 West Fifty-fourth Street.

A class of nineteen children was graduated from the grammar school in the morning. Dr. M. P. Groszmann, Superintendent of the school, delivered an address. There was an exhibit of the work of the various departments of the school, which will be continued to-day.

A class of fourteen young women was graduated from the normal training department in the evening. They were Blanche Loeb, Jane Elizabeth Eagles, Mattie Elizabeth Matthias, Edith Armstrong Pierson, Adelaide Irene Corwin, Anna Mansfield Clark, Mabel Kellogg, Clarice Elizabeth Goodnow, Ada Louise Arundel, May Hattie Loveman, Elizabeth Rusling Jarvis, Georgie Holbrook Goodkind, Bertha Katrina Koehler, and Lily Emelie Hayman.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Tiffany-Cameron Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Annie Fleming Cameron, daughter of Sir Roderick Cameron, to Belmont Tiffany will be celebrated at high noon to-day in St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I. The Rev. John C. Eccleston will perform the ceremony. Miss Katherine Cameron will be the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Mary Mildred Williams, Miss Maud Livingston, Miss Lena Morton, Miss Maud Wetmore, Miss Margaret Morgan, and Miss Jennie Tiffany. William Tiffany will be the best man, and the ushers will be Brockholst Cutting, Matthew Morgan, Jr., Richmond Fearing, Frank Bishop, T. Appleton Smith, Stewart Welley Brice, and Duncan Ewen Cameron. A reception will follow at the country seat of Sir Roderick Cameron, Clifton Burley. A dinner was given by Sir Roderick last night to those who will act as bridesmaids and ushers at his daughter's wedding.

—A Notable Lawn Party.—The Riverside Driving Association gave a very enjoyable lawn party last evening on the spacious grounds surrounding the home of John Brower, at One Hundred and Ninth Street and Riverside Drive. The grounds were lighted by Japanese lanterns, and the verandas were decorated with the club's colors—cardinal and white—and wild flowers. At midnight supper was served at small tables on the piazzas. An orchestra was in attendance. Among the guests were Mrs. John Matthew, the Misses Good, Miss Brush, Mr. Pell, Miss Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph L. Porter, William G. Hitchcock, Miss Bacon, Miss Emley, Miss Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. Fairbain, Miss Fairbain, Miss Elkin, Gardner Merritt, Miss Marsh, Miss Anderson, Miss Fox, Mr. Young, and Miss Luddington.

—Chamberlain-Irwin Wedding.—Invitations have been issued for the marriage of Miss Anna M. Irwin, daughter of Mrs. William P. Irwin of Albany, to J. Chester Chamberlain of this city. The wedding will take place at the bride's home, Fair Lawn, Greenbush Heights, N. Y., June 12, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

—Coming Home from Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Stephen E. Southard and the Misses Southard, who have been spending the past Winter in Europe, are expected home soon. They will spend the Summer at Bar Harbor, and in the Fall will go to Lenox for the season there.

—Engagement of Miss Oakley.—The engagement is announced of Miss Rachel Oakley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert James Oakley of Baltimore, to Frederick J. Hunt of this city. The wedding will take place some time next month.

—The Scott-Paulmier Wedding To-Day.—Miss Cornelia Evelyn Paulmier and William Carpenter Scott will be married to-day at high noon in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ceremony will be followed by a wedding breakfast at Sherry's.

—To Visit Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine and Miss Porter of 44 East Fifty-seventh Street will spend the Summer in travel abroad, visiting Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and Russia. They will sail on the steamship Campania to-day.

—President and Mrs. Low Going Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. Seth Low of 30 East Sixty-fourth Street will spend the Summer abroad. They will sail immediately after the closing of Columbia College, early in June.

—To Close Their Town House.—The Rev. and Mrs. Hazelett McKim and Miss Alice McKim will close their town house next week and open their country place at Locust Point, Atlantic Highlands, N. J.

A Presidential Candidate.

From The London Daily News.

Philomène Chatelain is the name of a new candidate for the post of President of the French Republic. She is a woman, and a native of the Pas-de-Calais, the department in which Calais and Boulogne are situated. Mme., or Mlle., Chatelain—for whether she is maid, wife, or widow does not appear—is not unlike other sensational candidates for high office, for, while she endeavors to show that things are going very badly, she proceeds to assume, without condescending to details, that under her rule the millennium would be an accomplished fact. Under her rule, she says, every one is to have work at the old rates of pay, or else rentes, i. e., a pension, whichever he pleases. Should Mme. Chatelain become Présidente it is thought likely there will be a rush for those rentes.

Police Civil Service Examiners Meet.

The Board of Police Civil Service Examiners was organized yesterday, and William H. Bell, who has been connected with the regular Civil Service Board, was chosen as Secretary.

Acting Chief Conlin is President of the Board. Acting Inspectors Brooks, McCullagh, and Cortright, and Capt. Elbert O. Smith sit with him.

After the meeting, Acting Chief Conlin announced that three clerks will soon be appointed, and then the work of examining candidates will begin.

Secretary Bell is a son of the late Admiral Bell. A Sergeant will take his place if one can be found who is qualified.

The Police Committee Meets.

The special Assembly committee appointed to inquire whether unlawful influences had been used to defeat the Police Reorganization bill at the last session of the Legislature held an executive session at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning.

All the members of the committee were present. Chairman O'Grady says the public hearings will probably be held in the City Hall. Several lawyers have applied for the position of counsel to the committee.

New-York University Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the New-York University will be held on University Heights on the afternoons of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. Thursday will be commencement day proper, and the procession will be formed at Language Hall at 3:30 P. M. Special trains will be run from the Grand Central Station on each of the three days.

The Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke will preach the baccalaureate sermon at the University Place Church, Tenth Street and University Place, at 8 P. M. to-morrow.

Stores closed evenings.

To keep cool in:

Serge suit (no lining in back) $14, $18, $22, $28.
Blue serge unlined $12.
Nuns cloth unlined—thin and very strong—black $10.50, brown or gray $11.
Other thin suits $13 to $28.

The straw-hat market is full of trash. Ours ($1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3) are better than ever before.

Negligee shirts $1.50, $2, $2.50; about the same as we had last year—that is to say, right.
Russet shoes $4 and $2.50.

Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

SAY IT IS FOR REORGANIZATION

C. A. Baldwin & Co. of Wall Street File a Bill of Sale of Office Fixtures to an Employe.

Charles A. Baldwin & Co., brokers at 40 Wall Street, filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday a bill of sale of the fixtures and other portable property in their offices for $800, to J. B. Coutant, an employe of the firm.

Mr. Baldwin denied that the firm had made an assignment, but said that it was about to be reorganized by taking in a new partner.

When Baldwin Brothers & Co. of Boston failed about six weeks ago, it was suspected that Charles A. Baldwin and his brother, Frank E., were interested in the Boston concern, which was originally started by their father. The Boston concern did a brokerage business for small operators, and had branches all over the New-England States. At the time of the failure, Charles A. Baldwin disavowed all connection with it, and said that his father and brother had sold out, his father, however, retaining a small interest for capital invested. At the same time, there was a concern at 18 Wall Street, under the name of Baldwin Brothers & Co., of which, according to the Copartnership Directory of 1894, Charles A. Baldwin was President, A. L. Fulenwider Secretary, and Glen L. Babcock, Treasurer. The Directors were Charles A. and Frank E. Baldwin, A. L. Fulenwider, Glen L. Babcock, and William R. Busenback. Soon after the failure in Boston, this New-York firm dissolved. The persons interested formed a concern known as the Manhattan Exchange. They were caught in a recent bull movement, and swamped. It was said that $200,000 was sunk in this enterprise.

Charles A. Baldwin asserted that his only connection with this concern was that its funds were deposited with his house, and that when the Manhattan Exchange attempted to overdraw its account he refused to honor the drafts, and the concern went to the wall.

W. F. GROTE WAS NOT PLEASED

Annoyed When Mr. Nealis Was Spoken of for the Electrical Board.

At a meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee of the New-York State Democracy held this week Aqueduct Commissioner George Walton Green proposed the name of Thomas J. Nealis as the organization's candidate for Commissioner of the Board of Electrical Control. Mr. Nealis is an engineer.

This suggestion annoyed W. F. Grote so much that he made a speech of a fiery order, criticising the organization for not getting more places for men living below Fourteenth Street.

He said that as soon as ex-Mayor Grace had secured places for his friends he got out of the organization.

Then Mr. Grote clapped his straw hat on his head and fled from the meeting room. A committee of two was sent out to bring him back. They did so, but it was some time before he was restored to his usual good humor. Mr. Grote is the New-York State Democracy's leader in the Sixth District.

New-Jersey League of Republicans.

TRENTON, N. J., May 31.—The Executive Committee of the New-Jersey League of Republican Clubs held a meeting at the Trenton House to-day. It was decided to hold a State convention for the election of officers and the transaction of business pertaining to the coming campaign June 26. The convention will be held in Taylor's Opera House, this city. A ratification meeting for the day after the Republican Gubernatorial nomination will also be arranged for.

Delegates were elected to the National Convention of the Republican State Leagues, to be held in Cleveland next month. They are: Large—P. P. Varney, Camden; E. M. Condit, Essex; S. D. Dickinson, Hudson, and E. C. Hill, Mercer. First Congressional District—Theodore A. Husted, Camden; B. H. Minch, Cumberland. Second—B. Gunmere, Mercer; J. Goble, Ocean. Third—F. Applegate, Monmouth; F. Somers, Somerset. Fourth—G. H. Large, Hunterdon; G. W. Jenkins, Morris. Fifth—C. L. Parigold, Bergen; W. Emly, Passaic. Sixth—J. E. Brundage and C. L. Munn, Essex. Seventh—J. C. Keyser and J. B. Laudrine, Hudson. Eighth—M. Gilbert, Plainfield; R. E. Cogan, Essex. State Controller Hancock will probably be elected President of the league at the June convention.

Closing Exercises of Harvard School.

The closing exercises of Harvard School were held yesterday at 578 Fifth Avenue. The exercises consisted of an address by the Principal to the pupils and elocutionary efforts by the various members of the school.

The prizes were awarded for elocution to Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr., J. P. Bickerton, Jr., and John Leonard Dudley, Jr.

Prizes were also awarded to the following boys for excellence in scholarship: R. W. Crawford, David Turner Dana, Joseph Frankel, Herbert Beyer Huber, John Lee, and Charles Lee.

Special prizes were awarded to George Place Hill and Charles Buek for drawing.

Honorable mention was granted to Thomas R. Fisher, Jr., Frank Duncan Graham, Clifford Roberts, William Ehrich, Frank Quinby, Fester Wallace, Paul Zizinia, Edwin Fisher, Medbery Blanchard, Harry Kirkland, Frederic Burnham, Washington Taylor, and Harold Williams.

In the afternoon the baseball team went to Berkeley Oval, where it defeated the De La Salle Institute team in the annual championship game, thus giving to Harvard School the fourth annual championship during the last six years.

Ex-Alderman Ferrigan's Mistake.

Ex-Alderman Patrick J. Ferrigan thought he saw in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday a man who had swindled him by a "ring game."

Ferrigan had just testified to having been swindled on April 1 by John White, and White had been sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. While Ferrigan waited in court a similar case came up, in which Bernard Sullivan of 324 Spring Street was accused of swindling by the "ring game."

Ferrigan at once accused Sullivan of being concerned in swindling him. After Sullivan was sentenced to three months in the penitentiary, he was arrested on Ferrigan's charge, and was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court. There Keeper Le Strange testified that Sullivan was a prisoner in the Tombs two months before, and one month after April 1, the date when the ex-Alderman had been robbed, and the case was dismissed.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Lampasas, Burroughs, Galveston May 25 and Key West 27, with mdse and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Stormer, Genoa May 20 and Gibraltar 22, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P. M.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

Smith, Gray & Co.

SIX STORES.

NEW-YORK STORES, BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST., AND 8D AV. AND 128D ST.

BROOKLYN STORES, Broadway & Bedford Ave. Fulton St. & Flatbush Ave. Atlantic & Vermont Aves. and Greenpoint & Manhat. Ave

All of the thin Summer stuffs have gotten into place on our tables as you never saw them since the days when alpacas were a novelty.

A line of Tropical Suits (unlined) in Homespuns, Tweeds, and Cheviots, deserve better description than we can afford to give.

Our $18 Saxony — Unfinished Worsted—Suits (in Single and Double-Breasted Sacks and Frocks) are prime favorites.

Gentlemen's Negligée Shirts, special, $1.50.
French Lisle Underwear, special, 50c.
Gentlemen's Linen Suits—a novelty.
Straw Hats, proper styles, $3.00.
Ladies' Shirt Waists (white collars) $2.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENING.

BROADWAY, COR. 31ST ST.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—James Dermody, fifteen years old, of 501 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, who was crushed between two cable cars at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-first Street Thursday evening, died in the Manhattan Hospital at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. James Phillips, the gripman, who was arrested, was remanded by Justice Koch to the custody of the Coroner. Phillips declared the accident unavoidable.

—The Seventh Regiment Band will give a concert at the Mall in Central Park at 4 P. M. to-day, and at the same place at 4 P. M. to-morrow. The Twelfth Regiment Band will give a concert at St. Mary's Park at 4 P. M. to-day. Conterno's Ninth Regiment Band will play at 4 P. M. to-day at Claremont Park.

—The Sick Children's Mission of the Children's Aid Society began to furnish medical attendance, medicine, and food to sick children in tenement houses yesterday. Applications for medical attendance should be made to Superintendent George Calder, 287 East Broadway.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $60 to pay the fares of a family to their home in Switzerland. Money should be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

—Mrs. Alvina Effner, fifty-two years old, of 534 East Seventy-sixth Street, who cut the arteries of her left wrist last Saturday morning with suicidal intent, died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

Brooklyn.

—Three policemen were yesterday presented with medals for bravery. They were Patrolman Charles W. Freeland of the Manhattan Avenue Precinct, who rescued several children from a burning building; Patrolman John J. McGovern of the Grand Avenue Precinct, for arresting Thomas Holt, who murdered his wife, and Patrolman John McKenna of the Amity Street Station, for rescuing a man from drowning.

—The woman whose drowned body was found at the foot of Greenpoint Avenue on Wednesday night has been identified as Jane Tampell, thirty-five years old, of Windsor Terrace, in the Twenty-ninth Ward. She had been demented for some time, and left home Wednesday morning.

—Justice Cullen, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, appointed James Smith receiver for the firm of Smith & Hanfield, general contractors, at 61 Broadway, New-York. The firm has a contract for grading the military parade ground at Van Cortlandt Park. The assets amount to $60,000.

—William J. White, extradited from Michigan under indictment for stealing $7,000 from his wife, by marrying whom he committed bigamy, was taken to Brooklyn yesterday. He was arraigned before Judge Moore, and pleaded not guilty, and was remanded for trial.

—Morris Isaacs and Aaron Jacobson, two Hebrew boys, were arrested for picking flowers in Prospect Park on Thursday. They were each sent to jail for ten days in default of $10 fine by Justice Tighe yesterday.

—The trial of John Bohemann, indicted for murder in causing the death by asphyxiation of John H. Seims and Henry Knoop, in the hotel at 17 Broadway, will begin in the Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday.

—Mayor Schieren has decided upon the men whom he will appoint as Commissioners of the new Eastern District bridge. He will make their names public to-day.

—Sarah Harper, who sued Edwin P. and Ada Morse for $5,000 damages for injuries resulting from the bite of a dog, was given a verdict yesterday of $100.

—The Nostrand Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church has been granted permission by the Supreme Court to mortgage its property for $33,000.

—A postal car will, beginning to-day, run between the Flatbush Avenue station and Jamaica, L. I. Three trips will be made daily.

—Police Sergeant Allen R. Knapp of the Greenpoint Precinct has been retired at his own request.

Long Island.

—A crowd of boys pillaged the residence of Charles Smith, at East Rockaway yesterday, during the absence of the family. They were caught with all their plunder, except the eatables they took, and each member of the gang was well flogged.

—The Jnne term of the Queens County Circuit Court and Oyer and Terminer, Justice Edgar M. Cullen presiding, will convene in Long Island City on Monday. The civil calendar contains a number of divorce cases.

—The June term of the Suffolk County County Court and Court of Sessions convenes at Riverhead Monday. Judge Wilmot M. Smith will preside. Both the civil and criminal calendars are long ones.

—The cornerstone of a new school at Hollis was laid on Decoration Day.

Yonkers.

—Bishop Henry C. Potter, Archdeacon Van Kleeck, the Rev. Dr. E. Walpole Warren, the Rev. Alexander B. Carver, and the rector, the Rev. James E. Freeman, will take part in the cornerstone laying service at St. Andrew's Memorial Church next Tuesday afternoon.

—James Yates reported to the police that a box of dynamite was in the rear of his new building in Nepperhan Avenue. It belonged to James Prendergast, the contractor, who had been using some of it in excavating a cellar. He was notified to remove it.

—Petitions are being circulated for signatures, asking the Postmaster General to improve the mail service in this city, so that the last daily mail for New-York may not be earlier than 10 o'clock at night instead of at 8, as at present.

Andrew Pulaski was struck by a train on the Hudson River Railroad early yesterday morning, and was taken to St. Joseph's Hospital. He was severely, but not fatally, injured.

—Augustus Kipp, Inspector of Buildings, has granted a permit to William Roe of New-York for a frame dwelling in Prospect Avenue, Yonkers Park, size, 32 by 38.

—About fifty persons went from Yonkers on the Brooklyn Epworth League excursion to Oscawana Island on Memorial Day.

Attack on Theiss's License.

The Society for the Prevention of Crime has started a crusade against Theiss's Alhambra Music Hall, in East Fourteenth Street, and yesterday several of its agents protested before the Excise Board against a renewal of its license. The society is seconded in its efforts by the Young Men's Christian Association.

Asthmatic troubles, pleurisy pains, and inflamed throats are overcome and healed by DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT—for fifty years an approved stand-by for all coughs and colds.—Ad.

32 Pages 32 Pages

The New-York Times

Greatest of Sunday Newspapers

The New-York Times is not content with anything less than the best, and it believes that its readers are entitled to the highest consideration. It will always be found to contain everything that goes to make up a model newspaper, from its foreign letters and news to the smallest paragraph of local interest. In all its departments no detail is too small to escape the thoughtful attention of its editors. The best accounts of the events of the world, the best reports of the markets, of the political world, of sports and games, of music, the drama, and the fine arts, and, in short, everything that can be of any possible interest to thinking people, is thoroughly written of, in a sensible, intelligent way. Always attractive, The New York Times is at its very best on Sundays.

Among the special articles which will appear to-morrow are the following:

Still Greater Saratoga A story of the plans and ambitious enterprises whose fruition is cherished by this famous spa. The glories of last year's floral fete will be surpassed. A midsummer's night's festival. Scheme for a mechanics' institute which promises great development of the resources of the Valley of the Springs. What is expected from the operation of the anti-gambling laws. A new era for the sport of racing at Saratoga. Announcements for the coming season. Who will be there and what they will do.

Washington Hated Him Now there is talk of greeting ex-"Boss" Shepherd on his return. He made money fast in Mexico. He had much to do with capital improvements. The status of colored persons in the district.

An American Painter Story of Henry Mosler and his many triumphs abroad. A Knight of the Legion of Honor. First American to have a picture in the Luxembourg Gallery. Early work in the civil war.

Electric Elevated Road Chicago much pleased over its successful running. A well-equipped line which promises to be a great success. Clean, fast, and economical to run.

One Hundred years Old University of North Carolina to celebrate its centennial. Famous men among its alumni. Oldest college in the South with the exception of William and Mary. Closed just after the war.

Pretty Suburban Homes Men of very moderate means can build their own homes now. Better than city quarters. A twenty-five-hundred-dollar house described. Convenient, roomy, and comfortable. The plans in detail.

Hungary's Gay Capital Buda-Pesth, on the Shores of the Beautiful Blue Danube. Her recent prosperous growth. Next year she will celebrate the thousandth anniversary of her independence. Parliament buildings.

Paris Politics and Art Chamoin, etiquette teacher to the Presidents, has retired. Antoine, Ibsen, and their works. Felix Faure's cordial walk through the Salon with the German Ambassador. Songs and dances of long ago.

The Hebrew Technical Institute one of the most effective organizations in making the young Hebrew immigrants self-sustaining, has won recognition by its excellent methods and good results. The Sunday Times will tell how this training school was founded and who the founders and workers are.

Der Alte Orden der Freischmiede, doubtless the oldest of all existing secret societies, will be historically reviewed in The Sunday Times. The founding of this order antedates the establishment of the German Kingdom, and is one of the relics of the Teutons. Its strength on the American Continent.

The Sunday Times will also contain another installment of Capt. Charles King's entertaining story, **"FORT FRAYNE."**

Reviews of New Books This department as usual will fill a page, and the books will be the newest. First to be noticed will be the "Life of Edward A. Freeman," the eminent historian, and then will come Henry M. Stanley's book, in which adventures of his, obscured by his African work, are described. Two new and valuable books on birds will fill another column of space, and then a long series of new novels will be noticed—among them works by Stockton, George Moore, and Clark Russell.

The Sunday Times

32 Pages

Price Five Cents

Saturday
June 1-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

BROOKLYN IS WRATHFUL

The Sunday Shaving Law Looked Upon as a Great Indignity.

BARBERS TALK OF A MASS MEETING

Citizens Must Shave Themselves, Come to New-York, or Raise Beards --May Increase Church Attendance.

The men of Brooklyn feel that they have suffered a great indignity through the passing of the Sunday shaving act, which compels them either to shave themselves on that day or to come to New-York to have it done.

Brooklyn barbers are full of wrath against Gov. Morton because he signed the bill which closes up all the barber's shops in the State on Sundays, except those of New-York and Saratoga. The bill was introduced by Senator Collins of Troy, and the barbers of Brooklyn thought there was so little chance of its being signed that they didn't give themselves the trouble to make a protest.

Now that the measure has actually become a law, to take effect next Sunday, the Brooklyn barbers are bewailing their supineness and their failure to take advantage of opportunities forever lost to them.

The master barbers, to whom Sunday contributed most largely, are talking about a mass meeting to denounce Gov. Morton's course. They are finding willing supporters

Senator Michael F. Collins,
Who introduced the Sunday shaving law.

in the journeymen out of regular work, who have lately had to keep themselves and their families on what they earned by Sunday employment. There are over 500 of these supernumeraries in Brooklyn alone.

The regular journeymen, in whose interest the bill was supposed to be, are not quite so satisfied with the result since they began to hear mutterings of lower wages for six days' work than they have been in the habit of receiving for seven, or for five days' work instead of six when they have had a week-day holiday.

The maddest men in Brooklyn are not the barbers themselves, but their customers, who foresee one of three disagreeable courses open to them. Either they must shave themselves, which some of them are not able to do, or they must get shaved on Saturday night, when many of them are otherwise busily engaged, or they must take a Sunday morning trip to New-York. There is another course open which they have not yet brought themselves to contemplate. They may allow their beards to grow, and gain for Brooklyn the title of "wild and woolly," which is fact becoming an inappropriate term for the West.

D. T. Roche, who keeps a place of public resort near the Brooklyn City Hall, was deeply moved when the bearing of the new law was communicated to him by a reporter for The New-York Times.

"It is an outrage on Brooklyn," he said, as soon as he could collect his indignation into a coherent stream of words. "I believe the purpose of the bill was to discriminate against Brooklyn for not being more anxious to accept consolidation with New-York.

"I was born and brought up in Brooklyn, and I propose to stick to her, no matter what slight is put upon her by rural legislators. Just think of putting Brooklyn below Saratoga in one of the most necessary requirements of civilization. It's a great wonder they did not except Long Island City when they were about it.

"I think the law is unconstitutional, anyhow. Mayor Schieren did not give the measure his approval, so far as I know, and this was surely a law particularly affecting Brooklyn and its interests.

"A friend of mine has a copy of the new Constitution, and I propose to go into the matter after I go home to-night. A law which allows New-York to do anything which Brooklyn is forbidden to do is unconstitutional on the face of it.

"I don't believe they can put down Sunday shaving if they try. The men of Brooklyn will not stand it. If I can get a barber to shave me on Sunday, I will risk the penalties, and carry the case to the Court of Appeals. Besides, if all the policemen in Brooklyn have to spend their Sundays dragging all the barbers to jail, there will be nobody to see that the saloons have their front doors shut."

Thomas Burns, the herculean foreman of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, was asked what he thought the effect of the law would be. He said it would probably have a perceptible effect in increasing the bridge receipts. At present there was not as much traffic from Brooklyn to New-York on Sunday mornings as he would like to see.

The effect of the new law, in the opinion of Mr. Burns, would be to equalize the traffic, so that the cars would show a better rate of tons of passengers per train miles. The shaving procession might be expected to start from Brooklyn about 9 o'clock in the morning, when the west-bound traffic was very light. It would then balance the east-bound traffic of those who go to Brooklyn on Sunday to go to morning church and spend the day with friends and relatives who live there. These two streams would balance each other very nicely.

The returning procession to Brooklyn would begin after the church parties had gone over, and would probably keep the cars fairly busy until the New-York excursionists to Coney Island were ready to be carried across after an early dinner. On the whole, Mr. Burns thought the bill a very useful one, and likely to accomplish a great deal of good.

Henry Perry, a well-known Brooklyn ice contractor, was glad the bill had been signed by the Governor.

"There are too many vacant pews in the Brooklyn churches on Sunday mornings, and this act will deprive many men of the one excuse which they have hitherto had for not filling them. What other reason can be assigned for the preponderance of women and children who never miss Sunday morning church?

"It is not so much the shaving itself as the consequences of it which is evil. When a family man says he is going out to get shaved, his wife cannot tell him that he need not go, because his appearance in church with a two days' growth of beard would be a disgrace to himself and his family.

"Then he goes to the barber's shop, and finds it filled with his acquaintances, and they have to wait each for his turn. Their talk turns on business or politics, or, perhaps, horse racing. By the time the man is shaved his mind is completely turned away from churchgoing, and very often, after leaving the barber's shop, he does not arrive home until his dinner is on the table. I will not speculate as to how he spends his time meanwhile, but I am sure that every woman in Brooklyn will agree with me that he would have been much better, mentally, morally, and physically, if he had been at church instead of elsewhere.

"When I was a boy, barbers' shops did not open on Sunday, and in those days every man went to church. When a man did not get shaved on Saturday night, he shaved himself on Sunday morning. I tell you, the decline of churchgoing has more to do with the opening of barbers' shops on Sunday than any of us have hitherto imagined. Let New-York keep its barbers' shops open, and its churches closed on Sunday if it likes. Brooklyn is a city of homes, of persons imbued with the sense of what they ought to do on Sundays, and if the temptation to go to barbers' shops is removed from the path of our citizens, their natural instincts of early piety will reassert themselves, and our churches will again be filled to overflowing."

Ex-Assemblyman Moses Dinkelspiel of New-York professed to know how Senator Collins came to strike such a blow at one of Brooklyn's leading industries.

According to his account, the Troy Senator was on his way to Coney Island one Sunday last Summer when he stopped to get shaved in a Brooklyn barber's shop, just as the doors were about to close.

"Can I have a shave?" asked Senator Collins, with his widest smile. The boss barber took a fleeting look at the vast stretch of cheek and jowl, which looked as smooth and expansive as a marble floor.

"Yes, for a dollar and a half," said the barber as soon as he found the use of his tongue again.

The Senator said nothing, but the matter did not rest there. He determined to make Brooklyn feel that she was not a bit better than Troy or Ogdensburg, and considerably below Saratoga. And this was why the bill was passed.

LINCOLN'S GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Cast for the First Time in Bronze and Handsomely Mounted for the Society for Ethical Culture.

The Society for Ethical Culture is to have in its house, 669 Madison Avenue, a somewhat novel wall decoration in the shape of a most artistic tablet in bronze containing the famous Gettysburg address of Abraham Lincoln.

The design was made and the work has been completed by the well-known house of S. Klaber & Co. of West Forty-second Street, where it is now on view, and may be seen for a few days. In every particular the work is thoroughly American. The tablet is of bronze, nearly three feet square, of simple and dignified shape, supported by seven consoles, enriched with blue-eyed grass decoration. The address, which, curiously enough, has never been cast in bronze before this, is in Doric characters, while the signature is a fine reproduction of that of the martyred President.

Above the plate containing the address a frieze is introduced. Modeled upon the surface of this are the corps badges of those who took part in the battle. The First Corps is represented by a disk; the Second by a shamrock; the Third by the diamond; the Fifth by a Maltese cross; the Sixth by St. George's cross; the Eleventh by a crescent, and the Twelfth by a star. Intertwined with these are American wild flowers, such as the blue-eyed grass, Oswego mint, primrose, and arrowhead. Above the frieze and resting on the cornice is a dainty wreath of laurel—fitting tribute to the author of the address.

The tablet rests upon a beautiful slab of highly-polished Pennsylvania serpentine, most appropriately chosen when it is remembered that the battle was fought in that State. Altogether, the scheme is quite unique, and will make an extremely attractive spot on the walls of the society, besides keeping ever before the members a speech that, for inspired patriotism, choice composition, and simplicity in expression, has never been surpassed.

LAKE STEAMSHIPS IN COLLISION

The Norman Sunk and Three of the Crew Drowned.

ALPENA, Mich., May 31.—The steamers Norman and Jack were in collision in a dense fog near Middle Island, Lake Huron, last night. The Norman sank, carrying down with her Mrs. Reynolds, the steward's wife; Watchman Nelsbernstine, and a deckhand named Toney. The Jack is badly damaged. Her Captain, mates, and engineer refused to leave her, and are still on the boat. The balance of the Jack's crew and that of the Norman took to the life rafts and small boats, and were picked up by the steam barge Sicken and landed here this morning.

The Norman was built at Cleveland, in 1890. She registered 2,304 gross and 1,880 net tons, rated "A 1," was valued at $150,000, and was well covered by insurance. She was owned by Capt. George P. McKay of Cleveland.

The Jack is new, and was built and owned by the Calvin Company of Garden Island, near Kensington. She is valued at $60,000. She is the steamer which carried away the gates of the Welland Canal two weeks ago on her first trip up the lakes.

DRAGGED BY HER UPSET CARRIAGE

Mrs. S. D. Morris of Brooklyn Has a Narrow Escape.

The wife of ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris of Brooklyn called for her daughter, who lives on Pacific Street, Brooklyn, Thursday, to take her out driving. After the two women and a nine-months old child had gotten into the carriage the driver left the box to arrange the harness. The horses suddenly turned short and sharp, and the carriage was upset. The occupants were dragged about thirty feet. Mrs. Morris and her daughter received severe shocks from the accident, but were not seriously injured.

Ex-Judge Morris lives at 90 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, and only a week ago buried his only son. He was greatly affected when he heard of the accident.

A Girl Injured in a Runaway.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., May 31.—Katie Travers, daughter of V. P. Travers of Travers Brothers, New-York, with Miss Kittie Horsey, while driving this evening were thrown out of the carriage by the horses taking fright and running, turning the wagon completely over. Miss Horsey held to the reins, and was dragged some distance, sustaining severe bruises. Miss Travers was uninjured.

Clarke Gregory Will Probably Die.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., May 31.—Mr. Clarke Gregory, whose team of horses ran away last week, terribly mangling his body, is now suffering from lockjaw, as a result of his injuries. His physicians have no hopes of his recovery.

Summer Homes on the West Shore.

The passenger department of the West Shore Railroad has issued a handsomely illustrated book entitled "Homes and Tours," which contains many useful hints for those who are going to the country for the Summer or for a few weeks' vacation.

The West Shore Railroad gives direct access to the famous Summer resorts along the west bank of the Hudson River, including the well-known Catskill Mountain region, while beyond Albany it runs through the incomparable Mohawk Valley.

Everything in the book is new and fresh. Those who are deliberating about where to go should read the book before they make up their minds.

MANY POLICEMEN TRIED

Commissioner Grant Hears a Variety of Charges.

SOME OF THE ACCUSATIONS SERIOUS

A Roundsman Said to Have Made a False Charge Against a Patrolman—Many Witnesses for M. J. Griffin.

Police Commissioner Grant sat in judgment at the trials of accused policemen at headquarters yesterday. There were fifty-seven cases on the calendar.

Roundsman McLaughlin of the Old Slip Station accused Patrolman Patrick H. Flannery of not properly patrolling for thirty minutes. The accused denied the complaint.

Patrolman John J. Malloy of the Leonard Street Station was charged by Roundsman McCluskey with being absent from post and sitting in a store. Malloy's excuse was that he was sick.

Patrolman Stephen S. Darcey of the Leonard Street Station was charged by Roundsman Joseph H. Colligan with being absent from post and in a telegraph office on the afternoon of May 18. Roundsman Colligan was also accused by Capt. Cross of making a false charge against the patrolman. Darcey flatly denied the Roundsman's complaint, but Colligan swore that he saw Darcey coming out of the telegraph office. Capt. Cross was a witness against the Roundsman. He said he investigated the Roundsman's complaint, and that Colligan himself admitted to him that he did not see Policeman Darcey in the telegraph office. In answer to the Captain's complaint, Roundsman Colligan said that he made the charge against the patrolman on the belief that he was in the telegraph office.

Commissioners Parker and Andrews entered the courtroom while Patrolmen Charles E. Sherwood, Charles Baxter, and John Tyrrell of the West Twentieth Street Station were on trial for failing to discover a burglary. The charges were made by Acting Capt. Lynch. There was a burglary some time in the night of May 23 in the Erie Storage Warehouse, at 520 West Twenty-fourth Street, and a lot of lead pipe was stolen. The three policemen were on post during the night. All claimed that the doors were secure when they tried them. Capt. Lynch told the Commissioner that 142 pounds of lead were stolen and that the thieves disposed of it in a junkshop which was on the same post.

Patrolman Samuel Magrane was arraigned on charges made by Capt. Pickett of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who accused him of failing to arrest the persons who committed a burglary at Brill Brothers' furnishing store, Fourteenth Street and Sixth Avenue, early on the morning of May 21. Policeman Magrane said that he patrolled his post faithfully during the entire tour, and passed Brill Brothers' store more than half a dozen times. He discovered at 4 o'clock in the morning that the show window had been broken. Magrane said that the burglary could easily have been committed while he was at the other end of his post, which extended from Fourth to Seventh Avenue.

The Commissioners apparently took the same view of the matter. Magrane said that Brill Brothers made capital out of recent robberies in their store by advertising the fact.

"That is about all we can get out of it," remarked a member of the firm who was present at the trial.

Patrolman John J. Nehill of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, was charged with having assaulted a prisoner, John Madden.

Capt. Pickett of the West Thirtieth Street Station arraigned Patrolman John McGrath of his command on a serious complaint. The charge was made by William Darwin, a night watchman employed at Marks's jewelry store, at Broadway and Seventeenth Street. He asserted that at 9:15 on the night of May 20 he saw Policeman McGrath enter the areaway under the jewelry store with a woman. The officer remained there some time. "I finally went down stairs," Darwin testified, "and told him to come out of there. He threatened to club me, and I told him I would shoot him if I had my revolver."

Lawyer Grant, who was counsel for the accused policeman, cross-examined the witness, who admitted that he failed to identify McGrath at the West Thirtieth Street Station until he was pointed out to him. Darwin told the Commissioners that two men, who he believed were policemen in plain dress, offered him $50 not to appear against McGrath. William Westerkamp, the next witness in the case, would not swear positively that McGrath was the policeman. Westerkamp is the man who pointed out McGrath in the station house to Night Watchman Darwin, after the latter had accused a policeman named Stephenson of being the man.

Commissioner Parker heard some additional testimony in the cases of Sergt. Foody and Roundsman Thomas McGee, who are charged with neglect of duty in permitting a prisoner known as "Moke" Murray to escape from the Jefferson Market Court.

Patrolmen Alexander Kirk and James McCabe of the Charles Street Station were tried on charges made by John W. Morgan, proprietor of a hotel at 75 Charlton Street. He alleged that the two policemen threatened him and used vile language. The two officers denied the charges.

Patrolman Michael J. Griffin of the City Hall police was charged with using disrespectful language to Frank Faber of 88 Elm Street. The latter told the Commissioner that he called at Part I. of the Superior Court on the afternoon of May 15 to see a friend who was in court. Policeman Griffin, who is detailed there, stopped him from entering the court and called him a loafer. Policeman Griffin, who has five stripes, denied the charges. Half a dozen lawyers appeared at Headquarters to defend him gratuitously. Judge Ransom sent counsel to appear in the policeman's behalf, and officers from many of the courts were present to be witnesses for him.

It was testified that the complainant, Faber, was a "hanger on" around the courts and a member of what is known in the courts as the "House of Lords." Griffin said that Faber has been in the habit of sleeping in the court, and he has had occasion before to put him out.

Acting Captain O'Keefe of the Macdougal Street Station arraigned Patrolman James J. Doherty of his command on two charges. The first charge was that he was absent from the 6 P. M. roll call and reported eight minutes late. Doherty's excuse was that he was in the Superior Court all day as a witness in a railroad case, and that he reached the station one minute late. The second charge was that he failed to report the disposition of a prisoner whom he had arrested and taken to court at 7 o'clock on the morning of May 24, and that he did not return until 4:30 P. M., at which time he had the appearance of being under the influence of liquor. Doherty explained that on the day in question he was again subpoenaed as a witness in the Superior Court, and went there after disposing of his prisoner at the Jefferson Market Court. He swore that the Acting Captain's statement that he had the appearance of being under the influence of liquor, was false. Sergeant McNamara corroborated the testimony of Acting Captain O'Keefe.

Several policemen were accused of being off their posts and of being late at roll call.

CONTROLLER MAY SERVE AGAIN

Likely that He Will Rejoin the Special Committee Looking into the Street Cleaning Department.

The special committee of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, appointed to investigate the affairs of the Street Cleaning Department, met in Corporation Counsel Scott's office yesterday forenoon. Controller Fitch who on Tuesday sent the Mayor a letter resigning as a member of the committee, did not attend.

Mr. Scott, President Barker of the Tax Department, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, the other members who were present at yesterday's meeting, concluded that no progress could be made until the committee was furnished with the official data in the Controller's possession. Chairman Jeroloman was requested to send a letter to Controller Fitch, asking him to furnish a full statement of the Street Cleaning Department's accounts to May 18, and any other information he may have bearing upon the department. This letter also expressed the committee's regrets that the Controller should have thought it necessary to withdraw from the committee.

The committee then adjourned until next Monday, and Mr. Jeroloman immediately sent a courteous letter to Mr. Fitch.

Corporation Counsel Scott was quoted as saying that Mr. Fitch had embarrassed the work of the committee by not having turned the data over, but he added that he did not believe that the Controller had done so intentionally. The committee had expected to consider the Walton scow trimmings contract, and the Delehanty dumping boat contract, but it could do nothing in the absence of the records.

It is now very certain that the Controller will withdraw his resignation and go on as a member of the committee. It was said that he would resume his membership in the committee under certain conditions. The Controller would not talk about the matter yesterday, further than to say that on Wednesday he had received a letter from Mayor Strong requesting him to withdraw his objections to serving upon the committee, and that yesterday he had replied consenting to do so.

The Controller was asked what the objections referred to were.

"I don't care to say anything about them," said the Controller. "If the Mayor chooses to make public the letters which passed between us, I have no objection, but I prefer that, if published, they come from him."

The Mayor also refused to discuss the matter.

"The Controller," said the Mayor, "began the correspondence between us on the subject, and he is the proper one to make it public, if he desires. There was nothing personal in the letters as regards Mr. Fitch or myself."

Before leaving his office yesterday, Controller Fitch made this statement:

"I find in one of the evening papers a statement that Mr. Scott said that my failure to send certain information to the committee this morning had blocked its work. I think Mr. Scott must have been misunderstood in what he said. I had no knowledge where the committee was to meet. In my letter resigning from the committee, I said to Mr. Jeroloman that my room, where the committee had previously met, was at their service, if they desired to use it, as were all the data and all the information at this office. If the committee had telephoned over on meeting, I would have gladly sent them over any information which they desired, or attended in person before them if requested.

"I did not, in fact, know that they were in session. The committee will have any help at my hands that I can possibly give them."

TESTIMONY FOR DR. WHITEHEAD

Recorder Goff and Frank Moss Have Reason to Believe He Is the Victim of a Blackmail Scheme.

Recorder John W. Goff and Frank Moss, counsel to the Society for the Prevention of Crime, were witnesses for the defense yesterday in the trial of Dr. Newton Whitehead, whom Agnes Berthold accuses of having performed a criminal operation. They testified that they had reason to believe Dr. Whitehead was the victim of a blackmail conspiracy. The trial is before Judge Allison, in Part II. of the Court of General Sessions.

Recorder Goff was the first witness called yesterday by Lawyers Brooks and Howe. In reply to Mr. Howe's questions, the Recorder said that while acting as counsel to the Lexow committee last Fall he called Mrs. Anne Kusch, Mrs. Honora Moebus, and Mr. Kusch to the witness stand. Previously he had had conversation with all three and Mr. Kusch had assured him that Dr. Whitehead was innocent of the charge against him. He declared positively, the Recorder said, that Dr. Whitehead had had nothing to do with the operation, and Mrs. Kusch made a similar statement. The Recorder said he investigated and was convinced that Dr. Whitehead told the truth when he said he was innocent.

Frank Moss told of a meeting with Agnes Berthold in the office of Assistant District Attorney Weeks. Mr. Moss said Agnes Berthold told him Meisner assured her she could make $10,000 out of Dr. Whitehead. She consented to take the money if she could get it, and told Mr. Weeks that $3,000 of it was to go to Britton's society, $1,000 to Meisner, and she was to keep the remainder and go to Germany.

Mr. Moss said that Meisner was then brought before them, and at first denied the girl's story, but afterward broke down and admitted its truth. He said a man named Meyer took him to Dr. Whitehead's house.

A letter from Dr. Whitehead to Meisner, dated Dec. 20, 1894, telling Meisner to call, was shown to Mr. Moss. Mr. Moss said it was a decoy letter, and was sent at his suggestion. It was arranged to have Agents Dennett and Webb secreted in the room to take notes. Mr. Moss said he did not know how the blackmail plot originated.

Agent Benjamin F. Webb told the court how he and Dennett were secreted in Dr. Whitehead's house on the night of Dec. 21, while Meisner and another man were there. Webb said he was concealed beneath a sofa and took a stenographic report of the conversation. He testified:

"Meisner said to Dr. Whitehead:

"'I come from Agnes Berthold. She sent me to ask you for $8,000 or $10,000, and promises not to prosecute you.'

"'Where in heaven or earth can I get $10,000?' asked Dr. Whitehead.

"'She must have the money,' replied Meisner, 'for she is to give her lawyer $5,000.'

"'Why, she has no lawyer,' said Dr. Whitehead, 'except Assistant District Attorney Weeks.'

"'Yes,' said Meisner, 'that's the man. She has promised him the money.'"

Webb said that Meisner told Dr. Whitehead his companion's name was Wolf.

A recess was taken until 2 o'clock on account of the illness of Juror No. 11, Robert C. Whitten, but at 2 o'clock Mr. Whitten was still ill, and court was adjourned until 10:30 A. M. Monday.

Boys With Copper Wire Arrested.

Three boys carrying sacks of copper wire were arrested yesterday at a junk shop at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and First Avenue. They said they were Henry Gerris, seventeen, of 3,808 Third Avenue; Arthur Jones, sixteen, of 2,409 Second Avenue, and James O'Brien, sixteen, of 252 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. They said an unknown man had given them the wire to carry.

Three more lads were later seen to emerge from the same junk shop. One of them carried another bag of the copper wire. Like the others, they had been trying to sell the wire. They were also arrested. They said they were Lawrence Murphy, eighteen, of 242 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; Chauncey Albert, fifteen, of 2,152 Third Avenue, and James Gallagher, a crippled newsboy, seventeen years old, of 242 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street.

The boys will all be arraigned at Harlem Court this morning.

NEW BRIDGE TERMINAL

The Work at the New-York End Carried On Under Difficulties.

MANY OBSTACLES TO BE OVERCOME

Travel Will Not Be Interrupted While the Old Structure Is Replaced and Tracks Doubled in Number and Raised.

Very few among the hundreds of thousands of persons who daily pass the New-York end of the Brooklyn Bridge probably appreciate the wonderful piece of engineering work that is being carried out before their eyes. The men in charge have undertaken the task of tearing out the entire New-York terminal and building a new one, with four tracks, instead of with two, the tracks to be about ten feet above their present level. At the same time the levels of the foot promenade and the approaches to the car platforms, which are now four feet higher than the street, are to be lowered to the level of the sidewalk, as at the Brooklyn end, thus doing away with the unsightly stairs that now ascend from the street. This is to be done without interrupting the traffic—foot, horse, or cable—for a single hour. What this implies may be inferred from the fact that hundreds of thousands of people use the bridge cars and footway every day, the crowd at the "rush hours" being greater than that at any other place in the entire world included within the same space.

Work is being pushed forward, but Memorial Day the mechanics and laborers employed on the undertaking had a holiday. The temporary cessation of activities offered a good opportunity for inspecting the work as far as it has progressed, and all day a large number of curious pedestrians were clustered about the entrance examining the place and speculating on the probable appearance of the new structure when it shall have been completed.

About the most puzzling part of the work to most persons is the trestle of huge timbers that has been built in the footway about fifteen feet in height, just midway between the car tracks. This trestle reaches at present from the western end of the car platforms for a distance of 150 feet or so. It is to be carried the entire length of the new platform structure, the side walls of which are already up for the most part.

The trestle is to carry temporary tracks, to be used while the old tracks and structure are torn out. As soon as the trestle has been completed, temporary platforms, about three or four feet higher, will be built along either side, and the entire car traffic will be thrown on these temporary platforms and tracks until the permanent structure is finished.

The cable will not extend over the trestle. It will end, for the time being, well out on the approach at the point where the new platforms end. A temporary bridge has been rigged over the footway at this point, and workmen are making excavations in which new cable wheels are to be set. This will be the end of the cable motive power while the reconstruction is in progress. The cars will be brought into the station, and pushed out by locomotives, as is done at present in Brooklyn. The temporary tracks are of course on a much higher grade than the regular track, but this will be overcome by carrying the temporary tracks out to a point where they will very gradually reach the regular track level.

It will be necessary to shut down the cable for about twenty-four hours when the terminal point is cut down to the place where it is to end, out in the approach. This shut down will be on some Sunday during the Summer, and for that one day the locomotives will be used as motive power.

Not by any means as complicated as the rigging of the temporary tracks, but still of great interest to the crowds who watch the men at work, is the task of lowering the promenade and platform approach. This approach now lies in ledges of arched bricks, and seem to have been built as if it were to last forever. A section of the approach is taken at a time and fenced off. Then the men with crow bars, picks, cold chisels, and sledge hammers get at work, tearing up everything until the street level is reached. The footpath has already been lowered in this manner up to the approach, and here the work will be soon completed, so that within a short time the people who use the promenade will not have to climb any stairs until they get well out. The sections of the approach leading to the stairs to the car platforms will be dug out part at a time, so that there will be no interruption.

In the new terminal there will be entrances from Rose, William, and North William Streets, as well as from Park Row. The car platforms will be between the tracks, instead of at the side, as at present. That is, there will be two incoming and two outgoing tracks, to facilitate loading and unloading. It is expected that the facilities of the bridge will be almost doubled thereby.

W. A. H. BOGARDUS RESIGNS

Secretary of the Trolley Company Says He is Going Into Business.

W. A. H. Bogardus, Secretary of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, has tendered his resignation, to take effect July 15.

It has been stated on several occasions that President Daniel F. Lewis and Secretary Bogardus would be asked to resign, in order that the committee appointed on the reorganization of the Long Island Traction Company would not have any difficulty in carrying out their scheme, which ex-Gov. Flower was in sympathy with.

Mr. Bogardus says that his resignation was written in order that he might accept an offer from a New-York business house. He wants it understood that his resignation is in no way connected with the reorganization of the company, nor had it been caused by any dissatisfaction on the part of himself or the officials.

Mr. Bogardus was appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company in 1893, and before that was with the Armour Company in Chicago for thirteen years. In 1894 he was made manager of the company, and resigned from that position last August on account of ill health. He was immediately re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Mr. Bogardus says that his resignation was a surprise to the Directors, and that it was entirely voluntary on his part. He will assume his new office in October, but declines to state where it is.

Governor Signs the Coroners' Bill.

ALBANY, May 31.—Among the laws signed by Gov. Morton to-day is Chapter 828, Assemblyman Pavey's bill, providing for the election of four Coroners in the City of New-York at the election of 1897. They are to hold office for two years.

Assemblyman Ainsworth Returns.

ALBANY, May 31.—Assemblyman Ainsworth has returned from a trip to the Adirondacks, and to-morrow will assume his new duties as Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction.

BOLD ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY

A Negro Enters the Sleeping Room of a Janitress, Savagely Attacks Her, and Escapes—A Suspect Arrested.

Mrs. Ellen Winslow, the colored janitress of the apartment house 227 East Fourteenth Street, was brutally attacked in her room early yesterday morning by a negro whose object was robbery, and who escaped. George Crowder, nineteen years old, was arrested at Seventeenth Street and Third Avenue in the afternoon and was identified by Mrs. Winslow as the burglar, and in the Yorkville Police Court he was held without bail to await the result of Mrs. Winslow's injuries.

Mrs. Winslow's husband is employed as butler by Thomas Clyde of the Clyde Steamship Company, who lives at 1 West Fiftieth Street. The couple occupy the basement of the apartment house. Windslow generally starts for the Clyde residence at 5:30 o'clock in the morning.

He had scarcely left his home yesterday when his wife heard a knock at the door of her sleeping room. Mrs. Winslow was dozing lightly. She thought it was her husband returning, and opened the door. The head of the bed is close to the door, and she was enabled to swing it open without getting out of bed.

As the door opened, a negro stepped into the room and caught her by the throat. She was half suffocated by the grasp and could not scream for aid. Her assailant drew from his pocket a blackjack, and, as she struggled to free herself, rained blows upon her head with the weapon, and hissed: "Don't move! Don't holler! Don't breathe!"

The negro finally relaxed his grasp, and the fainting woman begged him not to kill her and told him that what money she possessed was in the drawer of a bureau which stood at the foot of the bed. The negro, still uttering threats of murder if she moved while he was in the room, tried to open the bureau drawer, but could not. He demanded the keys, but Mrs. Winslow was too frightened to tell him where they were. Something suddenly startled him, however, and he opened the door and vanished.

His victim screamed for the first time at the top of her voice, and before her cries were answered she ran out of the room and knocked at the door of the apartments opposite, occupied by William King, who sprang out of bed, alarmed by the woman's cries. He slipped on a pair of trousers and hurried from the house to see if there was any sign of the negro.

A doctor who has the parlor flat in the house where the assault occurred attended the victim. He found that she had sustained several severe scalp wounds, and the examination which he made of her head did not satisfy him as to whether or not her skull was fractured. He thought he discovered some evidence of a fracture, but said a further examination would have to be made before he could be sure upon that point. The injured woman remained at her home, under the doctor's care. Her husband was summoned from the Clyde residence by a telegram.

The police of the East Twenty-second Street Police Station were notified. Their first efforts at investigation resulted in the discovery that another occurrence of somewhat similar character had happened in the same block, where Mrs. Rose Wolf, the janitress at 203 East Fourteenth Street, had found a tramp rifling her icebox. He left on her appearance.

A young colored man was seen in the afternoon at Third Avenue and Seventeenth Street, who tallied with the description given by the janitress of her assailant. A policeman took the man to Mrs. Winslow, who was confined to her bed. She no sooner saw the negro than she exclaimed: "That's the man!"

The prisoner, who gave the name of George Crowder, nineteen years old, refused to give any address, saying he had no home. He emphatically denied the accusation.

He was arraigned in the Yorkville Court and committed without bail to await the result of Mrs. Winslow's injuries.

After being sent to prison the negro said he was not in New-York at the time of the assault. He was at Coney Island on Thursday, and spent the night at Prospect Park, sleeping on the grass. He said he was at the York Street entrance of the Brooklyn Navy Yard at 10:30 yesterday morning, trying to induce the guard to admit him, as he had determined to enlist in the navy. Failing in this, he came to New-York, and was walking aimlessly along Third Avenue when he was arrested.

TAX BOOKS ARE NOW CLOSED

Total Levy Higher than in 1894 and the Rate Will Be Advanced.

The Commissioners of Taxes and Assessment closed the tax books for 1895 at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. No change can now be made in the assessments, except under orders from the court. A copy of the rolls will be made out and sent to the Board of Aldermen on the first Monday of July, and the tax rate will be fixed in September.

This tax rate will be higher than last year by several points—just how many cannot yet be ascertained.

The total tax levy is larger this year than it was in 1894, and there has not been a corresponding increase in the assessments. The increase of assessments this year, it is understood, will not exceed $40,000,000, which is about $10,000,000 less than the increase of last year. This is charged to business depression and adverse court decisions releasing certain corporations from taxation.

The total amount to be raised by taxation this year is $37,476,960, which is $2,412,703 more than the amount raised last year.

The hard work of the Tax Commissioners for the year ended when the books were closed yesterday, and talk about changes in the department is more active than ever. It is thought probable that the Mayor will soon remove Commissioners Whalen and Blumenthal, and appoint new men in their places. President Edward P. Barker's friends believe that he is going to be retained in his present office. There are several candidates for each of the three places. Ex-Collector Thomas Murphy is one of them, and Isaac J. Siskind is another.

FIRED BUCKSHOT INTO A FRIEND

Disastrous Ending of a Decoration Day Celebration.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 31.—On the road leading to Lyons, just outside of Clyde, about midnight last night, Lon Lake was shot by James Kerby. The two men have been good friends for years. They went to Clyde to observe Memorial Day and became intoxicated. They started home with Kerby's horse about 11 o'clock.

While Kerby was putting out the horse Lake lay down on the grass in the front yard to sleep. He had been there only a few minutes when Kerby's mother rushed out and warned Lake that her son was going to shoot him. She had just given the warning when Kerby ran out and pointed a gun at Lake's body. "You don't play this trick on me again," he exclaimed.

Lake seized hold of the barrel of the gun, but Kerby fired it off within six inches of his body. The gun was loaded with buckshot, and most of the contents passed through Lake's left side about two inches below the heart. Kerby has not been arrested. There is not much chance of Lake's recovery.

Brooklyn's Many Ninth Streets.

The Brooklyn Aldermanic Law Committee met yesterday and discussed the proposition to change the name of Ninth Avenue, Brooklyn. They said there was a Ninth Avenue, a Ninth Street, a South Ninth Street, a North Ninth Street, and a West Ninth Street, and that if the city was joined to New-York, the matter would only be more complicated. They believe that Prospect Park West would be the best name for the avenue.

Lecture to Amateur Photographers.

Mrs. Catharine Weed Ward of the Royal Photographic Society of London delivered an illustrated lecture last evening before the Society of Amateur Photographers of New-York, of which she is a member, at their rooms, 113 West Thirty-eighth Street, on "The Shakespeare Country."

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Fourth-class Postmasters were appointed to-day as follows: New-York—O. H. Drew, Hibernia, vice W. J. Welling, resigned; C. S. Wheeler, Hunt's Corners, vice Nelson Cleveland, resigned.

FOR REFORM IN SPELLING

What the Orthographic Union Proposes to Bring About.

WOULD HAVE A MORE SIMPLE SYSTEM

Writers, Authors, Editors, Professors and Others Interested—Views of Learned Men—Organization of the Union—Its Officers.

An important conference of authors and literary men generally was held in Hamilton Hall, Columbia College, yesterday afternoon, to discuss the irregularities of English orthography, which, as stated in the call for the meeting, "are an inconvenience to all who read and write our language, a burden upon education, and an obstacle to the spread of Anglo-Saxon thought. Opposing views have been expressed as to the propriety of attempting to remove these irregularities, but eminent scholars affirm that the sentiment in favor of simplification is now stronger than ever before, while opposition from experts has long since disappeared."

This call was signed by William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent; Prof. Brander Matthews of Columbia College, Benjamin E. Smith, editor of The Century Cyclopaedia of Names, and managing editor of The Century Dictionary; W. D. Howells of Harper's Magazine, Joseph B. Gilder, editor of The Critic; Frederick A. Fernald, associate editor of The Science Monthly, and Robert M. Pierce.

The meeting yesterday was presided over by Benjamin E. Smith, who said that it had been called for the purpose of forming a permanent association. About one hundred letters had been sent to well-known authors, editors, and others likely to be interested in spelling reform, and a large number of replies had been received, giving the views of the writers. Robert M. Pierce read these communications.

Alexander Melville Bell, a distinguished phonetist of West Washington, D. C., wrote:

"The subject seems to me to require treatment on a broad and comprehensive scale. The chief difficulty is to introduce a change of any kind; and, therefore, I think a single radical change should be aimed at, which would settle orthography once for all. We want not merely to correct anomalies in practice, but to establish a scientific basis for our spelling. To obtain this basis the alphabet must be extended so as to furnish letters for elementary sounds which are now unrepresented. Other changes are of minor importance to this. Silent letters should, of course, be omitted, and perfectly phonetic spelling should take the place of the present irregularities and inconsistencies. Let a complete scheme be submitted for the judgment of selected experts, and then be boldly carried out as a whole.

"I do not approve of such piecemeal alterations as have been recently suggested—alterations which unsettle practice without settling principle. Our language is incomparably simple and clear in its structure, and only needs a vehicle of similar clearness and simplicity for its diffusion. Its diffusion is daily becoming more and more of world-wide importance; for English is already a second mother tongue to the educated natives of every land. We who can use the language with ease, notwithstanding its orthographic defects, must be willing to relinquish our natural eye-prejudice in favor of things as they are, for the sake of facilitating the acquisition of the language by others—in schools and abroad.

"I believe there would be no more difficulty in introducing a perfectly reformed orthography than one embodying only partial improvements. The letters of a word form a picture to the eye, and a partial change would destroy the word-picture, as much as would a thorough change founded on phonetic principle. My counsel would therefore be:

"1. Complete the alphabet, and

"2. With the completed alphabet spell phonetically.

"The eye would soon become accustomed to the new aspect of words; while children and foreign learners would master the language more perfectly than is now possible, and in a fraction of the time at present required.

"I should like to see this movement become a national one. Why should not America have her own system of spelling, instead of retaining an old and unscientific method which is out of keeping with the spirit of modern progress? Let the New World lead the Old in this, as it has done in many other matters.

"Much effort has been devoted to this subject; a good deal of it appears to have been w

reform of our spelling, which shall not involve changes offensive to the eye. No other sense but sight is now addressed by our spelling, and we must be careful to replace the forms invented by the printers with something not too unlike them. I have often thought that it might be well to go through old editions printed before the present forms were fixed, and choose the simplest and sanest spellings out of them. These would have a certain authority, and would not be altogether a change to the eye."

F. A. March, Professor of Literature in Lafayette College, Easton, Penn., wrote:

"I am glad to see your characters in action. How much did it cost to fit up the wheel? I wish you would let me pay for it. then I can claim a special interest in the work it will do.

"I would go to New-York on Friday if I thought I could help, but I am inclined to think that the authors and editors will be most likely to act if left to their own promptings and plans. Any action adopting amended spelling would be good."

Benjamin E. Smith wrote:

"Defense of the existing English spelling on theoretical grounds has ceast, the adverse judgment of all competent philologists being definit and final; on practical grounds no defense of it worthy of the name has ever been set up. It is a philological monstrosity, and in its use a burden of very great weight upon the education and the industrial activities of all English-speaking nations. That it continues to exist in apparently unabated vigor is due to the force of prejudice, the inertia of custom, and the difficulty of hitting upon a generally acceptable reformed orthography. Whoever helps to overcome any of these obstacles is a public benefactor."

William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent, in a letter, said:

"My opinions on the subject of simpler phonetic spelling are briefly these: I believe it is impossible at once to come to a truly phonetic spelling. I wish it could be done, but it cannot be done. The most direct step toward accomplishing that end would be the teaching of phonetic writing in our public schools.

"The slower method is by the adoption of such suggestions as those of the philological societies, and that must be done chiefly through the newspapers. One can gradually educate the people to get rid of a number of useless letters. Scientific papers ought to take the lead in this matter, and especially the archaeological journals. They ought to be printed in the recommended spelling, even with the dropping of the final e. The general newspapers and the literary magazines cannot carry it as far at once, without offending their readers, unless there might be some union of agreement among them. I do not doubt that The Independent would be glad to join with other leading religious papers in such an agreement."

Among the large number of additional letters read, indorsing spelling reform, were communications from E. L. Godkin, L. E. Eggleston, Henry Holt, Brander Matthews and others. But one letter was received in objection to reform, and that the Secretary had forgotten to bring.

Frederick A. Fernald addressed the meeting, and said that there were indications of a widespread movement in favor of reform in English spelling, and definite action had been taken in some words, said Mr. Fernald, by the Government Board on Geographic Names, which had simplified their spelling, and which has been copied by publishers all over the United States. The letters read gave the opinions of many prominent men who think English spelling should be simplified. He thought it advisable that the outcome of the meeting should be the formation of a society for the simplifying of orthography. Such a society would doubtless attain important results.

Robert M. Pierce proposed that the name of the society be the Orthographic Union, and read the outline of a proposed constitution.

The name suggested by Mr. Pierce was adopted, the constitution accepted, provisionally, and the following officers were elected:

President—Thomas K. Lounsbury of Yale; Treasurer—James W. McAuley of New-York; Editor—Frederick A. Fernald of New-York; Secretary—Robert M. Pierce, 320 East Fourteenth Street, New-York.

Publication Committee—Frederick A. Fernald, Chairman; Benjamin E. Smith of New-York, Francis A. March of Easton, Penn.

Membership Committee—Henry Holt of New-York, Chairman; William Dean Howells of New-York, and Edward Eggleston of New-York.

Finance Committee—Charles A. Sprague of New-York, William Hayes Ward of New-York, and Joseph B. Gilder of New-York.

The following Vice Presidents were also elected: William R. Harper, LL. D., President of the University of Chicago; Brander Matthews, William Dean Howells, Francis A. March, LL. D.; W. T. Harris, LL. D.; United States Commissioner of Education; William Hayes Ward, LL. D.; Charles P. G. Scott, Ph. D., editor new edition of Worcester's Dictionary; G. Stanley Hall, President Clark University; Thomas Wentworth Higginson, Alexander Melville Bell, Francis A. Walker, LL. D., President Massachusetts Institute of Technology; Francis J. Child, LL. D., Harvard University, and Andrew D. White.

The preliminaries having been settled, an adjournment was taken until the Fall. In the meantime the Executive Committee will perfect the details of organization and prepare for an energetic campaign in favor of reform in orthography.

DIVISION IN THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

A Regular and an Independent Ticket for Officers Put in the Field.

Two caucuses were held yesterday among the members of the Produce Exchange for the nomination of officers for the ensuing year, and, as a result, two tickets were put in the field. The regular, or administration, ticket, which was nominated at a caucus held in the rooms of the Board of Managers, is as follows:

For President—Alfred Romer; Vice President—Frank Brainard; Treasurer—E. C. Rice; Trustee Gratuity Fund—L. H. Spence; Board of Managers—Henry McGee, D. T. Wade, E. T. Barrows, J. B. McMahon, F. H. Andrews, and J. J. Walton.

The independent ticket, which was put in nomination by a largely-attended caucus of members, held in the call room, is as follows:

For President—H. D. McCord; Vice President—Frank Brainard; Treasurer—E. C. Rice; Trustee Gratuity Fund—L. H. Spence; Managers—James Doyle, F. H. Andrews, J. B. McMahon, Perry Williams, Henry McGee, and G. A. Muller.

The election takes place on Monday, and an exciting time is expected. Alfred Romer is the President of the Exchange and is a candidate for re-election on the regular ticket. It has been the custom heretofore to give the President two terms, but the chances are that this custom will be violated this year by the election of H. D. McCord, the independent candidate, who was Vice President for one term.

The election for officers of the Cotton Exchange will also take place on Monday, but the tickets put in nomination have not yet been announced.

Boston Draws the Line at Stilts.

From The Boston Transcript.

The man who goes around on stilts, making a walking advertisement of himself, will not be seen about the streets of Boston any more. A patrolman told him the other day that he must have a license in order to do advertising in that way, and he went to Superintendent of Streets Wheeler and said that he wanted one. Mr. Wheeler declined to give him one, as he thinks that such exhibitions should not be allowed in the streets. So the man has gone to Lynn, where he has an offer from a business house. A tall man, in the Uncle Sam costume, also applied for a license, and he will probably get it as soon as he brings credentials from the business house which he is representing.

A Trout a Yard Long.

From The Boston Transcript.

Anglers who have been catching diminutive specimens of trout this Spring and have related astonishing stories about their luck will have little to say now, after looking at a manmoth fish on exhibition in the windows of Dame, Stoddard & Kendall. This magnificent trout was killed by Dr. J. C. French of this city with a trolling line and reel, at Moosehead Lake, near Deer Island, Me., and it is said to be the largest specimen ever taken from the lake. Its weight is 21 pounds, and its length from tip to tip is exactly 36 inches. Just think—one yard of lake trout!

THE ATLANTA COMMISSION

Governor Morton Signs the Bill Establishing It.

MRS. MORTON IS ONE OF THE MEMBERS

This Commission Will Care for New-York's Interests at the Cotton States' Exposition—Other Bills Signed.

ALBANY, May 31.—Gov. Morton signed a long list of bills before noon to-day. Among them was one which provides for a commission to represent this State at the Cotton States' and International Exhibition at Atlanta. By the terms of the bill, Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. A. Howard Townsend, President of the Colonial Dames of America; Mrs. Donald McLean, Regent of the New-York City Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mrs. Henry R. Plant of New-York City, and four others, to be appointed by the Governor, are to constitute this commission. The appointment of the four ladies named was urged by the Board of Women Managers of the exposition, and, at their request, Mr. Ainsworth incorporated their names in the bill.

The commission is created to promote a full and complete exhibit of the commercial, industrial, educational, and artistic interests of the State, and to provide and maintain a building for State headquarters during the exposition. The Governor is to appoint a Secretary to the commission at a salary not exceeding $125 a month. The members of the commission are to receive no compensation, except actual necessary expenses. The new law carries an appropriation of $25,000 to meet the expenses authorized by it.

Gov. Morton also signed F. F. Schulz's bill making appropriations for continuing the work of erecting monuments and memorial structures in honor of New-York troops engaged in the military operations around Chattanooga in 1863. The battles named are Wauhatchie, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, and Ringgold. Twenty-five thousand dollars, payable this year, and an equal amount each for 1896 and 1897 is appropriated. The new law provides also for the New-York Central Historical Memorial, to be erected on a suitable site on the battle field in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

Gov. Morton also signed Senator Sullivan's bill, which provides for some changes in the routine of the Coroner's office in New-York City. It is made mandatory to keep the office open nights, holidays, and Sundays. Some extra officials are authorized to meet this extra demand on the office. The law is an amendment to Section 1,706 of the Consolidation act, and provides that:

Four Coroners shall hereafter be elected in the City and County of New-York, in the same manner and at the same general election as the Sheriff; hold their offices for the same term, and be removable in the same manner. The Board of Coroners of the City and County of New-York shall hereafter keep open on every day in the year, including Sundays and all legal holidays, the Coroners' office in said city, with a clerk in constant attendance at all hours of the day and night.

The board may appoint a clerk at $3,500 a year, and an assistant clerk at $1,500 a year.

Other bills signed were:

Chapter 825—Exempting from taxation property of the Northeastern Dispensary of New York City.

Chapter 826—Relative to the election and terms of office of the Controller and other officers of New York City.

Chapter 827—To transfer the Bureau of Public Administrator in New-York to the Law Department, &c., and providing for the appointment of such Administrator.

Chapter 828—For the relief of the Church of Saint Augustine, New-York City.

Chapter 829—Amending the New-York City consolidation act relative to the Department of Docks, providing for the contract system. (Assemblyman Pavey's.)

Chapter 852—Exempting from taxation the German Masonic Temple Association of New-York City.

Chapter 853—Exempting Westchester County from the provisions of the last clause of Section 14, Article 3, Title 8, of the consolidated school law.

Chapter 845—Exempting from taxation the Mother's Home of the Sisters of Misericorde of New-York.

The Governor also signed a large number of bills treating entirely of local matters in various parts of the State.

RENEWED ACTIVITY IN BUILDING

The Number of Buildings in Course of Construction in New York Greatly Increased Over Last Year.

ALBANY, May 31.—Commissioner Dowling of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor has been making an investigation in regard to the condition of business in 1895, as compared with the depression of 1893 and 1894. This investigation, covers the erection of new buildings and the alterations and improvements of old ones, as taken from the records of New-York City and Buffalo. It was contemplated at first to procure statistics from all the cities of the State, but upon investigation it was found that very few of them had any record to base a proper estimate upon.

The following figures will give the number of buildings for which plans and specifications were filed and the estimated cost of the same:

New York City.—The number of proposed new buildings for which plans and specifications were filed during the first quarter of 1893 was 655; in 1894, 558, while during the first quarter of 1895 there were 1,107. The estimated cost of these 655 buildings in 1893 was $14,837,038; of the 558 in 1894, $9,418,030, while the estimated cost of the 1,107 buildings in 1895 reached $27,402,514.

The number and estimated cost of proposed alterations to buildings for which the plans and specifications were filed in the first quarter of the same years were as follows: In 1893, 578, at an estimated cost of $1,902,594; in 1894, 474, at an estimated cost of $1,090,940, while in the first quarter of the year 1895 the number of buildings for which changes were proposed and the plans and specifications were filed was 579, at a cost of $3,087,490.

The total number of proposed new buildings, together with the proposed changes in old ones, for which the plans and specifications were filed, was: During the first quarter of 1893, 1,233, at an estimated cost of $16,872,232; during a like period in 1894, 1,012, at $10,479,870, and in 1895, 1,686, at $31,150,010.

Buffalo.—The number and estimated cost of new buildings and alterations to old buildings, with number of permits issued during the first quarter of 1893, was 521, at a cost of $1,531,301; in 1894, 466, at $1,061,071; in 1895, 826, at a proposed cost of $3,416,821.

These statistics indicate a remarkable revival in the building trade and an immense increase in the number of mechanics who are receiving remunerative wages.

France and Sublime Porte.

From The London Daily News.

The French Government has just settled two questions with the Porte in a satisfactory manner. Some weeks ago the Turks arrested a French subject in Constantinople who was distributing letters from the French Post Office. They took his bag from him, and obtained possession of some registered letters. He was taken to the Custom House and searched. The Ambassador, M. Cambon, immediately adopted active measures, and succeeded in a few days in recovering the letters. He considered it necessary to have some satisfaction for the violation of the rights of the Post Office, and the Porte has now settled the matter by paying £50 to the postman who was arrested, and by causing the officer who had ordered the arrest to attend personally at the Embassy and make a humble apology. The other matter relates to the search on board the French steamer Armenie, belonging to the Paquet Company of Marseilles. This vessel, in December last, was detained at Cavak in order to see whether she contained Armenian refugees. M. Cambon took this matter up with energy, and the result is that the Porte has paid a money compensation to the company, and thus terminated the incident.

Two Hundred Bay State Millionaires.

From The Boston Transcript.

According to the Massachusetts Year Book for 1895, the State happens to have exactly 200 millionaires. Two hundred millionaires! Of these Boston has 144 and Cambridge 8. The names of all are given, with the means by which they acquired their wealth.

TUNNEL TO BROOKLYN OPPOSED

Hearing on the Project for a Railway Under the River—Ferries Fear They Will Lose Revenues.

There was a brisk verbal battle yesterday at the public hearing before Mayor Strong on the bill granting the New-York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company the right to construct a tunnel under the East River.

The attorneys for the ferry companies, whose revenues would be decreased by the operation of a railway under the river, attacked the stability of the promoters of the tunnel company, and also the constitutionality of the act.

Ex-Judge Edward Brown appeared for an unnamed client and refused to gratify the attorney for the tunnel company by disclosing the identity of the client. Lawyer Page, for the company, took him roundly to task.

Lawyer John Handy, for the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company, said that the bill gave the company unheard-of rights. He declared that they could grab the City Park or Trinity Churchyard, and that it did not require the company to pay a cent of its income into the City Treasury.

City Chamberlain O'Donohue said the East River ferries for years paid thousands into the Sinking Fund, but the tunnel company proposed to pay nothing, and yet asked for extraordinary rights.

Ex-Judge Brown said that the tunnel company was a shell. That it was a shadow, and a light-waisted shadow at that. He had looked into the personnel of the company, and declared that it was made up of Thomas A. Patterson, Jr., and clerks and stenographers, who held five shares each, to 930 possessed by Mr. Patterson. He estimated that the enterprise would cost $6,000,000, and ridiculed the idea that the clerks and stenographers could furnish the amount. He said that the company was not of a character to inspire confidence in its stability, and that it was not one to which a great grant should be awarded. The bill stated that the company should have the right to place its termini between Whitehall Street and East Sixteenth Street, New-York, and Atlantic Avenue and North Eighth Street, Brooklyn. Ex-Judge Brown insisted that only a few thousand dollars of the money necessary to carry on the undertaking was in sight, and that the company was not a bona fide one.

When ex-Judge Brown started to leave the room Lawyer Page headed him off and asked the name of his client. The counsel refused to furnish it, despite persistent questions. Then Lawyer Page said that he dared not reveal the name of his client, and that he must be ashamed of him. After berating his "friend on the other side," he told the Mayor that the company was substantial and that the other attorneys were actuated solely by selfish interests. He said that the reason that the company did not propose to pay the city anything was that it would have to pay heavily for the roadbed, while the ferries got the river, their roadbed, free. He denied that the tunnel would take all the traffic from the bridge.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Austin Corbin Acquires 5,500 Acres of Land at Montauk Point.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., May 31.—Two deeds, conveying 5,500 acres at Montauk to Austin Corbin and Charles M. Pratt, were recorded in the Suffolk County Clerk's office here today. The deeds are from Frank Sherman Benson, Mary Benson, and Jane Ann Benson, who for some years have been in possession of the Peninsular, subject to the rights of the Montauk tribe of Indians.

One deed conveys 4,000 acres, for a consideration of $200,000. the other, 1,500 acres, at Fort Bond Bay, for a nominal consideration. Both instruments were acknowledged by Mary Benson and Jane Ann Benson before the United States Consul at Florence, Italy, on April 29.

Mr. Corbin has for some years been interested in this part of Long Island, and he wishes to establish a free port at Fort Pond Bay, with an American steamship line. Mr. Corbin secured the land by contract before he extended the railroad. The first section of the road, from Bridgehampton to Amagansett, will be opened to-morrow, June 1.

Southern Boulevard Line.

The application of the Southern Boulevard Railway Company for permission to change its motive power from horses to the overhead trolley was heard yesterday before the State Board of Railroad Commissioners, sitting in the Chamber of Commerce. Chairman Samuel A. Beardsley, Commissioners Alfred C. Chapin and Michael Richard, and Secretary Charles R. De Freest were present.

Lawyer W. H. Page submitted affidavits showing that the company had the consent of 90 per cent. of the property owners along the Southern Boulevard, from Third Avenue to Boston Avenue.

Chairman Beardsley said that the company's petition was not verified, that the affidavits were defective, and that there were really no papers for the Commissioners to act upon. Mr. Page was told to put his papers in proper form and appear before the Commissioners in Albany at 2 o'clock next Tuesday, when the hearing will be continued.

Erie's Decoration Day Traffic.

The local traffic at this end of the Erie Railway last Thursday was the largest in the history of the road. General Passenger Agent Roberts said yesterday that every passenger train had to be run in sections, in one or two instances there were as many as five sections of one train.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—A dispatch was received from the City of Mexico yesterday by Samuel Hermanos, 54 Broad Street, announcing that the Mexican Congress had approved and ratified the contract made between the Mexican Government and Samuel Hermanos for the furnishing of $2,000,000 worth of rolling stock and equipment for the Tehuantepec Railroad, including bridges, machine shops, tugs, and lighters for the harbors, and steamships for the lighthouse service.

—The Long Island Traction Reorganization Committee met yesterday, but took no definite action. Gov. R. P. Flower, who is interested in this property, is going West on a two weeks' trip.

—At a meeting of the Atchison joint reorganization committee yesterday, it was practically determined that the plan of reorganization was operative.

—W. F. Bailey, chief clerk to the Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Erie Road in Chicago, has resigned to accept a responsible position with the Colorado Midland.

The English Ironmonger.

From Hardware.

In England, the ironmonger thinks so highly of his business that an applicant who desires to master its secrets must pay a premium for the privilege. An agreement, drawn up with much form and executed in parchment, is signed and sealed, by which the apprentice is bound for at least two years. He usually makes his home with his master. When the time specified has expired, the apprentice blossoms into an assistant, and is required to wear an apron, usually of some dark-colored material. He must be very profuse in expressing thanks to customers. The prescribed form in serving, after a want has been supplied, is to inquire: "Is there anything more I may have the pleasure of doing for you?" or, "Madam," or "Sir, where may I have the pleasure of sending this?" as, no matter the size of the parcel, "Madam" or "Sir" would not think of carrying it. The work hours of the assistant are usually from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., with one hour's allowance for dinner and thirty minutes for tea. The wages vary according to ability. The average per week is from £2 to £3.

Andree's Expedition to the North Pole.

From La Nouvelle Revue.

M. Andrée's project is to conquer the North Pole by the aerial path. He proposes a balloon capable of carrying three persons, with provisions for four months and instruments of observation. In a note which recalls the first chapter of the imaginary travels that children like, but which has received the academic approval of men as learned as Blanchard, Andrée replies to all objections in advance.

The polar balloon shall have a diameter of twenty-three meters. It will be so impermeable that in a month it will have lost only fifty kilograms of its ascensional force. Special experiments, a report of which has been made to the Academy of Stockholm, have demonstrated the possibility of guiding the balloon in a measure. It will have a sail.

The principal object of the expedition, says M. Andrée, is geographical exploration of the arctic polar region. It will quit Europe in the beginning of the Summer of 1896, so as to reach the Norwegian Islands in the northwest of Spitzberg in the middle of June. The balloon will be so balanced as to maintain itself at a height averaging 250 meters above the soil, that is, under the inferior region of clouds, but above the fogs of the terrestrial region.

TESTS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER

Precautions Taken by the Army Ordnance Office Before Making Contracts for This Explosive.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Army Ordnance Office is about to purchase another quantity of smokeless powder. It will be of domestic manufacture, and must meet the requirements which have lately been adopted in behalf of a satisfactory composition. These requirements are interesting as illustrating the advances made in the preparation of smokeless powder, which a few years ago was hardly subject to stipulation of any kind.

The conditions were arrived at after the analysis of many varieties of powder received from both foreign and domestic sources. These tests are carried on at Frankford Arsenal near Philadelphia. The analysis includes the keeping quality of powder, which, of course, can only be determined by a long period of storage, as there is no chemical equivalent to the actual duration of time in accurately determining this feature. The new powder is also subjected to a sunlight test to ascertain the effect of heat and light on the composition. There have been a dozen samples of American smokeless powder tested, and about fifteen foreign compositions. The American samples compare more than favorably with the foreign compositions. Among the principal of the former are the samples made by the Du Pont Company, the Leonard Company, and the Peyton Company.

There is, in addition to the chemical inquiry, a practical test of the powder to ascertain its velocity, &c. The laboratory test, however, is quite as important, although little has been known of the method up to this time. The tests are as follows: Exposure to heat, 130° Fahrenheit; cold, 40° Fahrenheit, air saturated with moisture. To the same, and afterward exposed to the air; air exposure and stability. The specific gravity, gravimetric density, granulation, residue from flashing, temperature of ignition are determined, and lately the heating effect on the barrel.

In the heat test, the sample powder, in an open metallic box provided with a bottom of wire gauze, is placed in a drying oven, where it is exposed to 130° temperature for twenty-four hours. The cold test is made to ascertain whether exposure to low temperature, not below 40°, has any permanent effect on the powder, and, in the case of loaded cartridges, the ballistic results from firing while the powder has as nearly as possible the above temperature. The times of exposure are four periods of six hours each. The powders are placed in closed metallic boxes. Fifteen loaded cartridges are exposed for the same length of time. The reduction of temperature is obtained by means of liquefied carbon dioxide.

For the moisture test the sample in metallic boxes is placed for twenty-four hours in a closed double box on a false bottom of wire gauze, beneath which is a shallow pan containing water. Another sample, after having been treated as above and weighed, is spread out on a glass plate, and covered in such a manner as to allow free circulation of the air, and to protect it from dust. The time for exposure in this case is twenty-four hours, the object being to expose the powder to the moisture and air.

For the stability test, about one gram of the powder is exposed to a temperature of 150° Fahrenheit, in a closed test tube, containing a piece of potassium iodide starch paper. At least fifteen minutes should elapse before the slightest trace of discoloration of the paper appears. The object of the temperature of ignition test is to ascertain the length of time and the temperature required to ignite or explode a single grain of the powder when placed in contact with a copper surface heated to a known temperature, (about 302° to 527° Fahrenheit.) The apparatus consists of two similar copper vessels terminating in a very thin copper tube, closed at the lower end and floating in a paraffine bath. Into one tube is dropped the grain of powder, while in the other is placed the bulb of a thermometer so as to just touch the bottom. The temperature is noted, and the length of time elapsing before explosion is taken by means of a stop watch.

The specific gravity and the gravimetric density are determined by delicate instruments. The final test of the laboratory is the heating effect of smokeless powder on the barrel of a gun. The temperature of the barrel of the rifle is taken by means of a thermometer placed in the bore. Twenty-five rounds are fired in about one minute. (The case from the last round is retained in the chamber.) A maximum thermometer is lowered into the bore so that the bulb is about opposite the position occupied by the bullet in the loaded cartridge. The muzzle is closed by means of a cork, through which passes the wire supporting the thermometer; after a few minutes the latter is removed and temperature noted, as is also the time required to fire the twenty-five rounds.

LOCAL OPTION GAINING FAST IN TEXAS

One-third of the Population and One-fourth of the Area Now Held.

From The Galveston (Texas) News.

The numerous local option elections which have been held within the last six months have attracted much attention, largely because of the success of prohibition in a majority of the elections. When the cause of prohibition went down in August, 1887, many felt that this vexed question was settled for many years to come, but the movement seems to have been marching on in a very lively way. To all appearances, the prohibition brethren were lying low, but they quietly got in their work from one Legislature to another, until they succeeded in getting the local option laws so changed that they have been enabled to gobble much of the richest and most populous territory of the State.

Under the present law, should prohibition succeed, no election shall be held to set it aside for two years; if prohibition is defeated in a county or precinct, the prohibitionists may immediately petition for an election in any subdivision of the county or precinct which they think they can carry. Under this law, the results have been marvelous. The numerous elections held attracted very little attention, however, until such towns as Hillsborough, Weatherford, and McKinney were taken in and such counties as Fannin, Bowie, and Johnson were landed in the dry list. And the movement seems to be growing more aggressive, for the industrious prohibitionists are reaching for the great counties of Dallas, McLennan, Tarrant, Hopkins, Lamar, Red River, Montague, Grayson, and Kaufman, in most of which elections have already been ordered.

The stronghold of the prohibition movement is the great, black, waxy belt of the State, and it is in this section that the most determined fight is being made at this time. One-third of the population of the State and more than one-fourth of the territory are in the prohibiton fold, with elections pending in counties and districts containing 300,000 population.

Rhode Island and Its Rulers.

From The Providence Journal.

The new Governor of Rhode Island assumes the duties of the office under the most auspicious circumstances. His staff is composed of gentlemen who can all afford to pay for their uniforms and wear them without too much apparent consciousness. The people are perfectly satisfied that their will has been carried out as the result of the last election, and the opposing candidate has forgotten that he ever ran for high office. The Constitution of the State does not indicate that any serious matters should be left to the decision of the nominal Chief Executive, and the custom of years bears out this intention. Rhode Island would not stand any such form of despotism as that prevailing in Russia, but it does patiently endure the rule of a small clique which selects officials and disburses the finances as its fancy may dictate. Until something very scandalous happens, this sort of thing will be allowed to run along, because our people are great sticklers for the name of Republicanism, but care nothing for its practices.

The Vanished Bluebirds.

From The Boston Transcript.

Enough time has now gone by, and a sufficient number of observations have been made to remove all doubt that the vast majority of our Massachusetts bluebirds have lost their lives during their Winter absence. The writer has seen just one bluebird this season. A friend of his, a keen observer, has found one bluebird's nest—in Bedford. Other observers have seen none at all in haunts where the birds in other years have been abundant. It will be of interest to see how long it will take the very few bluebirds who have returned to us to repienish the earth with their kind, and data as to the places where they may still be found will be of interest. If the one pair of bluebirds to be found in a township possess reason and reflection, they must feel somewhat as Noah and his family felt when they were spared for the purpose of re-establishing the human race after the flood.

Society for Suppressing Scandal.

From The London Daily News.

A Society for the Suppression of Scandal has just been founded at Insterburg, in Germany. The aim of the society is to suppress the too free use of the tongues of malicious traducers, with which the town, it is alleged, is beleaguered, and more promptly to punish the offender. To this end slanderous utterances will be taken up by members on receipt of the name of the offending person, that of the prosecutor, and names of witnesses. The members are bound by oath to keep secret all matters concerning the society. The cost of legal process will be defrayed by the society for the relief of the person calumniated. The establishment of such societies in other towns is very warmly recommended, for "wicked tongues" are no doubt there, say the founders.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

A LADY GIVING UP HOUSEKEEPING WOULD like to find a situation for her chambermaid and waitress; disengaged June 5; very satisfactory reference can be given; wages, $18. Call, Friday and Saturday, at 115 East 66th St.

A FAMILY GOING ABROAD WISHES TO place its chambermaid; can be highly recommended. Call, from 10 to 1 o'clock, at 15 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Canadian girl, Protestant, as chambermaid in a private family; with first-class city references; wages, $20. L. M., care of Mrs. Creighton, 78 Nassau Av., Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a thoroughly competent chambermaid; three years and six months with present employer; leaving on account of family going abroad; will be highly recommended. 44 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl; country preferred; would do waiting. 113 West 56th St., Feeney's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid and seamstress or parlormaid; unexceptionable references. 129 East 31st St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman; will assist with children or sewing; best of reference given. W. G., Box 320 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. 161 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl; best reference. Address, (do not call,) E. L., 15 West 57th St.

Companions.

COMPANION or MAID.—By a refined young American girl to elderly lady. E. N., 16 Vanderpool St., Newark, N. J.

Cooks.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Two girls would like to go together as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By first-class cook for the country, who understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; understands all kinds of creams; best city reference. Call, Friday, 6th Av., Room 13.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; private family; best reference; wages, $30. L., Box 275 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Scotch Protestant; wants re-engagement about June 10; present employer can be seen; wages, $20 to $25. Newport preferred. M., Box 356 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook; all kinds of soups and desserts; good baker; city or country; best city reference. 128 West 50th St., ground floor, back.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a cook and laundress; city or country; or to mind house; private family; city reference; no cards. Hennessy. 309 East 40th St., third bell.

COOK.—By young Swedish girl; baker, desserts, game, marketing, dinner parties; city or country; best references. Marie, restaurant, 416 4th Av.

COOK.—Lady going to Europe wishes situation for her cook; she is a most excellent cook; strictly temperate and highly recommended. Can be seen at present employer's, 31 East 37th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Competent girl as cook and assist with washing; city or country. Inquire at present employer's, 37 West 47th St., from 10 to 1.

COOK.—Lady would like to find place for a cook whom she can thoroughly recommend. Present employer's, Apartment 36, The Florence, 18th St. and 4th Av.

COOK.—By competent woman, as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; private family; best city reference. Present employer's, 553 5th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook for the country, who understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; understands all kinds of creams; best city reference. Call, two days, 490 6th Av.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and do plain washing in private family; city or country; good city reference. B. D., Box 894 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, baking, catering; A1 city reference; lady can be seen. 915 6th Av, second floor; no cards.

COOK and BAKER.—By respectable woman as excellent cook and baker; best city reference. 345 East 121st St.

COOK.—First-class; by Protestant middle-aged woman; small family; city or country; best references. Employer, 146 East 30th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in a private family; three years' excellent reference; country preferred. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook in private family. Call, Friday, 12 to 3, at 102 5th Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a very good cook; competent and agreeable. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 53d St.

COOK.—By respectable woman; first-class; in small family; best city reference from last place. 408 4th Av., in store.

COOK.—By a good cook; city or country; best city references. Can be seen at present employer's, 14 West 39th St.

COOK—COACHMAN.—By man and wife; wife as first-class cook; man as good coachman; first-class references; Swedish. L. M., 1,896 3d Av.

COOK.—By English Protestant as first-class cook; equal to chef. V. C., 129 East 31st St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker, by the day or take work home; skirts, waists, capes; also remodeling, alterations, repairing; children's dresses. Mrs. Huih, 592 Amsterdam Av.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; by the day; $2.50. 159 East 39th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Lady going abroad recommends to refined Christian family her French governess; diplomée Academy of Paris; German; music; excellent references. Call, Monday, between 10 and 12, 1 East 66th St.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable young girl to do housework in flat or small house; willing and obliging; city reference. 433 West 56th St., first floor, back.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do housework; small family; city; willing to learn. Healy, 101 West 102d St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid in a private family; smart in appearance; some experience on the other side; willing and obliging. 261 West 69th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By refined German, speaking English and French fluently, as lady's maid or maid to grown child; reliable and experienced in her duties; good seamstress; six years' highest city references. Kuhn, 222 West 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; first-class hairdresser, dressmaker, packer, and traveler; take charge of ladies' wardrobe; knows Europe well; never seasick; best city references. G. D., 1,227 Broadway.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By competent Swedish girl; highly recommended; understands dressmaking, hairdressing; good packer; used to travel. C., Box 323 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; speaks English; competent in all her duties; seamstress, hairdresser, packer; best city references. Mlle. Marie, 118 West 31st St., basement.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By young girl as maid and seamstress. Call, at present employer's, 243 West 72d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; city or country; assist with chamberwork; private family; willing and obliging. Present employer's, 39 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress in private family; will assist with chamberwork; city references. Martha White, 220 East 56th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress to do ladies', gents', and family washing; best of references. Mrs. Burke, 226 East 35th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; city or country; good city reference. B., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; best city reference; willing to go in country. 438 West 49th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 335 East 86th St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in private family; best city reference. 335 East 86th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to find a place as infant's nurse for a Protestant woman, who has lived with her five years, and whom she can highly recommend in every respect. Infant's Nurse, 21 Bible House.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 115½ West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By German girl; speaks French and English; to take care of grown children and assist with chamberwork; good sewer; best references. J. P., Bleecker, 302 7th Av.

NURSE.—By a young Protestant girl, as nurse; best references; wages, $20. Call, Friday, at 151 East 47th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as nurse to invalid lady or gentleman; best of reference; city or country; terms moderate. 145 East 22d St.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant as nurse; capable of teaching the English branches; references. Mills, 81 West 45th St., second bell.

NURSE.—By an honest young French girl as nurse for growing children; good sewer; capable of teaching. 213 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By young girl to take care of children or do plain sewing; country preferred. 220 West 48th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; as seamstress or nursery governess; best reference. 8 East 73d St.

SEAMSTRESS or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By refined North German; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly; best reference. A., 8 East 73d St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—A lady giving up housekeeping for the Summer would like to find a situation for her waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, Thursday and Friday, at 3 West 37th St.

WAITRESS.—A lady closing her house wishes a situation for her first-class waitress. 242 Lexington Av., near 34th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; wages, $20; best references from employers; in private family. 66 East 56th St.

WAITRESS.—First-class; thoroughly understands her work; first-class references. M. L., Box 358 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—A lady going to Enrope wishes to secure a place for her waitress. 18 East 30th St.

Miscellaneous.

MANICURE and CHIROPODIST.—Wishes few more customers at their homes or her parlors; evenings also. Edwards, 252 West 36th St., one flight up, back.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few customers at her parlor or their residences. 121 East 23d St.

REFINED NORTH GERMAN LADY SITUATION with family in the country; good sewer and willing to make herself generally useful; good references. M. H., 59 Grove St.

SEAL GARMENTS ALTERED OR REPAIRED at Summer prices. Mrs. Barker, 116 West 39th St., late with C. G. Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By Parisian couple; 37 and 36 years of age; first-class butler; understands his duty thoroughly; sober, honest, obliging; takes especial care of silver; wife first-class cook; sixteen years' experience in Paris and New-York; understands her duties in all branches; excellent references; four years in last employ. M. A., 158 West 36th St.

BUTLER.—A lady breaking up housekeeping for the Summer wishes a situation for her butler; French; first-class man; is also a good valet; disengaged in a few days. Auguste, care Mrs. Barbydt, 40 East 70th St.

BUTLER or SECOND MAN.—By young Frenchman as butler or first-class second man; thoroughly competent; understands his duties; honest and sober; best city references. Eugene, 139 West 26th St.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; leaving through family going away; has lived with the best of families; present employer will recommend. L. M., Box 353 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and Less Active Speculation.

RAINS WEST AND FREE REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Dull—Provisions Easier—Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The grain markets tended to a lower basis through weaker markets West, and on reports of rains, while Europe was selling rather freely, and local longs realized. The business was considerably below the previous amounts reported, and less interest was shown by local scalpers, with the close weak at the decline. Provisions were dull and lower. Cotton was fairly active and shade lower. Coffee was dull and unsettled.

CASH PRICES OF STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... 80 @ ..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator... 32¾@ ..
Corn, No. 2 steamer..... 56⅝@ 57½
Flour, straight, Spring..... $3.50 @ $4.15
Flour, straight, Winter..... 3.85 @ 4.15
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7 5-16@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..... 17 @ 18
Pork, mess..... 13.75 @ 14.50
Lard, Western steam..... 6.90 @ ..
Beef, family..... 11.00 @ 13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 17½@ 18
Sugar, granulated..... 4 13-16@ 4½
Flour, straight, Winter..... 7.50 @ 7½
Cheese, State, full cream, new, c. 7 @ ..
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16 @ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 11.50 @ 12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 10.00 @ 10.05
Lead..... 3.25 @ 3.30

WHEAT—Contracts opened weak and declined 1@1¼c on easier cables, better crop reports, fair foreign selling, and local liquidation, rallied ⅝@¾c, with the West; declined 1⅜@1⅞c on reports of rains at the West, with weaker markets there and free realizing; advanced ½@⅝c on local covering and foreign buying; closed weak at 1⅜@⅝c decline, with only a moderate trade. Spot was dull but firm at 1⅜@2c decline. Sales, 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, for export, on private terms....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, f. f. f. free on board, c. over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5½c over May, f. f. f. free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board, No. 2 red, cash, 81¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 86½c; No. 1 hard, Manitoba, 86½c, afloat....Clearances hence, 15,991 bushels; from Atlantic port, 89,644 bushels....Receipts, 110,425 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 126,047 bushels; in the interior, 541,908 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were very dull, and closed weak at ½@⅝c decline, with cables easier, West lower, and longs realizing. Spot was more active at a decline of 1½c, and closed weak. Sales, 123,000 bushels, including for export, 8,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 58⅜c, free on board, afloat, and 32,000 bushels do, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 46,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 57¼@57½c, elevator; 5,000 bushels do, at 58⅛c, delivered; 17,000 bushels yellow, at 58¼@58⅝c, delivered; 4,000 bushels steamer mixed at 57½c, delivered, and 10,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 50c, delivered....Receipts, 97,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 154,143 bushels; in the interior, 627,984 bushels....Clearances hence, 1,824 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 39,946 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were moderately active at ¼@⅝c decline, and closed weak, following corn and the West, with trading chiefly on local account. Spot were dull at ½c decline, and closed weak....Sales, 16,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37c for 3,000 bushels; do. clipped, 38c; No. 2 do, 36½@37c; No. 3 mixed, 32¾c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3, 32c; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 33¾c; track mixed, 32¾@34c; track white, 37@43c for 10,000 bushels....Receipts, 115,000 bushels; exports, 9,387 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	90,000	79@80½	80
July	2,170,000	80⅝@82⅝	81
August	150,000	80¼@82¾	81⅜
September	2,420,000	81 7-16@83½	81⅞
December	1,175,000	83 @84⅝	83½
Total	5,975,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	50,000	56⅜@56⅝	56⅜
July	170,000	57⅛@57⅞	57⅛
September	110,000	58⅛@58⅞	58⅛
Total	330,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	25,000	32½@32¾	32¾
July	100,000	33¼@33⅝	33⅜
September	100,000	33½@34	33½
Total	225,000		

FLOUR—The irregular market for wheat caused jobbers to hold off, and the day's business was only moderate. Sales, 13,400 bbls, including of City Mills 4,250 bbls patents, 3,225 bbls clear, 500 bbls extra, and 500 bbls do at quotations; 4,000 bbls Winter straights, 600 bbls Winter straights, and 300 bbls Spring patents on private terms....Arrivals, 13,981 bbls and 14,745 sacks; exports, 8,806 bbls and 2,145 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,793 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.35
No. 1	3.40@ 3.50
Clears	3.85@ 4.00
Straights	4.00@ 4.10
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.50@ 4.75
City patents	@ 5.15
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.50
City fine	@ 3.40

SPRING.	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	2.90@ 3.25	3.20@ 3.40
Clears	3.60@ 3.80	3.80@ 4.00
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Demand moderate, with prices firm; sales, 300 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@$4.45.

CORN PRODUCTS—Steady and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $3.20@$3.30; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.45; chops, 95c@$1; coarse meal, $1.13; fine do, $1.25@$1.30.

OATMEAL—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10. Including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 60@65c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@75c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and firm. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 82½@87½c; middlings, 85@90c; sharps, 100@102½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was a slow and nominal market, with the season practically over. Clover quoted at 9¾@10¾c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was firm and without change on best grades, although offerings were less urgent, while good off grade yellow was a trifle better figures, as under steady fair demands for export, and moderate supplies; sales were 150 bbls off grade yellow at 26½c; 400 bbls good off grade yellow at 26¾c, and 500 bbls choice yellow, for export, at 28c; prime yellow was at 27@27½c, and a little better grade at 27½c. COCOANUT OIL was in moderate demand; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c bid; Cochin is at 5¾@6¼c. LINSEED OIL was firm, with a fair inquiry; city quoted at 56c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand at steady prices, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked, yellow, up to water white, at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was firm; quoted at 51@52c for present make.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, May 31.—The oil market opened on the Oil City Exchange at 150 bid; on Pittsburg Exchange, at 151 bid. The Standard Oil Company's price to-day is 155.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The temper was rather easier under the large supplies of hogs and the easier range for grain. The demands for export were light, outside of a little demand from England for cash lard upon this market. The speculation ran in moderate volume comparatively, while the packers stood ready to meet all inquiries promptly.

LARD—Western Steam—The market ranged easier, with the West. There were large supplies of hogs, and the speculation in grain was much reduced, which tended to restricted demands for tho hog products. For England, there was a moderate demand and 570 tcs cash taken at 6.90c; also sale of 70 tcs at 6.90c, closing at 6.90c; a lot of 100 tcs in second-hand package was sold at 6.85c. City steam was firm at 6.37½c, with 100 tcs sold. Options—No sales. Continent was quoted at 7.15c, and South American at 7.50c. Compound lard was quiet, with 50@5.37½c quoted, as to quality. At the West, July was at 6.75@6.80c, closing at 6.75c; September at 6.95@7c, closing at 6.95c.

PORK—There was a slow demand for export, but prices were held steadily. The West was down 22½ to 25 points, but reacted 5@7 points and closed steady, although dull. July was at $12.65@$12.72½, closing at $12.72½; September at $12.95@$13, closing at $13. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUTMEATS—City meats were quiet, while freely offered and barely sustained in price; city-pickled shoulders, 5¼c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; 12-lb do, 5¾@6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6¾c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 8¾c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The short rib dealings at the West were at 10 points decline, closing a trifle steadier but dull. July was at $6.35@$6.42½, closing at $6.37; September at $6.55@$6.62½, closing at $6.57 asked.

BEEF—The trading was moderate and at generally steady prices. Packet, $9@$11; do, in tierces, $13@$14; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8.50@$9; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were inactive and easy in price. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at steady prices. Receipts at the West, (two days,) 110,604 head; same time last year, 98,603 head. Chicago—Receipts, 27,000 head; fairly active; 5@10c lower; $4.35@$4.80; left over, 6,000 head. Omaha—Receipts, 5,500 head; opened 5c lower; $4@$4.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 15,000 head; weaker; $4.25@$4.65. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.45@$4.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; slow; $4.40@$4.75. St. Louis—Receipts, 12,316 head; lower; $4.10@$4.70. Cincinnati—Receipts, 5,017 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.25@$4.75. Quotations here are 5¾c for heavy, 5¾@5¾c for 150 lb, 6c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market was strong, with small offerings; a lot of 25 hhds city was sold at 4⅜c, but at the close 4⅜c was bid and declined. Of country, sales of 75,000 lb, in lots at 4⅜@4¾c. The London sale was at a 6d advance, with 600 tons sold out of 900 tons offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was inactive, without material demand either on Western or local account, and 5c quoted nominal, at which it was possible to buy. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market, at about 8½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were dull and unsettled, closing at 5 points decline to 5 points advance, with trading confined to the local houses. Havre was quiet, at ¼@⅜f advance, and Hamburg quiet, at partly ¼ pfennig gain. Spot Rio was steady but dull at 16c for No 7, and 14½c for No. 8, without business reported. Options—Sales—Opening: Call—11 A. M.: December, 250 bags at 14.90c; total, 250 bags. Between Call and Close—June, 1,000 bags s. n. at 14.25c; September, 750 bags at 15c; October, 250 bags at 15.05c; December, 1,000 bags at 14.85c; total, 3,000 bags. Exchanges—5 points paid to exchange 250 bags December for September; total for day, 3,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.80	....@....
February	14.65@14.75	....@....
March	14.60@14.70	....@....
April	....@....	....@....
May	....@....	....@....
June	14.25@14.30	14.85@14.95
July	14.80@14.85	14.70@14.80
August	14.90@15.00	14.35@14.40
September	15.00@15.05	13.85@13.90
October	15.00@15.10	13.45@13.55
November	14.85@14.95	13.20@13.30
December	14.85@14.90	13.10@13.15

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	203,972
Arrivals	....
Total	203,972
Warehouse deliveries Wednesday	5,873
Total stock in New-York to-day	198,099
Total stock in Baltimore	19,506
Arrivals	....
Total	19,506
Deliveries Wednesday	202—19,304
Total stock in New-Orleans	44,247
Arrivals	....
Total	44,247
Deliveries, two days	1,239—43,008
Total stock in other ports	....
Total	62,402
Total stock in United States	260,501
Afloat from Rio per steam to May 30	130,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to May 30	20,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to May 30	115,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	30,000
Total	295,000
Total	555,501
Same time 1894	303,674

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above No. 7		No. 6..1.50 above No. 7	
No. 2..1.65 above No. 7		No. 7..Basis	
No. 3..1.40 above No. 7		No. 8..1.50 below No. 7	
No. 4..1.10 above No. 7		No. 9..1.90 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.75 above No. 7			

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1 Nom. above No. 7		No. 6..1.00 above No. 7	
No. 2 Nom. above No. 7		No. 7..Basis	
No. 3..2.30 above No. 7		No. 8..1.25 below No. 7	
No. 4..2.25 above No. 7		No. 9..1.75 below No. 7	
No. 5..1.50 above No. 7		No. 10..2.50 below No. 7	

MILD COFFEE.

	Invoice rates.		
Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, Int'r'r	26¼@27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Mataccam—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pujo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Rocono	17½@18¾	Bucara'ga	18¾@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18¾@20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18¾@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	20½	Guatemala—	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Cuban	19 @22½
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts were rather weak, owing to the better crop reports, and influenced to some extent by the weakness at Liverpool, while the day's trading was only moderate and chiefly on local account. The close showed a loss of 4@8 points. Spot was quiet and 1-16c lower. Sales, 354 bales to spinners, with 400 bales delivered on contract.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7 9-16
Middling uplands	7 5-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1½c on
Middling fair	¾c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	15-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¾c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.09@7.10	7.10	7.07	200
July	7.14@7.15	7.18	7.12	5,800
August	7.17@7.18	7.22	7.16	70,300
September	7.21@7.22	7.26	7.20	15,300
October	7.24@7.25	7.28	7.23	32,700
November	7.27@7.28	7.31	7.26	2,800
December	7.31@7.32	7.35	7.30	8,800
January	7.35@7.37	7.39	7.34	6,800
February	7.40@7.42	7.40	7.40	200
March	7.45@7.47	7.49	7.49	200
Total				143,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, MAY 31.

	T	W	T	F	Total This Week.	Total This Week Last Year.
Galveston	332	311	47	214	1,430	997
N. Orleans	1048	1149	1330	1973	10,076	3,165
Mobile	..	12	77	29	368	228
Savannah	1532	297	576	720	4,759	1,978
Charleston	7	11	282	214	958	160
Wilmington	..	1	1	..	6	179
Norfolk	54	14	463	214	947	2,262
Baltimore	..	..	..	136	136	220
New-York	241	..	51	..	291	872
Boston	367	131	456	..	1,727	64
Philadelphia	718	101	..	139	958	757
West Point	..	..	..	100	217	304
Newp't News	..	..	..	..	4	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	5,743	..
Total	4924	2027	3283	3725	27,614	..
This day last week	8960	3958	3784	2908	..	..
This day last year	2760	1880	2365	1373	..	11271

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY STATEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.

Sales of the week	50,000	81,000
Sales, American	51,000	67,000
Sales for export	1,000	3,000
Sales for speculation	1,000	1,000
Actual export	7,000	9,000
Forwarded	66,000	63,000
Total stock	1,642,000	1,610,000
Of which American	1,530,000	1,393,000
Total imports of week	41,000	41,000
Of which American	30,000	31,000
Amount afloat	104,000	46,000
Of which American	78,000	30,000

Price of middling uplands in Liverpool:

May 31, 1894	37d
June 1, 1894	4 1-16d
June 2, 1893	4 3-16d

MOVEMENTS AT INTERIOR TOWNS.

	This Week. Receipts.	Shipts.	Stocks.	Week Last Year. Receipts.	Shipts.	Stocks.
Brenham	....	109	2,520	....	....	....
Dallas	....	....	78	....	....	....
Shreveport	300	800	3,135	....	....	....
Little Rock	48	1,235	4,328	....	....	....
Helena	80	288	20	....	....	....
Vicksburg	47	663	457	....	....	....
Columbus, Miss	18	63	38	....	....	....
Natchez	46	102	632	....	....	....
Memphis	607	2,034	14,389	....	....	....
Nashville	318	....	54	....	....	....
Selma	22	36	185	....	....	....
Montgomery	26	476	1,657	....	....	....
Eufaula	5	90	951	....	....	....
Columbus, Ga	88	215	4,986	....	....	....
Macon	39	115	837	....	....	....
Albany	....	200	501	....	....	....
Atlanta	133	465	3,489	....	....	....
Rome	33	213	*85	....	....	....
Augusta	352	408	13,570	....	....	....
Columbia	230	230	....	....	....	....
Newberry	12	12	*155	....	....	....
Charlotte	110	210	150	....	....	....
Raleigh	304	397	1,675	....	....	....
St. Louis	480	7,394	28,582	....	....	....
Houston	2,668	3,105	6,248	....	....	....
Meridian	65	388	518	....	....	....
Cincinnati	2,365	3,850	11,408	....	....	....
Yazoo City	11	16	*271	....	....	....
Total	8,540	21,988	100,942	....	....	....
Brenham	25	320	1,654	....	....	....
Dallas	71	80	127	....	....	....
Shreveport	96	416	4,141	....	....	....
Little Rock	20	....	4,616	....	....	....
Helena	....	175	657	....	....	....
Vicksburg	25	585	3,921	....	....	....
Columbus, Miss	4	3	608	....	....	....
Natchez	46	396	1,600	....	....	....
Memphis	327	3,891	22,677	....	....	....
Nashville	86	....	1,491	....	....	....
Selma	36	538	*2,221	....	....	....
Montgomery	169	975	†2,049	....	....	....
Eufaula	11	123	1,347	....	....	....
Columbus, Ga	64	199	3,259	....	....	....
Macon	6	4	1,949	....	....	....
Albany	41	858	1,850	....	....	....
Atlanta	58	713	1,536	....	....	....
Rome	48	119	*2,150	....	....	....
Augusta	425	1,375	†9,093	....	....	....
Columbia	308	308	....	....	....	....
Newberry	15	15	*218	....	....	....
Charlotte	145	179	25	....	....	....
Raleigh	308	301	*1,492	....	....	....
St. Louis	326	3,221	39,598	....	....	....
Houston	1,987	2,550	4,786	....	....	....
Cincinnati	3,555	2,246	2,934	....	....	....
Yazoo City	3	1,000	*4,328	....	....	....
Total	8,295	10,600	119,433	....	....	....

*Corrected. †Actual.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Fancy grades scarce and held firmly, while the inquiry continues fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, Job'g	23@25
Cuba, 50° test, Nominal		Puerto Rico	26@30

RICE—Demand very fair, with domestic stock in light supply and quoted firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3¼@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	....
Choice	5¼@5½	Chestnut	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice, bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—The raw market was without change, with demand very slow. Sales, 300 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c....Refined ruled dull, at unchanged prices.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15|16@..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3⅜@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on those quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will sell not less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5	1-16@5¼	
Coarse powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	4¾	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝	
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅝	
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4⅝	
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅝	
XXXX powdered	4	15-16@5	
Mold A	4	11-16@4¾	
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4½	
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
Empire A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
No. 6	4	@4 3-16	
No. 7	3¾	@4 1-16	
No. 8	3½	@4 1-16	
No. 9	3	13-16@4	
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16	
No. 11	3	11-16@3⅝	
No. 12	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 13 (net)	3⅜	@..	
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..	

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—The market is developing a good deal stronger position on domestic white beans. Marrow had a sale of 50 bbls for export at $2.50, and we hear of that price bid and refused for fancy quality this afternoon. Pea are quotable at $2.10@$2.15, and it is possible that a few have sold even higher. Medium unsettled, but have advanced 5@10c. Not a great deal doing in red kidney as yet, but rather more confidence is felt; $1.90 was obtained for export to-day. Lima very strong. Foreign beans strengthening in sympathy with the advance in domestic. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.45@$2.50; do, pea, $2.10@$2.15; do, medium, $1.85@$2; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.85@$1.90; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.15@$2.20; do, lima, California, $3.10; do, foreign, marrow, $2.15@$2.20; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign, medium, $1.70@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.02½; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 97½c@$1.

BUTTER—A continued light trading, combined with the warm weather, results in some pressure to sell, and the tone is weaker.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	17½@18
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @17½
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, extra	17 @..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western extra	17½@18
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	10 @12
Dairy, first	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	8 @10
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	9 @10
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @ 8½

CHEESE—A more moderate demand, and rather a free offering of stock.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7 @ 7½
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7 @ 7½
State full cream, large, good to choice	6½@ 6¾
State full cream, common to fair	5 @ 5¾
State full cream, small; fancy	7¼@ 7½
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5¾@ 7
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4½@ 4¾
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1½@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—There is an easier market, as following the warm weather, and a limited inquiry.

State and Pennsylvania	13½@ 13¾
Western, fresh-gathered, choice	13 @ 13¼
Southern, fresh-gathered	11 @ 12
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.75 @$3.15

FRUITS—FRESH—Apples in small supply but without much demand. Strawberries in cheap supply, but selling fairly, and prices steady for desirable quality. Small lots Southern blackberries and huckleberries sell slowly unless of better quality than usually found. We quote: Apples, russet, per bbl, $2@$3.75. Strawberries, Maryland and Delaware, fancy, per quart, 10@12c; do, common to good, 5@8c; do, Virginia, 5@10c; do, North Carolina, 5@10c. Cherries, North Carolina, per quart, 5@12c. Gooseberries, green, per quart, 7@8c. Huckleberries, North Carolina, per quart, 10@15c. Muskmelons Florida, per bbl, $2@$3.

FRUITS—DRIED—Exporters continue to take a few lots of evaporated apples on the basis of 6@6¼c for prime, the outside figure for wood-dried stock; home jobbing trade is only fair, but there does not appear to be much urgency to sell, and most grades are held steady. Considerable lots are going into cold storage. Sun-dried apples in small stock and but little interest in them. Small fruits very dull and weak; outside figures extreme. A good deal of California fruit is moving, and the recent reduction of stock has been quite satisfactory. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@6½c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@5¾c; chops, 2¼@2½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18¼@19c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4@4½c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 6@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@9c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—A car of choice Indiana fowls was handled very early in the day on the basis of 11@11½c, but later lots of express sold down to 10@10½c, and the market was very dull. Nearly all other kinds had slow sale, and values were easy. We quote: Spring chickens, per pair, 35c@$1; fowls, 10@10½c; roosters, 7c; turkeys, 8@10c; ducks, per pair, 50@85c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, per pair, 25@40c.

DRESSED—There was a large supply of fresh fowls to sell to-day, and very little trade. On the small business with up-town trade holders were able to reach 9½c, but there were free offers to sell wholesale lots at 9c, and no important sales could be made even at that. Many to hold over. Long Island Spring ducks lower and dull; Spring chickens held unchanged, but Western are less firm. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@11c; fowls, 9c; old cocks, 5½@6c; old geese, 5@8c; old ducks, 8@11c; Spring ducks, 20@22c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 35@40c; do, Western, 2@8c; squabs, per dozen, $1.75@$2.75.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay—Prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50c. Clover—Mixed, 60@65c; clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 45@65c; oat straw, 45@45c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in fair supply, quiet, and weak. Other vegetables arrived freely, and are easy for most kinds.

Asparagus, extra, per dozen	$1.50@
Asparagus, fair to prime, per dozen	1.00@ 1.25
Beets, Charleston, per 100 bunches	1.50@ 3.00
Cucumbers, Florida, per basket	75@ 1.25
Cucumbers, Florida, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cabbages, Charleston, per bbl-crate	60@ 1.25
Cabbages, N. C., per bbl-crate	50@ 90
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl-crate	50@ 90
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	1.20@ 1.25
Onions, Egyptian, per 110-lb sack	1.90@ 2.00
Peas, Norfolk, per bushel basket	90@ 1.25
Peas, N. C., per ½-bbl basket	50@ 75
Peas, N. C., per bushel basket	40@ 60
String beans, Charleston, wax, basket	50@ 1.25
String beans, Georgia, wax, per crate	50@ 1.00
String beans, Charleston, green, bask	50@ 1.00
String beans, Georgia, green, per crate	40@ 75
Squash, Fla., marrow, bbl-crate	2.00@ 2.25
Tomatoes, fancy, ripe, carrier	2.50@ 3.00
Tomatoes, Florida, green, carrier	1.00@ 2.00

POTATOES.

Bermuda, prime, per bbl	$1.00@$5.00
Bermuda, seconds, per bbl	2.50@ 3.25
Florida, per bbl	2.75@ 3.75

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Holidays and Weather Make Business Dull at the Exchanges.

TRADE IN SECURITIES RESTRICTED

London as Little Inclined as New-York Toward Buoyancy in Prices —Grangers Advance—Apathy in the Railroad List.

FRIDAY—P. M.

To-day's security market reflected the business diffidence that a holiday begets, especially when attended by withering weather. Wall Street had been so busy lately that a mid-week break acted like a reaction on the speculative spirit. This feeling might have been checked, if not turned back into the accustomed channel, if English buying had continued as vigorous as before, but the prospect of a holiday in London until Tuesday made buyers there more anxious to balance their sheets than to assume fresh contracts. The securities in which London deals improved somewhat in early trading, being afterward almost entirely neglected. They lost ground slightly from lack of demand, but closed at a small fractional advance over Wednesday.

Although the security market was dull, it furnished a striking illustration of its stability. Usually when demands are light, offerings multiply. One side or the other gives impulse to prices. This condition did not appear to-day. The bulls did not care to buy, but the bears were not venturesome, being restrained by a wholesome fear born of recent experience. This would seem to strengthen the demonstrations already made that a bull movement is in possession of the market, and that when the bulls choose to rest the market does nothing. The bears do not even make a feint toward capturing it. Dullness prevailed also in grain, provisions, and cotton.

Sales of stock reached 178,538 shares, the smallest total since the upward movement became assertive. On Wednesday, when buying fell off, in anticipation of the holiday, sales reached 240,156 shares. Bond sales were also small, at $2,136,000, against recent averages much higher. As with stocks, such movement as bonds had, added to their market value rather than diminished it.

Erie stock engaged some attention apart from the remainder of the market. A report of a prospective assessment affected it. It opened at 12 and closed at 10⅝, with sales of 10,600 shares, an uncommonly large total for that stock. Manhattan moved on the downward course which it started at the height of the May advance. It broke from 114⅜ to 112⅜, recovering at the close to 114. There seems to be little that insiders find in that stock opportunity for moderate and profitable manipulation, regardless of decreasing earnings and the chances of effective competition.

Susquehanna and Western has become a target for attack. The preferred stock dropped from 31⅞ to 30, a loss of 2¼ per cent. from Wednesday's closing, and the common stock lost 1 per cent., to 9⅜. Reports accounted for the decline by throwing doubt on the ability of the company to meet the interest on bonds of its leased line, the Wilkesbarre and Eastern. The company's officers declare that, while this line suffered last year, in common with other coal carriers, it has earned the interest on its bonds and has proved a valuable adjunct to the main company. These officers also denied that changes were soon to be announced in the management of the company, as was rumored, in the direction of economy and efficiency. They attributed the decline to malicious attacks, without substantial foundation, but for which opportunity was presented in the liquidation of stock interests in the company for an estate.

With these exceptions, prices showed improvement over Wednesday. Some of the industrials were quite strong, notably Sugar, which advanced 1 per cent., and Rubber, which gained 1⅜ per cent. General Electric and Whisky moved up fractionally. The railroad list closed with plus signs in the majority for the day. No news appeared to which the general market needed to give attention. In most stocks last prices were the best.

This week's trade reviews by the mercantile agencies, abstracts of which follow, set forth conclusively why good feeling should continue in all markets.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was more than liberal. Rates were 1½@2 per cent. for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@3 for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in brisk demand, but the offerings were limited. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $111,078,613, and the balances were $6,638,881. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $369,175.

Money in London, ¼ per cent., closing at ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ¼ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and firm, owing to the continued scarcity of bills. Nominal rates were advanced half a cent, to $4.88 for sixty days, and $4.89 for demand. Actual sales were $4.87½ for sixty day bills, $4.88⅛ for demand, $4.88⅜@4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅜ for long and 5.15⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 9-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—40c premium. Boston—10@12½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium, up to $5,000; 1 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—Speyer & Co. announce that they will receive subscriptions for $5,000,000 Allegheny Valley Railway Company 4 per cent. general mortgage gold bonds, at 104 and accrued interest, principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company by indorsement on each bond. The subscription books will open on Wednesday morning, June 5.

—The Kansas Pacific Consolidated first mortgage bondholders' Protective Committee, Frederick D. Tappan, Chairman, announces that after June 30, $10 per bond will be required from those depositing with the Mercantile Trust Company under the bondholders' agreement, subject to full discretion of the committee to remit such requirement in special cases.

—Coupons maturing June 1 of the Tebo and Neosho Railroad Company and of the Sherman, Shreveport and Southern Railway Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company.

—The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Winslow, Lanier & Co., and N. W. Harris & Co. announce that they will pay dividends on a number of securities, lists of which are printed in another column.

—The coupon due June 1 on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal Railroad Company's first mortgage 4½ per cent. gold bonds will be paid at the office of Brown Brothers & Co.

—The coupon due June 1 of the Rio Grande Junction Railway Company's first mortgage bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co.

—Coupons of the Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad consolidated first mortgage, maturing June 1, will be paid on and after that date at the Union Trust Company.

—The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will pay, on and after June 1, at its office, the coupons of the first mortgage bonds due on that date.

—The coupon due June 1 of the Railway Equipment Company of Minnesota will be paid on and after that date at the office of Maitland, Phelps & Co.

—Coupons of the Second Avenue Traction Company of Pittsburg, Penn., due June 1, will be paid at the office of Brown Brothers & Co.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	64	64	64	64	63	64½	200
American Cotton Oil	29⅜	28	28⅜	28	27½	28½	300
American Express	117½	118	117	117	110	120	40
*American Sugar Refining	117½	118½	117¼	118	117⅝	118	28,487
*American Sugar Refining pf	100¾	100¾	100	100	100	100½	90
American Tel. & Cable Co	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼	94½		20
American Tobacco	115⅛	116⅝	115⅛	115⅝	115¼	115½	5,175
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	2,150
Baltimore & Ohio	62½	62⅝	62¼	62⅝	62	62½	200
Canada Southern	53½	53½	53½	53½	53¼	54	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝	22½	22⅝	340
Chicago Gas	74	74½	74	74	74⅛	74⅝	6,800
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	54½	53	53½	53½	55	300
Chicago & Northwestern	98⅜	98⅝	98⅜	98⅝	98⅝	98½	1,800
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81⅛	81½	81	81	81	81¼	5,150
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	67¼	66¾	67	66⅞	67½	4,000
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	120¼	120¼	120¼	120½	120¼	121¼	50
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69⅝	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	69⅝	950
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	10	10	10	10	9½	10	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27½	28	27¼	27⅜	27¼	27½	750
Columbus & Hocking Coal	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	9	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26	26	26	26	25¾	26¼	400
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf	66	66	66	66		67	20
Consolidated Gas Company	145½	145⅝	145	145	145	145¾	530
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	129⅞	129⅜	129⅝	129¼	130¼	434
Denver & Rio Grande	15¼	15¾	15¼	15½	14⅝	15½	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47¼	47¼	47¼	46½	47½	200
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅝	21¼	20¼	21⅛	21⅛	21¼	22,120
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99½	99½	99½	99¼	99½	100½	100
Flint & Père Marquette pf	45	45	45	45	42½	46⅝	100
General Electric	95¼	95⅝	94⅞	95¼	95	95⅞	4,020
Illinois Central	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96	97	500
Iowa Central	10	10	10	10	10	10½	310
Iowa Central pf	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	31½	32½	27
Laclede Gas	30½	30⅝	30½	30⅝	30⅜	31	200
Laclede Gas pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	87½	89	240
Lake Erie & Western	24¾	24¾	24¼	24½	24⅜	24⅝	1,260
Lake Erie & Western pf	82½	82½	82½	82½	82¼	83	130
Lake Shore	146¼	146¾	143¾	146¾	146	146⅜	1,420
*Long Island Traction	11¼	11½	10½	10½	10	10½	1,500
Louisville & Nashville	58¼	58⅝	58⅛	58⅛	58¼	58½	210
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	10⅛	9⅝	10⅛	10	10¼	310
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	28½	28½	300
Manhattan Consolidated	114⅜	114⅜	112⅝	114	114	114½	3,200
*Metropolitan Traction	94½	94½	94½	94½		94½	100
Mexican National certs	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2½	2⅞	500
Michigan Central	100⅝	100⅝	99¾	99⅞	99¾	100¼	410
Minn. & St. Louis, all as. pd.	38	38	38	38	38	40	100
Minn. & St. Louis	17½	17¾	17½	17¾	17⅜	18	1,900
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	83½	84	83½	84	83¼	84¼	275
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	45½	46	200
Missouri Pacific	28½	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28⅝	800
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	32	32	31⅜	31⅝	31⅜	32	800
Mobile & Ohio	23	27	23	26¾	26½	27	3,175
*National Lead Co	35½	35⅝	34⅝	35	35	35⅜	3,110
*National Lead Co. pf	88⅜	88⅞	88⅜	88⅞	88⅝	89	213
National Linseed Oil	29	29½	28½	29	28¾	29¼	1,260
New-Jersey Central	101⅜	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	110
New-York Central	101⅝	101⅞	101⅛	101⅝	101¾	102¼	50
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	43⅝	45	43¾	44½	44½	44⅝	1,400
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	31	31	31	31	31½	100
N. Y., L. E. & W.	12	12	10⅛	10⅛	10	10⅛	10,710
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅝	10⅜	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅞	2,830
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	31⅞	31⅞	28½	30	29½	30	3,500
Norfolk & Western	4	4½	4	4½	4⅜	4⅝	600
Norfolk & Western pf	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	15⅜	16	130
Northern Pacific	5½	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	6	250
Northern Pacific pf	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅜	19¼	1,320
Ontario & Western	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	1,235
Pacific Mail	27½	29½	27½	29½	28⅜	29⅜	4,725
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	6	6	6	6	6	6½	400
Philadelphia & Reading	19⅝	19½	19¼	19⅝	19⅝	19½	1,655
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	52½	52½	52½	52½	51½	53	100
Rio Grande Western	19	19⅜	19	19⅜	19¼	19½	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	15⅜	15⅞	770
St. Paul & Omaha	38½	38½	38¼	38⅝	38	38⅜	900
Southern Pacific	20¼	20⅞	20¼	20⅝	20	20½	172
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13⅝	13⅞	13⅜	13⅝	600
Southern Railway pf	30½	30½	30¼	30⅜	30⅜	30⅝	557
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28½	29⅜	28¼	29⅛	29⅛	29¼	5,785
Texas Pacific	12¾	12¾	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12¾	600
Texas Pacific Land Trust	11	11	11	11	10½	11	200
Union Pacific	14½	14½	14⅛	14⅛	14	14¼	500
United States Cordage	4⅝	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅜	4⅝	1,040
United States Cordage pf	7½	7⅝	7½	7⅝	7	7½	1,260
United States Cordage gtd	10⅝	12	10½	11	11	11½	1,300
United States Rubber	45⅜	47⅝	45¼	46½	46½	46¾	15,887
United States Rubber pf	96	97	96	96¼	96¼	96¾	2,850
United States Leather	21¼	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21	21¾	1,175
*U. S. Leather pf., ex div.	94½	94½	94½	94⅝	94½	95	353
Wabash	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9⅛	9¼	300
Wabash pf	20	20	19¾	19⅞	19⅞	20	510
Wells-Fargo Express	108½	110	108½	110	108	112	60
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92¾	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¾	1,172
*Western Union Beef	11½	12	11½	11¾	11½	12¼	200
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14½	13⅞	14¼	13⅞	14¼	4,160
Total sales							178,538

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Brunswick	.14	.14	.14	.14	.14	.15	1,000

Bonds.

Atch, Top & S F 4s	73⅜	Chi, R I & Pac 6s	120½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s
10,000	73⅜	5,000	120½	3,000
1,000s3	73¾	Cin, Day & Ir 1st 5s		2,000
16,000	73⅜	2,000	103¼	1,000
500	73¼	Dal & Waco 1st 5s		1,000
7,000	73⅜	5,000s20f	84	N Y, Ont & Western
18,000	73⅜	Denv & Rio G 4s	87¼	Refunding 4s
500	73⅛	8,000s3	87¼	1,000
5,000	73⅜	5,000s30f	87¼	N Y, Sus & West 1st
1,000	73⅜	1,000	87⅛	Refunding 5s
500	73¼	Dul, So S & Atlan 5s		1,000
19,000	74	2,000	99	N Pac 1st Reg
20,000	73⅜	5,000	98½	5,000
4,000	73⅜	East Tenn Reorgan Lien 4-5s		Nor Pac 3d Coupon
500	73⅜	10,000	88	5,000
20,000	73⅞	15,000	80	10,000
Trust Co Certfs.		10,000	88½	Nor Pac Con 5s
10,000	73	1,000	90	20,000
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A		East Tenn, Va & Ga Con Gold 5s		10,000
5,000	25	5,000	107½	34,000
5,000s3	25¼	1,000c	107¼	25,000
15,000	25½	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s		5,000
2,000	24¾	15,000	108	10,000
1,000	24¾	5,000	108¼	Ore Imp Co 1st
25,000	24¾	Eliz, Lex & B S 5s		2,000
Austin & N W 1st		5,000	99⅝	Ore Imp Co Con 5s
3,000	84	5,000	99½	5,000
12,000	84⅜	1,000	99	Ore Short Line 6s
Broadway & 7th Av 1st Cons 5s		2,000	99½	3,000c
11,000	118½	1,000c	99¼	3,000
2,000c	118½	Gal, Har'g & San An. Mex & Pac 1st 5s		Trust Co Certs
Brooklyn Elev 1st		5,000	102¾	26,000
5,000	108	3,000	93	10,000
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		7,000	93⅛	Illinois Central 3½s
5,000	100¼	Gal, Har & San An 2d		28,000
7,000	100	7,000	105¼	Iowa Central 1st 5s
Bur, C R & N 1st		10,000	105¼	3,000
500	108½	H & Tex Cen C M 4s		Jefferson R R 1st
Canada Southern 2d		10,000	102½	3,000
1,000	105⅞	Illinois Central 3½s		Kanawha & Mich 4s
1,000	106½	28,000	103⅛	5,000
2,000	105	Iowa Central 1st 5s		Kan Pac 1st Con
Central N J G M 5s		3,000	91	5,000
2,000	116¼	Jefferson R R 1st		17,000
Registered.		3,000	102½	Laclede Gas L Co of St. Louis 1st 5s
5,000	115	Kanawha & Mich 4s		6,000
Cent Ohio Reor 1st		5,000	79½	L S & M So 1st Con
1,000	104	Kan Pac 1st Con		2,000
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		5,000	72½	Lehigh V of N Y 1st
4,000	110¼	17,000	73	1,000
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s		Laclede Gas L Co of St. Louis 1st 5s		Louisville & Nashville United Gold 5s
5,000	80¼	6,000	95½	15,000
5,000	80¾	Lake Shore Div 1st		L, N A & Chi Con
26,000	80¼	2,000	80	5,000
2,000	80	L S & M So 1st Cou		5,000
10,000	80½	2,000	117¾	L, N A & Chi G M
2,000	80	Lehigh V of N Y 1st		5,000
Chi, Bur & Quincy, Nebraska Ext 4s		1,000	103½	4,000
2,000	91¾	Louisville & Nashville United Gold 5s		Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W 5s
3,000s20f	91¾	15,000	82¼	1,000
5,000	91¾	L, N A & Chi Con		1,000
15,000	92	5,000	101½	Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W 5s
Chi, Bur & Quincy Conv 5s		5,000	101¾	1,000
11,000	104½	L, N A & Chi G M		4,000
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		5,000	74	Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W 5s
10,000	100	5,000	74½	1,000
5,000	100¾	5,000	74¾	4,000
Chi & E Ill Cons		4,000	74¼	Minn & St. L Con 5s
1,000	124	Mil & St Paul 1st, Chi & Pac W 5s		5,000
3,000	123½	1,000	113½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
Chi G L & C Co 1st		Wis & Min Div		5,000
2,000	96	5,000	110	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
Chi & Ind Coal 1st		Minn & St. L Con 5s		10,000
1,000	100½	5,000	101½	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s
Chi & Nor Pac 1st, Trust Receipts		10,000	101¾	5,000
10,000	48	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s		5,000
Chi & N W Con 7s		5,000	87⅝	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
2,000	140½	42,000	87¾	1,000
30-Year Deb 5s		7,000	87½	5,000
5,000	107½	3,000	87¾	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d
Chi & N W S F 5s		Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		5,000
5,000	108½	5,000	58½	Mo, Kan & East 1st
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Mo, Kan & East 1st		1,000
1,000	105½	1,000	92	5,000
9,000	105½	5,000	92¼	Mo Pac 1st Con 6s
Registered		Mo Pac 1st Con 6s		1,000
10,000	104¼	1,000	95	1,000c
Col, H V & Tol G M 6s		1,000c	95	N Y & Harl 1st Coup
1,000	95	N Y & Harl 1st Coup		5,000
Consumers' Gas Co of Chicago 1st 5s		5,000	117⅜	N Y, O & W Con 5s
6,000	88	1,000	84	1,000
Total sales				1,000

Mob & Ohio G M 4s	68¼	St P, M & M 1st Con 6s	
3,000	68¾	1,000	121¼
2,000	69¼	9,000	121½
1,000	69	San An & Ar Pass 4s	
N Y, Ont & Western Refunding 4s		37,000	65½
1,000	92¼	So Pac of Ariz 1st	
N Y, Sus & West 1st Refunding 5s		25,000	95¾
1,000	104	South R'way 1st 5s	
N Pac 1st Reg		130,000	95
5,000	117⅞	2,000	95⅛
Nor Pac 3d Coupon		10,000	95
5,000	69⅞	8,000	95⅛
10,000	69¾	1,000	95⅜
Nor Pac Con 5s		14,000	95¼
20,000	41½	23,000	95¼
10,000	41¾	22,000	95⅝
34,000	41¼	Tenn C'l, Ir & R 6s, Birmingh'm Div 1st	
25,000	41	4,000	92
5,000	40⅝	Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
10,000	40⅞	10,000	94
5,000	40⅝	1,000	93½
10,000	40½	4,000	94
Trust Receipts		10,000	93¾
25,000	40⅜	Tex & Pac 2d Inc	
10,000	40¼	10,000	31
Nor R'y of Cal 5s		3,000	31¼
10,000	93½	10,000	31
Ohio & Miss 2d		10,000	31¼
1,000c	117¼	3,000	31¾
Ore Imp Co 1st		15,000	31
2,000	100	5,000	30⅞
2,000	90⅞	1,000	31
Ore Imp Co Con 5s		Tol, Peo & W 4s, Fd Coupon Jan, '96, on	
7,000	32¾	7,000	72½
Ore Short Line 6s		Union Elev 1st 6s	
3,000c	102⅜	5,000	105¼
3,000	101¾	5,000	105¾
Trust Co Certs		Union Pac 6s, 1896	
26,000	102¼	1,000	105¾
10,000	102½	Union Pac 1st, '97	
Ore S L & U N Con		20,000	106⅜
10,000	53	Union Pac 1st, '98	
5,000	51	14,000	106½
Trust Receipts		4,000	106¼
25,000	53	Union Pac 1st, '99	
60,000	53	10,000	107⅝
5,000	53¼	Un Pac Ext S F 8s	
10,000	53½	25,000	95½
10,000	53	5,000	95¾
5,000	53⅜	5,000	96¾
5,000	52½	15,000	97
35,000	52	5,000	96⅜
15,000	51	Union P Gold 6s Col Trust Notes	
Peo & Eastern Inc		8,000	95½
1,000	27	U S Cordage Co 1st	
Pitts, C C & St L 4½s Series A		9,000	43
2,000	109½	9,000	43½
Pitts & Western 1st		25,000	43
1,000	83½	5,000	43½
Rich & Danville Deb 5s Stamped		18,000	44
1,000	94½	1,000	44¼
Rich & Danville 6s		3,000	44
5,000	120⅜	1,000	44⅜
Rio Grande West 1st		1,000	44
1,000	77	5,000	44⅜
10,000	77⅜	Vir Midland G M	
2,000	77¼	5,000	96
50,000	77½	Guarantee Stamped	
12,000	77¾	2,000	96
5,000	77⅞	Wabash 1st 5s	
Rome, W & Og Con		4,000	106⅛
1,000	117½	4,000	106⅜
St L & Iron Mt 2d		2,000	106⅝
1,000	103½	5,000	106¾
St L & I Mt, Cairo, Ark & Tex 1st		Wabash 2d 5s	
2,000	102¾	30,000	76¾
St L & S F Con 4s		5,000	76⅝
1,000	53½	6,000	76¼
St L Southw 2d Inc		Wab Deb, Series B	
32,000	36½	30,000	29½
5,000	36⅜	Wheeling & L E 1st, Wheeling Div	
15,000	36¾	5,000	91½
20,000	36	Wilkes & East 1st	
5,000	35⅝	5,000	92½
5,000	36½		
St P, M & M 1st, Dak Extension			
1,000	116⅞		

CHANGES FOR THE WEEK.

The following table shows the changes in the principal stocks for the week, the comparison being with the final prices of Friday, May 24:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Adv.	Dec.
Sugar	118⅞	116	118	...	⅝
Tobacco	117	111⅜	115⅛	3⅜	...
Atchison	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	•	•
Chicago Gas	75⅛	73½	74	...	⅝
Northwestern	99¼	97¾	98⅜	...	⅝
Burlington	82	80⅜	81	⅝	...
St. Paul	68⅛	66¼	67	...	¾
Rock Island	70¼	68¼	68¾	...	⅞
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21¼	19	21⅛	1⅞	...
Gen. Electric	35⅞	32⅜	35⅛	1½	...
Louisville	59½	57⅞	58½	...	⅞
Manhattan	116¼	112⅜	114	...	2⅜
Mo. Pacific	29⅜	28	28⅝	...	⅞
Lead	35⅜	34	35	½	...
N. J. Central	102¼	100½	101⅜	⅝	...
N. Y. Central	102¼	101	101⅞	...	⅜
New-England	45¼	42½	44½	2½	...
†N. Y., L. E. & W.	13½	10⅛	10⅜	...	3¾
†N. Y. S. & W.	12¾	10⅛	10⅝	...	2⅛
†N. Y., S. & W. pf	36	28½	30	...	6¼
Pacific Mail	29⅝	26¾	29½	2½	...
Reading	20	18⅜	19⅜	...	½
St. L. S. W. pf.	17⅜	15½	15⅝	...	1½
Southern Ry. pf.	30⅞	30	30⅜	...	⅝
Tenn. Coal & Iron	29⅞	29½	29⅝	•	•
Texas Pacific	13⅜	12½	12⅜	...	⅝
Cordage	4⅞	3¾	4½	...	...
Cordage pf	7⅝	5¼	7⅛	...	⅛
Cordage gtd	12	8½	11	...	1⅛
Leather	23⅜	20½	21¾	...	1
Leather pf	97⅜	93	93½	...	1
Rubber	47⅝	40⅝	46⅛	5¼	...
Wabash pf	20⅜	18⅝	19⅞	¼	...
Western Union	93¼	92¼	92¼	...	½
Wheel. & L. E.	14⅝	13⅜	14¼	...	⅛

*No change. †Ex dividend.

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were less active and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn Elevated 1st	1
East Tenn. reor. lien	3
Harlem 1st c	1½
Southern Ry. 5s	1⅛
U. Pac. ext. c. f., 8s	1¼

DECLINED.

Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	1
Kan. Pac. con	1
N. Y., Sus. & W. ref. 5s	3
Or. S. L. & U. N. con	2
Or. S. L. & U. N. con. cfs	2⅜
Wilks. & East. 1st	1½

Government bonds were strong. The sales on call were $50,000 4s, coupon, 1925, at 122⅝, and $2,500 do at 122⅝; $4,000 do, coupon, 1907, at 113¼@113⅜, and $1,500 2s, registered, at 96½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	...
*4s, r., 1907	111⅞	112½
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	123⅜	123⅝
4s, c., 1925	123⅜	123⅝
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
5s, c., 1904	116	116½
*Currency 6s, 1895	100	...
*Currency 6s, 1896	101	...
*Currency 6s, 1897	103	...
*Currency 6s, 1898	106	...
*Currency 6s, 1899	108½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	...

*Ex interest.

In State securities $30,000 Tennessee Settlement 3s sold at 87, and

industries has developed into buoyancy. Seasonable fabrics, shoes, groceries, hardware, and metals lead as to demand. The lake trade is reported from Buffalo as improved, and at Baltimore clothiers and hatters look for a revival in their lines in the Autumn. At Pittsburg there is considerable stimulus, owing to the marked strength of the iron and steel markets.

The tendency of prices this week is again upward, notably so for steel and iron, which are in better demand despite higher prices, as are cereals and cotton and leather and shoes, which, with some other staples, in all sixteen, close higher on the week. Coffee, sugar, flour, lumber, coal, and tinplates are firm at last week's prices, while declines in quotations are 1-16c for print cloths, petroleum, 4c, Pennsylvania tobacco at Philadelphia, and five cattle at Omaha and Kansas City. Wool continues in slow sale, interior prices being above what Eastern manufacturers are willing to pay. Cotton goods remain firm on the strength of cotton, but staple cottons move slowly, as operators are still well supplied. Woolen dress goods are quiet, but the mills are said to have a good number of orders for Fall delivery.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States and from Montreal this week amount to 2,426,000 bushels, against 2,754,000 bushels last week, 2,401,000 bushels in the week a year ago, 3,253,000 bushels a two years ago, 2,801,000 bushels in 1892, and 2,697,000 bushels in the week of 1891.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 31st day of May, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$93,856,514.05
Gold bullion	53,740,141.74
Total	$147,590,656.69
Outstanding gold certificates	48,641,959.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	100,130.00
Total	$48,541,829.00
Balance	*$90,048,827.69
Standard silver dollars	$346,848,178.00
Silver bullion	606,813.04
Total	$346,949,991.04
Outstanding silver certificates	328,245,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	6,084,702.00
Total	$321,560,712.00
Balance	25,389,279.04
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$24,123,568.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	123,920,712.25
Total	$148,044,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	148,044,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$80,250,583.70
Outstanding currency certificates	48,435,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	110,000.00
Total	$48,325,000.00
Balance	31,925,583.70
Treasury notes of 1890	$29,441,197.00
National bank notes	4,904,690.41
Fractional silver coin	16,068,652.22
Fractional currency	79.05
Minor coin	1,125,471.56
Deposits in national banks	15,315,728.81
Bonds and interest paid	1,881,045.01
Total	$69,366,873.06
Less national bank 5 per cent. fund	7,799,623.48
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,405,630.50
Disbursing officers' balances	23,339,198.89
Post Office Department account	2,108,177.78
Miscellaneous items	1,883,024.22
Total	$38,535,654.87
Balance	30,831,218.19
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$187,194,908.96

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$953,604.87	$12,474,558.48	$140,402,607.16
Internal revenue	1,042,332.02	10,754,053.00	131,895,689.77
Miscellaneous	133,084.41	2,043,466.69	14,008,484.55
Total	$2,129,111.30	$25,272,078.12	$285,806,681.48

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$247,360.71	$6,203,586.71	$87,505,966.46
War	75,914.87	4,229,914.87	47,072,602.09
Navy	.....	2,103,000.00	27,019,521.84
Indians	15,696.35	639,696.35	9,440,425.04
Pensions	580,240.20	12,902,240.20	131,187,365.10
Interest	12,566.00	1,750,621.52	30,618,073.78
Total	$937,927.73	$27,918,982.65	$333,812,955.21
Excess of receipts over expenditures	1,191,183.57	12,646,904.53	†47,946,273.73

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	To Date.	This Day.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	$16,650.00	$413,645.00
Redemption under act July 14, 1890	$11,673,100.00	68,512.00
	1,278,432.50	11,839,604.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$272,010,353	$49,278
Treasury notes (since 1890)	74,197,580	76,045
Total	$346,207,933	$125,323

*Net gold and bullion reserve for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess firm at 80s; prime mess firm at 62s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, Western, fine, firm at 61s 3d; do, medium, firm at 53s 9d. Hams—Short cut, about 14 to 16 lb, steady at 41s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, steady at 31s; short rib, about 25 lb, steady at 32s; long clear middles, about 35 lb, steady at 32s 6d; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, steady at 31s 6d. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, steady at 28s. Cheese—American finest white, steady at 40s; do, colored, steady at 42s. Tallow—Prime city, nominal. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, firm at 18s 3d. Spirits of turpentine firm at 23s 3d. Resin—Common steady at 4s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 34s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 0½d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 6s 3d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s 9d. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, dull at 4s 10d; June firm at 4s 8½c; July firm at 4s 8¼d; August firm at 4s 8½d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £2@£2 10s. Provisions—American live cattle, sinking the offal, 6¼d per lb; American refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 6¼d per lb.

Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, June delivery, 3 53-64d; June and July delivery, 3 53-64d, buyers; July and August delivery, 3 54-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 55-64@3 56-64d, sellers; September and October delivery, 3 56-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 57-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 3 58-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 59-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 3 60-64d, buyers.

LONDON, May 31—4:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, 39s 4½d per quarter; May shipment, via Cape, 39s. Linseed cake, 5 5s per ton for Western. Spirits of turpentine, 22s 3d per cwt. Sugar, 11s 9d@12s per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 9d@10s 1d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet Sugar—May, 10¼d; August, 10s 6d. Cocoanut oil, Cochin, 24s 9d per cwt; Ceylon, 23s. Linseed oil, 20s 9d per cwt. Sperm oil, 83s per ton. Whale oil, £17 10s per ton. Refined petroleum, 6¾d per gallon. Spirits of petroleum, 7d per gallon. Resin—American strained, 4s 9d per cwt; do, fine, 8s 9d. Provisions—American refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3s 10d@3s 2d; hindquarters, 3s 10d@4s 2d per 8 lb, by the carcass.

HAVANA, May 31.—Markets unchanged.

Precautions Because of Yellow Fever.

The Lemport & Holt Line steamship Bellena arrived from Brazilian ports yesterday, and was detained at Quarantine by order of Health Officer Doty, on account of yellow fever, which had appeared on board. Third Engineer Duncan and the third and fourth officers were taken with the fever during the trip from Victoria to Bahia. The two officers were in a fair way toward recovery when the Bellena left Victoria, but Duncan died.

Dr. Doty was not satisfied that the disinfection of the vessel at Bahia was sufficiently thorough, and he ordered a careful fumigation of the vessel made while the whole crew were transferred to Hoffman Island and bathed, and their effects subjected to disinfection by steam.

Dr. Doty will start for Cuba to-morow to make a study of the arrangements for combating yellow fever there.

Entertained at Willet's Point.

WHITESTONE, L. I., May 31.—About twenty-five members of the Mounted Signal Service Corps of Brooklyn rode to Willet's Point yesterday afternoon, where, after their return from the parade in New-York, the officers of the Engineer Battalion entertained them.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

National City
52 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 20 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS
BANKERS. NEW YORK
120 BROADWAY.
LETTERS OF CREDIT
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe
Railroad Company.

A MAJORITY OF THE ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY GENERAL MORTGAGE BONDS HAVE NOW BEEN DEPOSITED.

Holders of the General Mortgage Four Per Cent. Bonds, Second Mortgage Bonds, and Stock, intending to participate in the Reorganization, should therefore deposit their securities as promptly as possible before the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1895, after which date deposits will ONLY be received with the consent of the Committee and upon SUCH TERMS as the Committee may impose.

Deposits must be made as follows:
With the UNION TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, 80 Broadway, New-York.
Stock with the NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY, 59 Cedar Street, New-York.

New-York, May 29th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman.
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
First Mortgage Bonds
OF
The New-York Elevated
Railroad Company
DATED JANUARY 1, 1876.

The Central Trust Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

The Central Trust Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK,
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

OHIO SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
1st Mortgage Bonds.

In view of the appointment of a Receiver of this Company, in behalf of the stockholders and unsecured creditors, we, as holders of and representing a very large amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, request the First Mortgage bondholders to communicate with us, giving their addresses and the amount of their several holdings. We deem it to the advantage of the bondholders to co-operate in order to prevent the creation of any indebtedness which may have precedence over our mortgage.

ROLSTON & BASS,
20 Broad St., New-York City.

INDUSTRIAL LAND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.
MAY'S LANDING, NEW-JERSEY,
Office of the Receivers, 45 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, May 22, 1895.

The undersigned, having been appointed receivers of the creditors and stockholders of the above-named company, hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said company to present the same, and all persons indebted to said company are notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay. Parties having purchased shares of stock of said company, and lots at May's Landing upon which instalments are unpaid, are requested to make their contracts therefor, and receipts for money paid on account of the same, in order that the business may be adjusted.

All persons trespassing on the lands and property of said company are notified that they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

JOHN C. SHORT,
JAMES PARKER,
Receivers.

THE BANK OF NEW YORK
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.
Traveler's Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

DO YOU WANT TO SELL A WESTERN MORTGAGE
and obtain a good 5 per cent. investment instead? Address The Boston Realty, Indemnity and Trust Co., 83 Equitable Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Financial.

NEW-YORK OFFICE OF
THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.,
No. 46 Cedar Street, May 31st, 1895.
REDEMPTION OF BONDS. CALL NO. 4.

To the Holders of the Eight Per Cent. Debenture Bonds of The American Cotton Oil Company:

Notice is hereby given that $258,000 par value of the 8 per cent. Debenture Bonds of The American Cotton Oil Company were this day drawn by lot by the Central Trust Company of New-York, for redemption, pursuant to the conditions upon and subject to which these bonds have been issued. The Bonds so drawn are numbered as follows:

34	721	1331	1814	2304	2882	3488
37	744	1357	1833	2406	2896	3493
73	746	1400	1859	2408	2912	3518
80	758	1407	1872	2419	2963	3544
97	759	1436	1875	2425	2979	3560
102	761	1452	1896	2459	3005	3571
113	763	1464	1912	2481	3006	3578
120	816	1467	1921	2496	3012	3610
137	831	1468	1922	2503	3056	3617
144	838	1476	1923	2550	3057	3623
160	834	1477	1937	2616	3071	3627
179	840	1482	1950	2630	3073	3656
211	845	1488	1964	2645	3080	3679
220	864	1491	1965	2647	3099	3682
222	935	1509	1971	2698	3117	3714
255	983	1511	2001	2692	3134	3730
270	998	1528	2010	2698	3147	3734
286	1005	1529	2011	2697	3162	3735
314	1007	1551	2013	2698	3183	3747
361	1016	1567	2034	2699	3198	3761
387	1028	1574	2039	2715	3218	3788
401	1057	1626	2045	2719	3231	3793
402	1061	1634	2073	2733	3238	3795
416	1063	1637	2185	2784	3245	3807
454	1080	1639	2193	2791	3259	3820
459	1085	1640	2209	2801	3264	3832
464	1125	1658	2229	2804	3271	3839
490	1137	1659	2252	2806	3290	3847
519	1138	1669	2254	2807	3318	3859
537	1139	1675	2258	2817	3321	3868
539	1169	1677	2278	2824	3349	3888
574	1174	1717	2281	2838	3354	3902
586	1204	1720	2286	2849	3364	3903
597	1272	1745	2340	2859	3382	3926
601	1314	1772	2356	2865	3444	3951
634	1322	1809	2372	2869	3471	3967
654	1327	1812	2376	2868	3477	

These Bonds will be paid and redeemed by this company at par and accrued interest, with ten per cent. added to the principal thereof, August 1st, 1895, upon presentation at the Banking House of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Company, No. 17 Nassau Street, in the City of New-York.

The interest upon the above-described bonds will cease on and after August 1st, 1895.

Full payment of the above-described Bonds will be anticipated upon presentation, subject to an allowance of interest at three per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JUSTUS E. RALPH, Treasurer.

$5,000,000
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
4 o/o GENERAL MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.
Part of an Authorized Issue of $20,000,000.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE MARCH 1ST, 1942.
Interest Payable Semi-Annually On March 1st and September 1st.
Principal and Interest Unconditionally Guaranteed by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
By Indorsement on Each Bond.
Coupon Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 each, with registration provision.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE ABOVE BONDS AT 104 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST, PAYABLE JUNE 13, 1895.

Of the bonds now offered for subscription, $4,000,000 are issued for the purpose of retiring a like amount of 7.3 per cent. Bonds maturing March 1, 1896.

Copies of our Prospectus, giving further information in regard to the Allegheny Valley Railway Company, will be furnished upon application.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE OPENED AT 10 O'CLOCK WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1895, AND WILL BE CLOSED AT 3 P. M. OR EARLIER ON THE SAME DAY, THE RIGHT BEING RESERVED TO REJECT ANY APPLICATIONS AND TO AWARD A SMALLER AMOUNT THAN APPLIED FOR.

THE SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE OPENED SIMULTANEOUSLY IN LONDON BY MESSRS. SPEYER BROTHERS.

SPEYER & CO.,
11 BROAD STREET.
New-York, May 31, 1895.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated
First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT,
COMMITTEE.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

ILLINOIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of Bonds of the Illinois and St. Louis Railroad and Coal Company, the principal and interest of which fall due on June 1st, 1895, that no provision has been made for the payment of either principal or interest by the Company, but that any or all of such Bonds will be purchased by the undersigned, at their par value, with interest to June 1st, 1895, upon presentation at its office, No. 44 Wall Street, New-York City.

New-York, May 31st, 1895.

New-York Security and Trust Company,
44 Wall Street, New-York.

WEST SIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the agreement dated June 7, 1892, between certain subscribers, Henry L. Higginson, George C. Clark, and George C. Allen, as Trustees, and the West Side Construction Company expires on June 7th, 1895. The shares of stock of the West Side Construction Company deposited with this company under said agreement will be delivered on and after June 7th, 1895, to the holders of certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York for said stock or their assigns upon presentation and surrender of same properly indorsed. The transfer books for trust company's certificates will close at three o'clock P. M. on June 6th, 1895, after which no further transfers will be made.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By E. FRANCIS HYDE, Second Vice President.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the 6 per cent. bonds of the above company, dated June 1st, 1891, that the Atlantic Trust Company, under the provisions of the deed of trust securing said bonds, will receive at its office, at No. 39 William Street, in the City of New-York, until July 10th, 1895, offers for the sale of said bonds to the amount of $50,000, at not exceeding par and interest to the date of payment therefor.

If $50,000 in amount of said bonds are not offered for sale as aforesaid, it will be the duty of the trustee to redeem by lot bonds to the amount not offered, in accordance with the provisions of the deed of trust.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
New-York, May 31st, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

American Surety Co.
STOCK
DEALT IN BY
CHARLES R. SICKELS,
60 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Dividends.

THE INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS ON THE following bonds and stocks are payable at the banking house of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 17 Nassau St., New-York City, on and after June 1, 1895:

ALLEN COUNTY, IND., County 6s.
AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO., Dividend 3 per cent. Preferred Stock.
ANDERSON, IND., Street Improvement.
BLACKFORD COUNTY, IND., Court House Bonds.
CINCINNATI, RICHMOND AND FT. WAYNE R. R. CO., First Mortgage 7s.
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG R. R. CO., Quarterly Dividend, 1¾ per cent.
DUNKIRK, IND., Municipal Bonds.
GRANT COUNTY, IND., Gravel Road 6s.
LOGANSPORT, IND., L. C. & S. W. R. R. Funding 5s.
MARION COUNTY, IND., County 4½s.
PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RY CO., First Mortgage 7s, Series F. Second Mortgage 7s, Series M.
PUEBLO, COL., Bridge 6s. Levee 6s. Sewer 6s.
WEST LA FAYETTE, IND., WATER WORKS CO., Mortgage 6s.

JUNE 5.

CASS COUNTY, IND., Ditch 6s.

JUNE 15.

COLUMBIA CITY, IND., Municipal 6s.
WHITLEY COUNTY, IND. Court House 5s.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, NEW-YORK, ON AND AFTER JUNE 1, 1895:

Alliance Water Co.
Boonton Water Co.
Chattanooga Water Works Co. cons'd Mtge.
Chicago, Burlington & Northern R. R. 6 per cent. 1st and 2d Mtge.
Columbia Gaslight Co.
Commonwealth Water Co. of New-Jersey.
Connellsville Water Co.
Chillicothe, Ohio, Refunding 4½ per cent. Coupons
Dover Water Co.
Duluth & Manitoba R. R., No. Dakota Division.
Evansville City School Bonds.
Elwood Water Co., Ind.
Fairmount Coal & Coke Co.
Galena, Ills., Water Co.
Greenbush Water Works Co.
Greenville Water & Electric Light Co.
Huntington Water Co.
Kearney City Water Co.
Merrill City Water Works Co.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Mobile & Ohio R. R. Co. Car Trust, "G."
Muncie Water Co.
Napanee Water Works Co.
New Philadelphia Water Co.
Ohio & Mississippi R'y Co. 5 per cent. General Mtge.
Oregon Improvement Co. 1st Mtge. 6 per cent.
Paducah Gaslight Co.
People's Street R'y, Scranton, General Mtge.
Randolph Coke and Coal Co.
St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Car Trust.
Sharon Railway Co.
Sheldon Axle Co.
Scranton, City of.
Wichita Water Works Co., Consolidated Mtge.

JUNE 16TH, 1895.

St. Joseph Water Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE BANKING HOUSE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.

JUNE 1st, 1895.

Clark County, Wash., Refunding. Funding.
Creston, Ia., Independent School District. School.
Galveston, Texas.
Guthrie Centre, Ia., Water Works.
Henry County, Ill., Board of Education, School District No. 1. School Building, (Galva.)
Jefferson, Ia., Water Works.
La Salle, Ill., School District No. 2.
Lexington, Ky., Refunding, (Series 1893.)
New-Whatcom, Wash., General Municipal.
North Yakima, Wash., Funding.
Ogden, Utah, School.
Onawa, Ia., Electric Light.
Wilmette, Ill.
Winnetka, Ill., Refunding.

JUNE 2d.

Groton, South Dakota, Water Works.

JUNE 6th.

White County, Ind., Court House.

JUNE 10th.

Spring Valley, Ill., School District No. 3.

JUNE 15th.

King County, Wash., School District No. 99, (So. Seattle.)

JUNE 17th.

Pierce County, Wash., School District No. 3.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,
234 FIFTH AVENUE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.

The following coupons are payable at our offices on and after June 1st, 1895:

Batopilas Mining Company.
Beech Creek Equipment Trust.
Genesee & Wyoming Valley R. R. Co. JUNE 8.
New-York Recorder Company.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
Chicago, Ill., May 2, 1895.

Notice—A quarterly dividend of TWO DOLLARS per share has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, payable on the 1st day of June next, to the stockholders of record at the close of business hours on the 10th inst.

The dividend on shares registered in New-York will be paid at the office of the Company's agents, Messrs. Guyler, Morgan & Co., 44 Pine St., New-York, and the dividend on shares registered in Chicago will be paid at the office of the Treasurer of the Company.

C. H. FOSTER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
New-York, May 31, 1895.

Coupons due June 1 from the following bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of this Company, No. 26 Cortlandt St., viz.:
First Mortgage Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R.
2d Mortgage Middletown, Unionville & Water Gap R. R.
First Mortgage Passaic & New-York R. R.
First mortgage Paterson Extension R. R.

R. C. SHIMEALL, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS COMPANY OF BALTIMORE CITY.
May 11, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this company held this day a dividend of Two and One-half Per Cent. on the capital stock was declared, payable on June 1, 1895, to the stockholders of record at the close of business May 14, 1895.

JOSEPH W. CLARKE, Treasurer.

THE UNITED STATES LEATHER COMPANY,
No. 26-28 Ferry St., New-York.
May 28th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this company have this day declared an extra dividend of ONE DOLLAR ($1.00) PER SHARE on its preferred stock, payable June 10th, 1895.

The transfer books for preferred stock will be closed June 1st, at 12 M., and reopened June 11th, 1895.

JAMES R. PLUM, Treasurer.

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
COUPON NOTICE.

Coupon No. 15 of the First Mortgage 5 Per Cent. bonds of this company, due June 1, 1895, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, New York City.

C. E. SATTERLEE, Treasurer.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.

Coupons due June 1, 1895, on the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of this company will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Nos. 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York, on presentation on and after June 1, 1895. WILLIAM H. STARBUCK, President.
New-York, May 31, 1895.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Coupon No. 8, due June 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
24 Exchange Place.
NEW-YORK, May 29, 1895.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS RY. CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, May 28, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, maturing June 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, No. 45 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

MEXICAN NATIONAL RAILROAD CO.
New-York, May 24, 1895.

Coupons maturing June 1, 1895, on this Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the National City Bank, No. 52 Wall St., New-York.

GABRIEL MORTON, Treasurer.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1895.

The coupon due June 1, 1895, on the Baltimore and Ohio Terminal R. R. Co. 1st mortgage 4½ per cent. Gold Bonds will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. BROWN BROTHERS & CO., 59 Wall St., New-York.

W. H. IJAMS, Treasurer.

THE RIO GRANDE JUNCTION RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 11, due June 1, of this company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on and after that date at the office of the financial agents,
MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO.,
New-York, May 29, 1895. 24 Exchange Place.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND AVENUE TRACTION COMPANY of Pittsburg, Pa., due June 1st, 1895, will be paid at the banking house of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall St., New-York.

JOHN W. TAYLOR, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE.
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street
Open daily from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 5,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate (By order of Trustees under the will of Theodore Chichester, dec'd.)

$13,000 Lake Shore & Mich. South. R. R. 2d Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1908.
$5,000 Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. (La Crosse & Davenport Div.) 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1919.
$5,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. sink. fund 5 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$5,000 New-York & New-England R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1905, Jan'y, 1895, coup.
$5,000 Toledo & Ohio Cent. R. R. 1st Mtge, 5 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
$8,000 Essex Passenger Ry. Cons. Mtge. 6 p. c. Reg. Bonds, 1905.
$8,000 United New-Jersey R. R. & Canal Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1901.
$1,000 N. Y., Lake Erie & Western R. R. 4th Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1920.
$10,000 Jefferson R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1909.
$1,000 City of Brooklyn Water Loan 6 p. c. Bond, July, 1896.
$6,000 Columbus & Tol. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bonds, 1906.
$5,000 Kings County Elevated R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1925.
$5,000 Eastern R. R. of Min. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1908.
$5,000 St. Paul & Duluth R. R. 2d Mtge. 5 p. c. Bonds, 1917.
$10,000 Long Dock Co. Consld. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1935.
$8,500 N. Y. Cent. & Hudson River R. R. 4 p. c. Deb. Bonds, Extd. 1905, indorsed.
$5,000 St. Paul, Min. & Manitoba R. R. (Montana Extn.) 1st Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, 1937.
$8,000 Chic., Bur. & Quincy R. R. 5 p. c. Convt. Bonds, 1903.
2 shs. Chemical Nat. Bank.
100 shs. N. Y., Lack. & Western R. R. Co.
149 shs. Pennsylvan'a R. R. Co.
8 shs. United N. J. R. R. & Canal Cos.
117 shs. Rensselaer & Saratoga R. R. Co.
200 shs. Canada Southern R. R. Co.
47 shs. Del. & Hudson Canal Co.
40 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.
100 shs. Consolidated Gas Co., Balt.
200 shs. Standard Consolidated Mining Co.
50 shs. Aztec Plaza Mining Co.
14 shs. Howard Ins. Co. (96½ p. c. pd.)
$500 Note J. Russell Raymond.
$300 Note E. V. A. Chichester.
(By order of Executors.)
$5,000 Northern R. R. of N. J. 6 p. c. Bonds, 1917.
$10,000 Nyack & Northern R. R. 6 p. c. Guar. Bonds, 1900.
97 shs. Merchants' Nat. Bank.
18 shs. Bank of the Republic.
66 shs. Manhattan Co. Bank.
90 shs. Bank of New-York, N. B. A.
17 shs. Coln Exchange Bank.
(For acct. of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Mil., Lake Shore & Western R. R. 6 p. c. Income Bonds, 1911.
50 shs. 10th & 23d Street Ferry Co.
20 shs. 8th Avenue R. R. Co.
6 shs. Edison Electric Ill. Co., B'klyn.
330 shs. Hitchcock Mnfg. Co., Cortland, N. Y.
1 sh. N. Y. Law Institute.
50 shs. American Fire Ins. Co.
5 shs. Trow Dir., Print & Bookbinding Co., pfd.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO., Auct'rs.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock P. M., at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St. (For account of whom it may concern.)

8 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 418 to 425.
17 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 401 to 417.
6 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 426 to 431.
3 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 432 to 434.
9 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 435 to 443.
9 Union Depot Company of Spokane Falls 1st Mortgage Bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 444 to 452.
21

MR. DADY'S EXPENSIVE MYSTERY

IT COSTS M'KANE'S FRIEND $800 TO KEEP SECRET A NAME.

He Declines to Answer a Question in John Pierce's Suit for Granite Delivered to Him in 1888.

Michael Dady, the Brooklyn politician and intimate friend of John Y. McKane, at present in Sing Sing Prison, acted as a man of mystery yesterday.

Dady was defendant in the Supreme Court of this district, before Justic Andrews and a jury in a suit brought by John Pierce, a granite dealer, to recover $800, with interest, since 1888. Mr. Pierce declared that the granite had been delivered to Dady at the New-York Navy Yard in Brooklyn, where he had a contract.

Dady took the stand and denied that the money claimed was due to Pierce.

"Under an agreement I had with Mr. Pierce," he said, "I paid the amount of this claim and something more to a person who was interested in the contract. Pierce then agreed that the payment so made by me should be an offset to this claim which he is now pressing."

"Who was the person to whom you paid this money?" asked Mr. Pierce's attorney, in cross-examination.

"We object!" exclaimed Dady's lawyer.

"I will allow the question," said Justice Andrews.

"Then I decline to answer," said Dady.

"In that case, your whole testimony on that point must be stricken out," the court informed Mr. Dady.

"Very well. Then let it be stricken out," declared Dady, doggedly. "I will not mention his name."

The Justice thereupon ordered the statement stricken from the record, and directed a verdict in favor of Mr. Pierce.

After the case was over Dady declined to make any explanation of his peculiar allegation. It was suggested that the mysterious person alluded to was McKane, with whom Dady shared an office in Brooklyn.

MUST GO BACK TO CHINA.

Lee Yuen's Efforts to Remain in This Country Unsuccessful.

Lee Yuen must go back to China. For nearly a year now Lee has been fighting to remain in this land of the free, but he has finally been beaten.

Upon the order of Judge Lacombe of the United States Circuit Court, he has been handed over to the United States Marshal, who is to see that he is deported.

Lee Yuen was arrested on July 16, 1894, on complaint of Deputy Inspector Scharf, who said he had illegally entered the United States, having been a laborer while he was here before. One of the peculiarities of the case is that Lee had been in this country and city several months before he was arrested, having passed the Customs officers in Vermont on papers which declared that he had been a merchant.

When Lee was arrested, he was found working at his trade of cigarmaker.

There were seven examinations before Commissioner Shields, ex-Judge George M. Curtis representing the relator. At these examinations the defense tried to show that Lee had not come to Denham here during his former visit, and that he had had $1,000 invested in a Chinese firm. It was not denied that he had also been a laborer, but the investment in the firm, it was contended, gave him the status of a merchant. This latter contention was supported, however, only by Chinese testimony, and was, under the law, of no value. Commissioner Shields found that Lee had been a laborer.

Lee's attorney then got a writ of habeas corpus and certiorari from Judge Lacombe, which, when it came up to be argued on Jan. 2 of this year, was dismissed. Then Lee appealed to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. Assistant United States District Attorney Kohler moved to dismiss the appeal, on the technicality that the relator had failed to have the record printed and the case docketed. This motion was granted, and the appeal was dismissed.

Judge Lacombe yesterday signed the final order in the case, and Lee was brought down to the Marshal's office and surrendered by his bondsman. He was accompanied by the "Sheriff of Chinatown" and several others of his countrymen, who seemed as sorry to lose Lee as he was sorry to go back to the alleged Flowery Kingdom.

Lee was taken to Ludlow Street Jail. In a few days he will be sent overland to California in charge of a Deputy Marshal, and from there deported to China.

The case is considered a most important one by the United States authorities, as it was made a test case.

OBJECT TO M. J. MULQUEEN'S FEE

Canal Street Bank Stockholders Think His Charges Are Too Large.

Michael J. Mulqueen, ex-Mayor Gilroy's son-in-law, wants a fee of $15,000 for legal services rendered in settling up the affairs of the defunct Canal Street Bank.

The claim is strenuously opposed by a number of the stockholders of the bank, who assert that it is outrageously out of proportion with the work done by Mr. Mulqueen, who is a young lawyer.

Through one of their number, James B. Ryder, the stockholders have retained Semple & Clark to fight the claim.

The matter came up yesterday before Judge McAdam, in the Superior Court, but the Judge refused to take it up, as it was a matter that would take some time to dispose of. He therefore put it over until Monday, when the June term opens.

It was intimated in the hearing that Mulqueen had been selected as counsel to the receiver because of his relationship with Mr. Gilroy, and that he depended on the same influence to force his claim to payment.

The Canal Street Bank failed in the Spring of 1893. The statement of the State Superintendent of Banks placed the assets and liabilities at $529,515.81. The report did not take into account the privilege, made the liabilities $516,933.78, and the assets $510,864.90. Mr. Mulqueen became counsel for the receiver on June 10, 1893, and acted until Sept. 12, 1894. On account of his fee bill, which was incorporated in the report of the receiver, Mulqueen was paid $6,500.

Ex-Assistant Attorney-General William J. Lardner of 115 Broadway was appointed referee to pass upon the receiver's accounts. The stockholders objected before the referee to Mr. Mulqueen's fee. Ex-Judge Charles Donohue, Edward Lauterbach, and Clarke A. Lookwood testified that the fee was not too large, while Robert L. Harrison, Sherman Evarts, and W. H. Delancey swore that the fee was excessive.

The referee found in favor of Mr. Mulqueen, and his report came up yesterday before Judge McAdam. Semple & Clark appeared in opposition to the acceptance of the report, and the Judge put the matter over in order to give them an opportunity to be heard.

SUED MANY TIMES FOR DIVORCE

Mrs. Joseph Bernard's Husband Again Seeks a Separation from Her.

Mrs. Leah Bernard's domestic troubles occupied the attention of the Supreme Court again yesterday.

Mrs. Bernard has been defendant in three or four actions for absolute divorce on the statutory grounds, all of which have been disposed of, leaving her still tied to her husband, Joseph Bernard.

Now the husband is suing for an annullment of his marriage on the ground that Mrs. Bernard had a husband when she married him.

As a result of her defense of this suit, in which she denies having another husband living, Mrs. Bernard was indicted early this year for perjury. She was tried last March before Recorder Goff and acquitted. Two of her husband's agents, who tried to fasten the charge of adultery on her in New-Jersey, also came into collision with the criminal law.

Jesse Epstein, Mrs. Bernard's attorney, applied to Justice Ingraham yesterday for counsel fee and alimony in order that Mrs. Bernard may defend her husband's suit. The application was furiously opposed by Mr. Bernard's counsel, who said that Mrs. Bernard was the most perjured woman who ever stepped in shoe leather. He referred to her indictment and trial, but Justice Ingraham interrupted him, and said:

"But the jury acquitted her."

"Yes," replied the attorney, "but your Honor knows what a peculiar and unreliable quantity a jury is."

"I know nothing of the kind," retorted Justice Ingraham. "My experience teaches me that juries can very generally be relied on to do substantial justice."

Mrs. Bernard swore that her husband is worth $500,000 and is head of the drug and oil firm of Bernard & Co. Mr. Bernard's lawyer insisted that this was another piece of perjury, as Mr. Bernard, he declared, is a bankrupt and simply a clerk for his brothers.

Justice Ingraham reserved desicion.

Dispute as to the Cause of Death.

A suit for $20,000 damages against the Third Avenue Cable Road was on trial yesterday in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Lacombe.

The plaintiff is Thomas Clarke, who sues as the administrator of Michael Clarke. Michael Clarke, who was twenty-four years of age, died on Jan. 20, 1895, as the result, it is alleged, of an accident which happened to him in the power house of the road at Sixty-fifth Street and Third Avenue, where he was employed as a laborer. The accident happened nearly a year before Clarke's death, and it is said that he was sent to work in the cellar under an unsafe arch, and that the arch fell on him.

The defendant declares that Clarke really died of consumption, with which he was affected before the accident, and the death certificate shows that while the principal cause of death is put down as spinal paralysis, the chief contributing cause was tatarrhal pneumonia.

William N. Cohen and Henry L. Schuerman of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson appeared for the defendant, and Mr. Lamb of Lamb, Petty & Osborne for the plaintiff. The suit was brought in the United States Court by the plaintiff, who states that he is a citizen and subject of Great Britain.

The case was not concluded.

Judgments Against Elevated Roads.

Justice Beekman, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that the Manhattan and Metropolitan Elevated Railroads must pay the estate of Henry Bruner $2,000 damages for the taking of the easements in the street in front of his property at 117 South Fifth Avenue, (now West Broadway,) and $773 for the loss of rentals occasioned by the operation of the railroad in front of the premises.

Justice Ingraham, in ordering the receiver's removal, said he did not desire to reflect on Mr. Anthony in any way, but he considered it for the best interests of all concerned to have a new man appointed to close up the company's affairs.

Disagreement in the Levy Case.

The jury in the case of Jacob Levy, the lawyer, who is charged with conspiring to defraud the creditors of James McManus, the Washington Market provision dealer, disagreed last night.

Levy was paroled in the custody of his counsel, Civil Justice Goldfogle.

The District Attorney announced that the case would probably not be tried again.

Verdict for Breach of Contract.

In the United States Circuit Court yesterday, the Lorraine Manufacturing Company, which was represented by W. B. Hornblower, secured a verdict of $7,500 against J. W. Goddard & Sons, for breach of contract in the delivery of rubber coatings.

FEDERAL COURTS

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building, at 2 P. M. Motion calendar.

Adjourned Cases.—Stark Medicine Company vs. Wiadom. 2—Palmer vs. Chicago Evening Post Company. 3—Palmer vs. Chicago Herald Company. 4—Dixon Crucible Company vs. Elsen. 5—Park vs. New-York, Lake Erie and Western Railway Company. 6—Same vs. same. 7—Taylor vs. Perry. 9—Graves vs. Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company. 11—Dueber Watch Case Manufacturing Company vs. Howard Watch and Clock Company. 12—Morehead vs. Strikers. Noticed Cases.—13—Davis Provision Company vs. Fowler. 14—Ex rel. Lee Yuen vs. John H. McCarthy. 15—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company. 16—Linnenthal vs. Tuskilub. 17—Holliday & Son vs. Berge. 18—Minon Raveler Company vs. Traver. 19—New-York Security and Trust Company vs. Equitable Mortgage Company.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The motion calendar for Monday is: Nos. 892—People ex rel. Dobson vs. Fire Commissioners of Brooklyn. 885—People ex rel. Barnes vs. Court of Sessions. 966—Carlson vs. Winterson. 945—Wuensch vs. Pulitzer. 951—People ex rel. Bleecker Street Railroad vs. Tax Commissioners. 942—People vs. Cowan Cahill. 963—Madden vs. Equitable Life. 956—Boyd vs. Boyd. 958—In re. Garvey vs. West. 964—People vs. Powers. 961—Boyd vs. Boyd. 968—People ex rel. Lehigh Valley Railroad vs. Buffalo. 974—People ex rel. Pike vs. Tax Commissioners. 965—People ex rel. McSweeley vs. Wilson. 899—In re. Southern Boulevard Street Railroad vs. Johnson. 970—People ex rel. Ostrander vs. Morton. 971—Collins vs. Burroughs. 967—People vs. American Steam Boiler Company. 972 and 978—Cantoni vs. Foster. 976—In re. estate of Seaman.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Motions.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Saturday calendar called at 10:30 A. M. in Part III. room.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Gliegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on—1623—Gillespie vs. Dr. Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Estate of 208—Charles Totten, at 10:30 A. M. 211—Reuben Ross, at 11 A. M.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—James M. Lawton, Charles Muller, Louisa S. Teets.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Motions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. District Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorneys Weeks and McIntrye, and Special Assistants Rollins and Fox for the People.

1—William W. McLaughlin.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Ingraham, J.—Fischer vs. Blank—William M. Hoes. People, &c., vs. Mutual Benefit Life Association of America—Lawrence Godkin, Buhler vs. Coffey—Charles D. Burrill. Willing vs. Ivoroyd Manufacturing Company—Lawrence Godkin.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Chunchoomayo Gold Placer Company and the Puno Silver-Mining Company—John H. Judge.

COMMON PLEAS—Daly, C. J.—Davey vs. Hart—Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—McAdam, J.—Howard vs. Campbell—John Delahunty. De Vean vs. De Vean—Charles Goeller.

Receiver Appointed—New-York.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—Jabez Harris vs. John V. B. Corey—Morris Einstein.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Following is a complete list of saloon passengers who have been booked to sail by the vessels of to-day's outgoing fleet:

On the Ems, for Genoa.

A.—U. Ammann.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Brower, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bouis, Miss Eleanor Bryson, Miss Borden, J. C. Butler, Mrs. Herbert E. Ball, Miss Genevieve Beeman, the Rev. Anthony Bornefield, Miss Amelia Brand, Mrs. J. E. Bennett, Franz Buhler, the Rev. Caroline J. Bartlett.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Coles, F. H. Canfield, Miss Elizabeth Canfield, Mrs. C. Gilbert Chaddock, Mrs. Gilbert Chaddock, D. Warren Cromwell, Miss Mabel Grace Childe, Capt. D. H. Colnaghi, Mrs. W. H. Crawford, George Winthrop Coffin, Mrs. Frances P. Campan, Miss Leno Cammerer, Mrs. H. R. Chadbourne, J. H. Chadbourne.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Derisvoun, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Denckla, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Dabney, Miss Dabney, Miss Louise Dudley, Prof. E. H. Denio, the Rev. J. P. Danovan, the Rev. L. J. Deady, the Rev. W. J. Doolan.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Everett.—F.—Miss May Filtner, the Rev. J. Felinger, Mrs. H. F. Fox, Miss Elise Fox.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. George P. Grant, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. T. Gilbee, the Rev. and Mrs. A. S. Garver, Miss Belle Goodwin, Mrs. Gowan, T. H. Gilliam, Benjamin Githens, the Rev. Peter E. Gemuengt, Mrs. Anna Gross, Felix Gross.—H.—The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Hitchcock, E. Fithian Hitchcock, J. Fithian Hitchcock, Frank Bennett Hitchcock, Mrs. Ellen V. Hamlin, Miss Florence Hoopes, Miss Delarne K. Howe, Mrs. V. C. Hammer, F. G. Hammer.—J.—Mrs. Jenny, G. L. Johnson.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Kilworth, Miss Emma Kretzer, Miss Maude Keller, Miss Mabel Keller, C. L. Keppler, Miss Eugenia Keppler, Miss Clara Keppler.—L.—Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Livermore, Miss E. M. Larkin, Miss F. F. Larkin, Miss Cora M. Larramore, H. C. Lawson, Harry Lawson.—M.—Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Moore, Miss Moore, Miss H. F. Moore, Miss Ethel Moore, Miss Louise Margaret Moore, G. G. Moore, Jr., Miss Eugenia Moore, Miss Stella Moore, Miss Marian Moore, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Miss E. P. Moore, Miss Helen E. MacLane, Pietro Minetti, Mrs. E. M. Millard, James McKone, Miss M. L. McKay, Miss Blanche McGovney, Miss B. Mahahan, the Rev. Dr. McKenna, Newman MacLeod, the Rev. M. A. McManus.—N.—Miss Mary Neff, Miss Edith Neff.—P.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Patten, Mr. and Mrs. J. Platt, W. L. Pitcher, John E. Page, Miss Louise J. Page, H. C. Parker, Mrs. Paxton.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Ryker, Miss L. V. Roake, Miss Elinor Ruddle, Miss E. G. Ruddle, Miss Gina Rossi, Giuseppe Romano.—S.—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Schaffner, Miss E. E. Spencer, Mrs. Helen Cromwell Shannon, Miss C. E. Silloway, Mrs. D. D. Streeter, F. E. Shaw.—T.—Mr. and Mrs. Orla B. Taylor, S. S. J. W. Trumbull, the Right Rev. M. Tierney, George C. Thomas, Jr.—W.—Mrs. Dr. Whipple, the Rev. A. Walsh, C. E. Wendt, H. T. Wade.—Y.—Mrs. K. J. Young.

On La Champagne, for Havre.

A.—O. Agramonte, L. André, Jr., M. Alvara, do, Mrs. M. Alvarado, M. Alvarado, J. Alvarado, G. Alvarado, Miss Amelia Alvarado, Dr. Harry C. Angell, Mrs. Harry C. Angell.—B.—Mr. Bachnach, Mrs. Bach, Miss Bach, Harrold C. Bullard, Miss Nellie Bolton, Miss E. Bolton, H. Bacchley, Miss M. Bauman, B. Bloch, C. S. Bayliss, Mrs. C. S. Baylis, Mrs. Bullard, Miss M. K. Brown, Dr. K. D. Brunette, Mrs. N. H. G. Bowdoin, Mrs. J. Black, Miss Black.—C.—Mrs. M. Crawford, J. M. Chanut, Mrs. Aimée Cusin, Mrs. Cantaluppi, Miss Maria Teresa Cardenas, W. B. Capehl, Mrs. Chailly, H. Comas, Miss Margaret Culbertson, Bowles Colgate, Mrs. Bowles Colgate, Miss Florence Colgate, Lathrope Colgate.—D.—C. H. Dorflinger, Miss H. Dunkel, Mrs. Walter S. Dray, Walter R. Dray, Gail Dray, L. Dauvencon, Mrs. J. E. Devlin, J. E. Duffy, Mrs. John Devine.—E.—Mrs. V. E. Easten, Miss Easten.—F.—Rosendo Fernandez, Mrs. Rosendo Fernandez, Master Fernandez, J. G. Follansbee, Miss Favre, Mrs. S. W. Farwell, Walter Forest, Gaston Forest.—G.—W. C. Gilbert, Mr. Gennert, W. H. Graves, C. de Grandprez, Mrs. C. de Grandprez, Mr. Guillot, A. J. Grinberg, Mrs. S. Gerard, Master Gerard.—H.—Mrs. John Hone, Miss H. Arthur Harris, Leon Harris, Miss Camile Harris, Leondro Huerta, Miss Hapfer, W. R. Hearst, Miss E. Haldeman, Mr. Heurtevant, Mrs. L. D. Hadley, Leland D. Hadley, Mrs. C. D. Hammond, Miss Mary L. Harper, J. C. Hanlon, Miss Carrie Hale.—K.—Roland Knoedler, Miss Jeanne Frank Kraemer, T. E. Kohl, E. K. Kegel, A. Kühncl.—L.—F. C. Lozana, Miss Lozana, Miss Lange, Salvatore La Gattuta, Mrs. Lee, E. Lavanona, Jacob Litt, Mrs. Jacob Litt, V. Lacoste, Mrs. V. Lacoste, F. Lozana, Mrs. F. Lozana, Miss Lozana, A. H. Little, Mr. Lahey, A. P. Little, P. M. Loubrie, Vicente Lorinte, Mrs. G. W. T.—M.—Lord, Dr. Llantard, Mrs. Llantard, P. Lyons.—M.—Isidore Moos, J. Millot, Mrs. J. Millot, J. Mellard, Mrs. J. Menard, Adolph Menard, Constant Mayer, Mrs. Mayer, Miss Meyers, Mrs. R. Mason, Miss Marguerite Marquart, R. T. Mackay, C. A. McGuffie, Mr. Marquette, Mr. Marion, C. H. Marshall, Christopher Morgan, Mrs. Christopher Morgan, Miss Celine Mabino, Miss Pauline Mason, Master Mason, Mrs. MacDowell Mrs. E. A. MacDowell, Robert Mecke, A. de Melicua, Mrs. A.de Melicua.—N.—Miss Clara E. Nourse, Mrs. Juliette Noisette.—O.—Manuel Porro Orfila.—P.—Mrs. John Bridge, J. M., Mrs. Papin, Miss Anny Pape, C. Pape, A. Piguin Mr. Pell, Miss Eliza Potter, Mrs. A. K. Pomeroy, P. Pinelli, Mrs. P. Pinelli, Miss Blanche Pague, Miss Elise Pague, Mr Payan, Mrs. Payan.—R.—F. C. Rose, Mr. Ruiz, C. H. Russell, Miss Alice Russell, Miss Rubens, T. Reilly, Miss de Rancourt.—S.—Mrs. E. Specht, Manuel Saparta, Mr. Soulier, Mrs. Soulier, M. A. Sharpe, Mrs. H. C. Sanders, K. W. Seymour, Mr. Sigonoret, Mrs. Bernard Saublac, Mrs. Ernest Saublac, Miss Marie A. Saublac, G. Storch.—T.—Juan Travieso, Mrs Juan Travieso, Miss E. Townsend, R. H. Thorndike, R. H. Thorndike, Mr. Thouars, Mrs. Thouars, J. M. Telford, Mr. Turner, Mrs. W. H. Turner.—V.—Mr. Van Gend, Mrs. L. G. Van Kleeck, Dr. Vingut, Miss Elizabeth Vohmar.—W.—C. F. Williams, C. Weymann, Mr. Weymann, C. Weymann, Jr., Maurice Weymann, Mrs. Henry Wentzel, Miss Emely F. Wheeler, Miss A. N. Ward, Mrr. M. P. Whitney, Frederich O. Woodruff.—Y.—Edward Yznaga, Manuel Yzarraguerri.—Z.—Mrs. Maria Luisa Zuniga.

On the Campania, for Liverpool.

A.—Philip W. Ayers, H. W. Adams, T. S. Adams, José C. d'Araujo, John Ashworth, Ol. and Mrs. S. H. Ahern, J. Armstrong, Robert D. Armstrong, Juan J. Alcosta, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Allen, Edward Arnold.—B.—Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Biglow, Miss Biglow, Mrs. H. M. Baker, Miss Christine V. Baker, Miss Emilie Baker, S. W. Bonsall, Leopold A. Bernheimer, Lehman Bernheimer, Miss G. L. Barbour, W. H. Butler, Gen. R. Brinkerhoff, Miss Harriet I. Barnes, Mrs. Josiah Burnham, W. Gould Brokaw, B. J. Baldwin, Jr., Mrs. Margaret Bottome, Miss Bottome, Fred Bode, Mrs. Josiah Burnham, Maurice Badian, Henry Barnard, W. Batchelor, S. S. Bellerby, W. H. Brown, Mrs. M. Balch, Miss Elise Willing Balch, Mr. and Mrs. Michael Brakley, E. D. Barry, Mrs. S. A. Barry, Alfred E. Button, Miss Brune, Leigh Butler, Miss Butler, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bliss.—C.—Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Clatworthy, J. B. Cardwell, C. P. Clark, James E. Catty, Mrs. P. W. Charrington, Miss Charrington, Mr. and Mrs. Juan Campano, David Carlisle, the Rev. and Mrs. D. Cummings, J. Coyne, Major James Compton, Miss Bessie Cardwell, Miss Minnie Cardwell, W. M. Cranston, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Crotzer, Miss Maggie Cooper, Miss Jane Curry, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Cooper, Miss Cooper, Miss J. C. Cooper, Miss Cox, Mr. and Mrs. James Crossley, Fred Crossley, Miss E. R. Coleman.—D.—Mr. and Mrs. Ira Dimock, E. M. Dupont, Miss Zora Dimock, Miss Edith L. Dimock, Miss Florence L. Dimock, Irving Dimock, Stanley K. Dimock, Harold E. Dimock, Miss Caroline B. Dow, R. R. Dancy, David Dunlop, G. Dean, Mr. and Mrs. Darling, Mrs. C. D. Danby.—E.—Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Einstein, L. D. Einstein, Miss Amy Einstein, Mrs. G. W. Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. G. Einstein, Mr. and Mrs. Christmas Evans, Miss Maggie Evans, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Eddy, Miss Alice Ettinger, Miss M. R. Estill.—F.—Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, Mrs. E. G. Fabbri, Miss Ernestine Fabbri, Miss Marie Fabbri, Pliny Fiske, Miss Ella Fisk, P. A. Figlancia, G. Figlancia.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Richard K. Fox, Miss Daisy Florence, A. F. Firth, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Falls, Mrs. G. H. Fisher, Miss Anna Fisher, Dr. and Mrs. John Herndon French, Seth B. French, Miss Hilah C. French, Dr. and Mrs. A. Fridenwald.—G.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank P. Goulding, Miss Goulding, E. Graves, F. A. Gans, R. Gunson, T. B. Gray, Mrs. G. Gifford, Miss Marguerite Gifford, Clarence Hale Gifford, J. L. Gow, Jerome D. Gilbert, Count Gallatin, J. Grose.—H.—G. A. Hearn, M. Herman, Mr. and Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Miss Hard, Miss Howard, A. T. Harris, Jr., C. F. Hoyer, Jr., Miss Kate Hendricks, J. Harris, H. E. Hoesli, Mr. and Mrs. C. Higbee, Miss Cornelia Post Higbee, Miss Mary Minturn Higbee, Miss Caroline H. Higbee, E. M. Hely, Mr. and Mrs. Hincliff, J. L. Haynes, Mrs. R. Mason, Miss Hayne, H. J. Hayne, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Harkness, Hermann Hellinger, W. H. Hart, J. W. Howell, Miss M. Haight.—I.—Joel Isaacs.—J.—E. C. Jones, Mrs. E. C. Jones, J. Gordon Jones, C. James, A. R. Jones, Miss Jaeger.—K.—Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Knapp, W. B. Kaufman, W. R. Kip.—L.—S. Lucas, G. C. Langley, W. S. Lowry, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Lord, Miss Lord, the Rev. M. Cabello Lopez, Frederick Layton, Mr. and Mrs. Herman A. Lewis, Miss Barbara A. Lewis, Miss Margaret C. Lewis, G. Draper Lewis, the Rev. J. Leonard Levy, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Lamb, Miss Mabel H. Lamb, Archbishop Jacinto Lopez.—M.—E. R. Moxey, J. S. Murdoch, Mrs. Montgomery, the Misses Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. C. Minzesheimer, Mr. and Mrs. R. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Myers, Miss Sophie Marlyn, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. S. Muzzy, Herbert Muzzy, J. C. Maximos, J. L. Macaulay, Mrs. Minis, Miss Maria Minis, Miss L. F. Minis, Miss S. Morris, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. J. Austin McDowell, Miss M. A. McDowell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Le Moyne, Mrs. Ellen McGuffie, R. Mandel, Dudley Majoribanks.—N.—C. F. Nugent.—O.—R. O'Connor. A. Oliver.—P.—Mrs. Joseph Pogne, Miss Helen Pogne, Miss Porter, G. E. Porter, Miss F. Pigott, Louis Peiser, Gen. W. G. Prado, Frank A. Pfaelzer, J. H. Penniman, Mrs. J. L. Penniman, Mrs. J. W. Pierce, Miss Nannie Pierce, Mishop Jose Portugal.—Q.—Miss Della Quigley, John J. Quigley, J. E. Quaintance.—R.—Mr. and Mrs. W. G. H. Randolph, Miss J. A. Riggs, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Russell, F. W. Lea Royd, W. H. Reilly, E. D. Reilly, Miss May Rusher, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Raum, J. E. Routh, Jr., J. M. Richardson, Gerbert Rebel, H. C. Rheim, H. Ruble, Miss Riley, Miss Emilie L. Sylvester, G. W. Spitzner, H. M. Stockton, Miss Helen Smith, J. E. S. Sutton, S. D. Smith, Dr. W. Jepson Stothard, T. Morgan Stewart, Mrs. F. W. Savin, Miss Savin, F. W. Savin, Jr., E. Stockton, Mrs. A. B. Shultz, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Sherman, Miss Emma G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Stinson, Miss Helen Stinson, Miss Florence Stinson, C. S. Shanklin, S. W. Stratton, Webster Smith, Miss Esther E. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Strauss, J. Samuels, E. E. Stewart, R. Southworth, Mrs. R. Southworth, Mrs. H. Southworth.—T.—Herbert B. Turner, Miss Mary E. B. Turner, Arthur L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Thompson, J. Heald Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Lambert Tree, Mrs. T. H. Thompson.—V.—S. Vandam, Mr. Du Val, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Valentine.—W.—Miss E. W. White, Miss C. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wells, Miss E. Wells, H. F. Wells, Miss D. Whitelaw, R. L. Waters, L. V. Waters, Miss Wood, Miss Waring, Mrs. T. Leeds Warters, F. Wood, Mrs. Edith Willis, G. S. Williams, R. B. Walsh, Mark Warburten, Mrs. Walbridge, Miss Walbridge, Mrs. Winn, Lewis A. Weiner, Max Weinmann, A. R. Willigan.—Y.—A. R. Yates.

On the Ethiopia, for Glasgow.

A.—Miss M. G. Adams, Miss M. E. Adams.—B.—George E. Bissell, Mrs. A. B. Brown, Miss Ada M. Barr, Miss Catherine Barr, Miss M. C. Brown.—C.—Dr. F. B. Campbell, Mrs. Campbell.—D.—J. Teakle Dennis, Mrs. Dennis, Miss Maggie Davis, Miss Jennie Davis.—F.—Miss Florence Farnsworth.—H.—James Harrison, Mrs. Harrison.—I.—W. M. Irish.—J.—Mrs. Herbert H. Jackson.—K.—Mrs. J. S. Kennelly, Miss Rose Kinmonth, Mrs. H. Kinmonth.—L.—Miss A. Leary, Miss Mary Lennon, Miss J. Leavitt.—M.—J. Ritchie Mitchell, W. Myles, Miss L. Miller, Miss Genevieve Mattingly, Mrs. Elizabeth McBean, Miss Marjorie R. McBean, Miss Anne Macsperron.—P.—Charles Parsons, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. N. Pauly, Miss Nita Pauly.—R.—W. M. Rowland.—S.—Alexander Smith, D. Shaw, George Scott, Mrs. Scott, Miss M. Sealy, Mrs. John Stark, Master Stark, Miss M. R. Stewart, Miss Mercy S. Sibaugh, Miss Anna Stevens.—T.—Miss Barbara Tough.—W.—Miss Florence W. Wade, Miss Martha W. Walker.

On the Amsterdam, for Rotterdam.

B.—S. Baron, Mrs. S. Baron, S. V. Benet, Miss Bloch, Miss Caroline Bunker.—C.—Wallace B. Conant, Miss Mabel A. Cowie, W. H. Cundy, Mrs. W. H. Cundy.—D.—Miss Emilia E. Decombes.—G.—Quintin Garreta, Miss Maria M. Geseichap, V. Gunther.—K.—Miss Florence Keep, Miss S. T. Kittredge.—L.—George F. Langbein, Mrs. George F. Langbein.—M.—Miss J. Malony, Miss Marguerite Merington, M. A. Muckenfuss, Mrs. Frances Mumaugh.—O.—Mrs. Louise Oliver, Miss Olivier.—P.—S. J. Payne, Miss Hope O. Payne, W. A. Phillipps, Mrs. E. Penisten, Miss E. Penisten.—R.—J. J. Redmond, Mrs. J. J. Redmond, P. Rogmans, Miss I. Ruel.—S.—A. P. Saunders, Miss Marie Louise Schell, Otto Seelbach, W. S. Tuttle, Miss N. G. Tuttle, Prof. W. H. Tyler, Mrs. W. H. Tyler.—W.—A. Wanner, Mrs. A. Wanner, Dr. J. M. Waterhouse, Mrs. Martha Weems, Miss Williams, Mrs. R. S. Williams, Miss Nellie Worden.

On the Patria, for Hamburg.

A.—Mrs. A. Ahrens.—B.—Miss E. Beck, Judge W. H. Biggs, L. Barthol, Mrs. Barthol, Miss E. Butterfass, E. Bichels, Prof. A. H. Buck, Mrs. Buck.—F.—Mrs. A. Friend, H. Friend, Miss M. Fritz.—H.—W. Hoore, L. W. Hoffmann, Mrs. R. Hjort, C. Hirrlinger, R. G. Harrison.—J.—Jackson, Mrs. Jackson.—K.—E. Konigstein, Mrs. Konigstein, A. Konigstein, Miss I. Konigstein, Dr. Richard Kessel.—L.—Mrs. B. Leichter, O. B. Luecders.—M.—Dr. A. Mueller, Mrs. Mueller.—N.—G. Nurelter, Mrs. Nureiter, V. Von Norman.—P.—T. O. Palme, Mrs. Palme, B. Paff.—S.—Mrs. A. Schroeder, Miss J. Swan, Miss J. Schrakamp, F. G. Strohmeyer, Mrs. Strohmeyer, Miss L. Strmeyer, Miss M. Strohmeyer, John Schmid, Mrs. Schmid.—T.—Col. G.W. Travers.—V.—C. Volcker.—W.—Miss M. Wundran, G. P. Welz, Mrs. Welz, Miss M. S. Welz, Jacob Welz, E. Wulschner, Mrs. Wulschner.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.

Sun rises...4:31|Sun sets...7:25|Moon sets...1:07

Tides To-day.

	HIGH WATER.		LOW WATER.	
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	1:39	2:25	7:53	8:43
Governors Island	2:04	2:55	8:42	9:32
Hell Gate	3:57	4:48	10:10	11:00

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) JUNE 1.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Algonquin	Charleston	May 29
Colombia	Colon	May 25
Colorado	Hull	May 17
Croft	Dundee	May 15
France	London	May 16
Irrawaddy	Trinidad	May 23
La Bourgogne	Havre	May 23
Maasdam	Rotterdam	May 22
Nacoochee	Savannah	May 29
Santiago	Nassau	May 28
Umbria	Liverpool	May 25

SUNDAY, JUNE 2.

Benlarig	Gibraltar	May 18
Italia	Gibraltar	May 19
Lampasas	Galveston	May 25
Orinoco	Bermuda	May 30
Taormina	Hamburg	May 15

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

Buffon	St. Lucia	May 26
Berlin	Southampton	May 25
Burgenstia	Glasgow	May 23
Manitoba	Swansea	May 20
Mohawk	London	May 23
State of California	Glasgow	May 24
Tauric	London	May 24

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

Adirondack	Kingston	May 30
El Monte	New-Orleans	May 29
Louisiana	New-Orleans	May 29
Noordland	Antwerp	May 25
Oevenum	Oporto	May 21

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

Leona	Galveston	May 28
Seneca	Havana	June 1

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Andes	Port au Prince	June 1
Dago	Gibraltar	May 22
Edam	Amsterdam	May 28
Saale	Bremen	May 25

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Augusta Victoria	Hamburg

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

TOPICS OF INTEREST TO MEN IN THE BUSINESS.

Hearing in the King's Bridge Road Franchise Matter—Some of the Sales Reported.

Real estate interests will be largely represented before the Aldermen this afternoon at 2 o'clock, when the hearing takes place in the matter of granting a franchise for the railway along the King's Bridge Road. The West End Association will have a committee in attendance to urge that the franchise be given to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company. The Legislative Committee of the Real Estate Exchange, which met yesterday afternoon, adopted resolutions offered by Mr. Frank R. Houghton, recommending that the same company should be favored by the Aldermen, because in this way the best service to the public will be obtained and a healthy competition be had between this company and the Third Avenue, which now runs up Amsterdam Avenue to Fort George. Messrs. Houghton, Samuel McMillan, Frank Yoran, Henry Markus, and Thomas F. Murtha were appointed a committee to present the resolutions to the Aldermen.

Mr. F. Zittel has sold for Morris Steinhardt and Ottinger Brothers, to Thomas J. Brennan, the southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifth Street and the Boulevard, 120 by 104.5. Three apartment houses will be built on the plot.

Messrs. Frank L. Fisher & Co. have sold for George A. Denig the five-story double apartment house 164 West Ninety-sixth Street, 29 by 85 by 100, at about $45,000, and for Matilda Beacom, at $15,000, a handsome country place at Rowayton, on the Sound, containing about nine acres.

Messrs. Kalischer & Prager have bought a plot, 52.3 by 97, on Fourth Street, between Avenues B and C, and will build thereon two five-story flats, with basement stores.

Messrs. Macdonald Brothers have sold for William Rankin, to a Mr. Allen, at about $90,000, the five-story brick flat 40 and 42 West Sixty-sixth Street, 50 by 100.5.

Mr. Samuel Williams has leased for Mrs. Felicie Green, to Dr. A. M. Mason, the four-story and brownstone building 557 Fifth Avenue, for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $70,000.

Mr. William Z. Greene has sold for Ida A. Kirby, to Dr. Carleton, the four-story brownstone dwelling 75 West Fiftieth Street, 17.1 by 76 by 100, and has leased, for ten years, at an aggregate rental of $60,000, the two three-story brownstone buildings 32 and 34 West Twenty-ninth Street, 37 by 98.9 by 100, for Mr. Howe, to Ossaine Brothers.

At auction, in the Trinity Building Salesroom, yesterday, Mr. L. J. Phillips sold, under foreclosure, the two three-story brick dwellings 42 and 50 West One Hundred and Ninth Street, between Fifth and Lenox Avenues. Seven of the row were to have been offered, but enough was realized by the sale of two to satisfy the small judgment. No. 42 brought $15,350, from G. A. Canes. No. 50 was sold to Thomas Hagan for $15,125. The purchasers were parties in interest.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louisa Schwegler, the six five-story brick flats 432, 433, 436, 437, 438, and 439 Central Park West, between One Hundred and Fifth and Hundred and Fourth Streets, each 21 by 100, except 439, which is 27.5 by 100. The prices obtained were as follows: No. 432, $25,000; 433, $25,100; 436, $26,500; 437, $27,500; 438, $25,500, and 439, $24,100.

Mr. W. W. Fogg sold, under foreclosure, at $20,000 each, to the plaintiffs, Virginia S. Mackay-Smith and another, the two five-story brick tenements 413 and 415 West Seventeenth Street, north side, beginning 150 feet west of Ninth Avenue, each 25 by 92.

No sales at auction are set down for to-day.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 309 East Eighth Street, five-story brick flat, by John G. Van Camp of 243 Broadway; cost, $18,500.

Lenox Avenue, east side, 50 feet south of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, two three-story brick flats, by Higgins & King of 1,190 Madison Avenue; cost, $12,000.

Bathgate Avenue, east side, 130 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four four-story brick tenements, by Myron C. Burton of Woodlawn Heights; cost, $56,000.

Third Avenue, north side, 180 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-second Street, four five-story brick flats, by same; cost, $72,000.

Nos. 286 to 292 Willis Avenue, four five-story flats, by G. S. & M. S. Boehm; cost, $80,000.

Central Park West, northwest corner of Sixty-ninth Street, seven-story brick flat, by Michael H. Gillespie of 1,172 Fifth Avenue; cost, $120,000.

Seventy-second Street, south side, 100 feet east of Avenue A, three-story brick flats, by Timothy Donovan of 362 West Forty-sixth Street; cost, $34,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Columbus Avenue, five-story brick flat, by John H. Oeters of 108 West One Hundred and Third Street; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 16 and 18 West Ninety-ninth Street, two five-story brick flats, by G. W. Ferguson of 357 West Twenty-ninth Street; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Second Street, north side, 100 feet west of Eighth Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by Owen McCrorken of 188 Seventh Avenue; cost, $60,000.

Seventy-second Street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A, fourteen five-story brick flats, by Timothy Donovan of 322 West Forty-sixth Street; cost, $210,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 225 feet east of St. Ann's Avenue, three-story brick tenement, by John Entwistle of 880 East One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $9,000.

Eighteenth Street, north side, 300 feet west of Columbus Avenue, three five-story brick flats, by William Drought of 212 West One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $95,000.

Westchester Avenue, west side, 50 feet west of Eagle Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Mary A. Monroe of One Hundred and Twentieth Street; cost, $40,000.

Greenwich Street, northwest corner of Liberty Street, five-story brick flat, by Robert C. Cornell of 33 Irving Place; cost, $20,000.

Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 200 feet west of First Avenue, two five-story and basement brick flats, by James D. Putnam of 32 East Eighteenth Street; cost, $40,000.

Sixty-third Street, south side, 150 feet east of Eleventh Avenue, four five-story and basement brick flats, by same as above; cost, $80,000.

Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Lexington Avenue, three five-story and basement brick flats, by Frederick L. Kurtz of Wilmington, Del.; cost, $54,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, southeast corner of Fifth Avenue, seven-story brick flat, by Byrlie M. Spence of 442 Central Park West; cost, $65,000.

One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 110 feet east of Fifth Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by same as above; cost, $50,000.

Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, two five-story brick flats, by Sarah J. Steele of 112 East One Hundred and Fourth Street; cost, $48,000.

One Hundred and Twelfth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, seven three-story and basement brick dwellings, by William H. Picken of 61 West One Hundred and Thirteenth Street; cost, $105,000.

Prince Street, north side, between Broadway and Crosby Street, brick vault, by H. O. Havemeyer of Greenwich, Conn.; cost, not estimated.

One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, five-story brick flat, by Ole Hanson of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue; cost, $22,500.

Nos. 6 and 8 East Seventy-sixth Street, two five-story brick dwellings, by Mrs. Edward C. Ludlow of 187 Madison Avenue; cost, $50,000.

Nos. 63 and 65 Wall Street, sixteen-story brick office building, by Mme. La Duchesse de Dino; cost, $225,000.

Prospect Avenue, southeast corner of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, three-story brick tenement, by H. G. C. Thornton of Pelham Manor; cost, $10,000.

King's Bridge Road, south side, 50 feet west of Webster Avenue, three-story frame tenement, by Mervyn Wolff of 249 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $6,000.

Bryant Avenue, east side, 170 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, six three-story frame tenements, by Henry Hunneke of Crontona Park; cost, $18,000.

Boston Avenue, east side, 204 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, two three-story frame tenements, by Henry Hunneke of Crontona Park; cost, $6,000.

Bryant Avenue, west side, 170 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, seven three-story frame tenements, by Henry Hunneke of Crontona Park; cost, $21,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 150 feet west of Seventh Avenue, five-story brick flat, by John Halloran of 191 Lenox Avenue; cost, $16,500.

Sixty-fifth Street, south side, 550 feet west of Central Park West, two five-story brick flats, by Mary A. Stewart of 131 Columbus Avenue; cost, $36,000.

One Hundred and Fifty-first Street, south side, 400 feet west of Courtlandt Avenue, four-story brick flat, by Henry Ewald of 342 East One Hundred and Fifty-first Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 227 Tenth Avenue, by Jacob Appell, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $4,000.

Depot Lane, north side, 380 feet west of Fort Washington Avenue, by R. B. Rathbone, alterations to three-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

Same property, rear of, by R. B. Rathbone, alterations to two-story frame stable; cost, $2,000.

No. 301 Elizabeth Street, by Nicholas Russo, alterations to a three-story brick school; cost, $5,000.

Tremont Avenue, north side, 50 feet east of Vanderbilt Avenue, by Jacob F. Paulson, alterations to four-story brick store and office; cost, $1,500.

No. 407 East Seventy-fifth Street, by Charles Decker, alterations to two-story brick workshop and tenement; cost, $1,500.

No. 555 West Forty-fourth Street, by Philip H. Friend, alterations to four-story brick tenement; cost, $600.

Spring Street, southwest corner of Greenwich Street, by W. A. King, alterations to four-story brick warehouse; cost, $2,000.

Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Seventy-fifth Street, by Lee Wolff, alterations to four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $7,500.

Amsterdam Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, by Charles Weisbecker, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $5,000.

No. 143 East Seventy-fourth Street, by Adam Weinert, alterations to three-story brick dwelling; cost, $6,000.

Nos. 98 and 100 Bleecker Street, by William F. Weld estate, alterations to eight-story brick store; cost, $5,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 40 feet south of Tremont Avenue, by the Rev. Peter Farrell, alterations to one-story frame store; cost, $1,500.

No. 454 Fourth Avenue, by Robert and Ogden Goelet, alterations to four-story brick dwelling; cost, $1,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Palmetto Street, north side, 250 feet east of Central Avenue, three-story frame flat, six families, 25 by 63, $4,500; M. Riley, owner.

Chestnut Street, west side, 300 feet north of Fulton Street, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 40, and extension, $1,000; James J. Newman, owner.

Indiana Street, south side, 270 feet east of Franklin Street, three-story frame flat, six families, 25 by 65, $5,200; A. A. Bramman, owner.

West Avenue, west side, 22 feet north of C Street, two-story brick produce store, 22 by 50, $3,500; Pinckus Brothers, owners.

West Street, east side, 75 feet north of Noble Street, one-story frame pipe shed, 50 by 75, $1,500; Abendroth & Root Manufacturing Company, owner.

Heyward Street, west side, 230 feet south of Bedford Avenue, two-story brick bakery, 30 by 65, $3,000; Probst & Schomaker, owners.

Chester Street, east side, 250 feet south of East New-York Avenue, two-story brick dwelling, 19 by 46, $2,500; Andrew Seibold, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

BOWERY, 23; William Z. Larned and another, executors, &c., of Charles E. Larned, to Francis L. Moffett and others.....$37,500

MULBERRY ST, 81 and 83; Rachel Aronson to Carmela Bove..... 1

AUGUST ST, 49; Thomas Carroll and wife to Michael Hall..... 12,000

ELM ST, 43; Robert D. Murray, referee, to Ephraim Howe..... 30,000

94TH ST, s s, 95 ft w of Lexington Av, 46x117.6; Frederic L. Kurtz to Charles H. Haubert..... 1

3D AV, 472; Fanny B. Wyckoff to Joseph S. Bryce..... 22,500

3D AV, 521; Charles F. White and wife to Frederick Domke..... 1

77TH ST, 472; Theresa Salomon to Henry A. King..... 1

3D AV, s e corner of 93d St, 50.4x100; Joseph J. Zimmermann to William J. Nicklas..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, 1,476; Charles Faas and wife to Henry Ettenheimer and another..... 60,000

2D AV, w s, 75.5 ft n of 45th St, 25x100; Henry B. Pye and wife to Jacob Eldt..... 32,000

62D ST, 14 East; Florence C. Martin and husband to Maurice S. Wormser..... 65,000

DELANCEY ST, 282; Henry B. Pye and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 23,000

1ST AV, n w corner of 84th St, 25 x77.10; John M. Maub and wife to Christopher Stelhkamp..... 30,500

2D AV, s e, 20.5 ft e of 5th St, 20 x64; Solomon Alsberg and wife to Ferdinand Neumann..... 13,000

72D ST, n s, 174 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; to Duncan Shaw, referee, to Emanuel Einstein..... 35,250

LEXINGTON AV, 1,476; John Faas and wife to Charles Faas..... 60,000

72D ST, n s, 174 ft e of Madison Av, 22x102.2; Auguste Franke and another to Emanuel Einstein..... 52,000

MADISON AV, n e corner of 60th St, 27x75; John King and wife to Antonia K. Wallace..... 91,000

MADISON AV, 1,536; Robert Wallace and wife to Margaret J. Lange..... 1

107TH ST, n s, 285 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; John Kloter and wife to John Strieber..... 14,000

2D AV, w s, 26.3 ft s of 109th St, 50x100; Henry Ettenheimer and another to Charles Faas..... 50,000

132D ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11; Horace Barnard, referee, to Virginie Jaros..... 22,500

MADISON AV, 1,585; Louis Wirth and wife to Julius Fleischmann and wife..... 1

4TH ST, 270, 208, and 276 West, 78 and 80 Broad St, and 59 Perry St; Henry Dykman, referee, to Eliza H. Popham and others.....171,800

BROOME ST, s s, 50 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; James Murphy to Elizabeth Douners..... 50

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, 141 ft s of West 3d St, 25x100; Henry Noll and wife to Heyman Harris, ex property..... 1

DELANCEY ST, 282; Pincus Lowenfeld and wife to John Barning.... 29,000

DELANCEY ST, 279 and 281; John Barning and wife to Pincus Lowenfeld..... 17,750

EAST HOUSTON ST, n s, 67.4 e of Avenue D, 22.8x70; Jacob Kollmer and wife to Rosie Silverstein..... 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, 432; Lena Mendes and another to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Christopher Blank and wife to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Ernest Riede and wife to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Jacob Kollmer and another and Wilhelmina Schreck, executors, &c., of Maria M. Stelz to same..... 9,500

SAME PROPERTY; John A. Kollmer and wife to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George Stelz and wife to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Dorothea Kammerer and husband to same..... 1

EAST HOUSTON ST, n s, 67.4 ft e of Avenue D, 22.8x70; Wilhelmina Schreck to same..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; Maria Stelz to same..... omitted

SAME PROPERTY; Dora Brinkman to same..... 1

WEST 4TH ST, 223; George W. Millar and another, executors of John Morton, to Valentine, M. Collins.. 14,500

MACDOUGAL ST, e s, 141 ft s of West 3d St, 25x100; Theresa Lynch to Henry Noll, ex property..... 1

40TH ST, 165 to 169 West; James F. Bragg, executor of Ann Martin, to William A. Martin..... 29,700

76TH ST, n s, 162 ft w of Columbus Av, 20.102.2; Frederick W. Kroehle and wife to William E. Diller..... 1

AMSTERDAM AV, n e corner of 81st St, 102.2x46; Bernhard J. Ludwig and others to James R. Smith..... 1

79TH ST, s w corner of Columbus Av, 18x75; Clarence H. Brown to Ida Thomas..... 1

53D ST, 441 West; Calvin G. Doig and wife to Katharyn M. J. Rice.. 21,000

63D ST, 17 West; William Drought and wife to Ambrose W. Becker and another..... 36,000

80TH ST, n s, whole front between West End Av and Riverside Drive, 125.9x103.6x108.9x102.2; Edward Kelly and wife to Frank L. Smith..... 76,500

92D ST, 117 and 121 West; William J. Nicklas to Joseph J. Zimmermann..... 1

127TH ST, n s, 385 ft w of Lenox Av, 15x99.11; Lillian E. Banks to Mary C. Schuyler..... 10

7TH AV, e s, 74.11 ft s of 133d St, 25x100; William E. Diller and wife to Frederick Kroehlo..... 1

165TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of Railroad Av, 30x100; George E. Carr to Sarah Smith..... 3,000

ROGERS PLACE, e s, 552.4 ft n of Westchester Av, 30xirregular; John H. Murray to Mary Murray..... 1

175TH ST, east corner of Prospect Av, 100x200; John Love and wife to Sarah L. Weigand..... 1

8TH AV, w s, 354.6 ft s of 133d St, 25.3x100; William A. Chanler to James H. Strong..... 26,000

148TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Francis P. Lowrey, referee, to Garne H. Haulenbeck..... 74,000

148TH ST, 527 West; Garne H. Haulenbeck to Adolph Heming..... 14,000

GRAND BOULEVARD, s e corner of 105th St, 104.5x93.2x50.5xirregular; Max and Moses Ottinger and Morris Steinhard and wives to Thomas J. Brennan..... 100

149TH ST, n s, 361 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 42x99.11; Phebe A. Kendall to Clara C. Luyster..... 1

CLERMONT AV, e s, 325 ft n of 122d St, 75x87.9xirregular; Clarence F. True, assignee, to Jacob Hess.. 1

102D ST, n s, 75 ft e of Columbus Av, 25x100.11; Fred. Domke and wife to Charles F. White..... 1

118TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 8th Av, 25x100.11; George Gerlach and wife to Andrew Kane and wife..... 1

114TH ST, n s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 50x100.11; Philip Braender and wife to Jacob Voelbel..... 60,000

FAIRMOUNT AV, Lot 7, map of Fairmount, 24th Ward; James Gratha to Jane Gratacap..... 5

FAIRMOUNT AV, Lot 1, map of Fairmount; Adelaide E. Gratacap to Jane Gratacap..... 2

FAIRMOUNT AV, Lot 8, same map; Phebe A. Ormsby and others to same..... 5

MOUNT HOPE PLACE, lot begins 95 ft s of same x208.6 ft w of Anthony Av, 50x100x55.7x74; St. Luke's Hospital to Frank Goldmann..... 1,900

PROSPECT AV, e s, 726 ft n of Samuel St, 90x150.5x irregular; George W. Hawkins an others to Terrance P. Brennan and another..... 3,100

MARION AV, w s, Lot 131, map of Fordham, 50x180x50x182; Henry W. Vogel and wife to Mary Welcker... 6,500

Recorded Leases.

FISHER, Heny J., to Michael J. Anderson; 510 West 29th St, e ½ store, 3 years..... $300

HUGHES, Henry, to John Holler; 107 Spring St, 5 years..... 3,700

HOADLEY, George, to Albert B. King; 105 Willis St, 10 years..... 3,600

KRULEWITCH, Lewis, to Frederick Behrens; 2,052 1st Av, store and part of cellar, 2 years..... 900

KEIL, Ernest, to Otto Stahl; 309-341 East 40th St, 10 years..... 2,400

ROOSEVELT, James A., and another, trustees, &c., to The Mitchell Vance Company; 836-838 Broadway, 5 years..... 20,000

surance Company to William F. Morgan, as trustee..... 10,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to S. M. Marvin..... 36,000

TRUSLOW, James L., and another, executors, to Anna H. Beard..... 2,500

Lis Pendens.

98TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 17 ft front; James Floy against Edward B. Thiele and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

AVENUE C, w s, 60.1 ft n of 3d St, 18.2 ft front; Sender Jarmulowsky against Morris Kann and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, s s, 185 ft e of Lenox Av, 17 ft front; James Floy against Edward B. Thiele and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

98TH ST, 150 East; Ambrose K. Ely against Adam Moran, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

108TH ST, s s, 25.6 ft e of 4th Av, 25.6 ft front; Artlissa V. Gearon against Rachel Kaplan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 708 to 716; Domenico Lordi against George Lynn, owner and contractor..... $3,515

65TH ST, 20 West; same against Joseph Cirrita, owner and contractor. 790

4TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Joseph Smith against William H. Luth, contractor..... 43

6TH ST, 218 East; Simpson Foundry Company against Jacob Klingenstein, owner; Louis Aronowitz, subcontractor; Tynan & Van Dolson, contractors..... 100

99TH ST, 208 and 210 East; Annie H. Haft against Frederick Bornekamp, owner and contractor; Charles Bornekamp, owner..... 164

FORREST AV, 735; David Auld against William J. Kane, owner and contractor..... 68

FAILURE OF AN OLD WINE HOUSE

Assignment Made by the Firm of John Osborn, Son & Co.

William and Robert A. Osborn, dealing in wine as John Osborn, Son & Co. at 45 Beaver Street, made an assignment yesterday to Ferdinand Hirsch and Norman T. Melliss. Preferences were given to Robert and Mary C. Osborn of Nyack, minor children of John Q. Osborn, deceased, for $9,608 each, for money loaned to the business. Robert A. Osborn has also made an individual assignment to the same assignees.

The assignment has followed the unpleasant notoriety given to the firm by the transactions of Charles S. Osborn, who was formerly a partner in the firm, but withdrew on Nov. 15, 1894. When Charles S. Osborn was examined in supplementary proceedings as a judgment debtor, it was asserted that he had withdrawn his interest from the firm to the extent of $44,000 by using the firm's paper without the authority of the other partners. When he retired from the firm he turned over to his brothers the property at 345 Central Park West as part settlement. It was said, however, that claims against him. How far his transactions have involved the firm, it was stated at the office yesterday, remains to be seen.

It was the general impression in the trade that the assignment was made to straighten out matters and settle up the various interests connected with the business. Deputy Sheriff Lipsky has received several executions against the Messrs. Osborn lately. There is a joint execution against William and Robert A. Osborn for $2,200 in favor of A. F. Kent, as indorsers on notes of Charles S. Osborn. There is an execution against William Osborn for $149 in favor of Stephen H. Mills, and executions against Robert A. Osborn in favor of Patrick K. Egan for $50 and Philip A. Lyon, as administrator, for $867.

The Sheriff made a levy at the office several days ago, but it was claimed that the office furniture and fixtures belong to the estate of John Osborn. It was also stated that the champagnes, wines, liquors, &c., which they sold were all consigned to the firm, and that William and Robert A. Osborn's interests in the business were small.

The business was established fifty years ago, and has been very extensive. The firm did a large business in Piper Heidsiek champagne. Col. Francis J. Crilley of Philadelphia has been active in the management of the business for some time past, and on July 1, 1894, the firm advertised that he had been admitted to an interest in the business, but on Nov. 9, 1894, when the firm announced the retirement of Charles S. Osborn, the statement read that the partners who would continue the business were William and Robert A. Osborn.

Col. Crilley was busy at the office yesterday, and declined to say anything whatever about the firm's affairs. Assignee Hirsch, after a two hours' consultation at the office of the firm, said he knew nothing whatever regarding the condition of the firm, the cause of the failure, or the amount of the liabilities.

Burglars Blew Open the Safe.

NEWTOWN, L. I., May 31.—Six hundred dollars was stolen from the safe of Joseph Bernel, who has a marble and granite yard in Metropolitan Avenue, Middle Village, early this morning. The safe was in the office in the stone yard, and the thieves probably gained an entrance through one of the windows.

Two large holes were drilled in the safe, and the door was blown from its hinges. When the clerk entered the office this morning he found the floor strewn with papers, and the money, which represented the business of the day before, gone.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Commonwealth Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Boston, which was started with the purpose of doing a large mercantile insurance business throughout the country, has been placed in the hands of William D. Stevens, an attorney, as receiver. The present standing of the company is not made known. According to the latest statement returned to the insurance department the company has risks outstanding amounting to $10,406,019. Its gross cash income for the year was $234,274, and its expenditures $206,091. Its cash assets were $91,694, and as a re-insurance reserve has to be provided for, the balance against the company was set down at $74,095. The real standing of the company is less favorable than is shown by this statement, for since this was made out the company has made adjustments, requiring more money to pay losses than was provided for in the report.

—The firm of Zeller, Hubler & Co., which manufactures ladies' cloaks and suits at 125 Greene Street, and which made an assignment on May 20, yesterday confessed judgment for $2,660 in favor of Edward L. Hatch. Blumenstiel & Hirsch yesterday obtained two attachments against the firm for $1,977, in favor of C. A. Auffmordt & Co. for $1,045, and F. Victor & Achelis for $322.

—Ellen Colgan and Charles H. Sterling, doing business as the Commercial Folding Box and Paper Company, at 53 Crosby Street, made an assignment yesterday to Joseph J. McDonald, giving preferences to William J. Plant for $1,500, Joseph J. McDonald for $550, and the American Straw Board Company for $176.

—Morris Einstein has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for John V. B. Corey, liquor dealer, on the application of Jabez Harris.

REAL ESTATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at 4, 4½ & 5%

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y. / 26 Court St., Brooklyn. / N. E. Corner 58th St. & 7th Av., N.Y. / 159 West 125th St., N. Y.

CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

ONLY TWO LEFT

OF THOSE HANDSOME AMERICAN-BASEMENT HOUSES, NOS. 86 AND 87 WEST 68TH ST., NEAR COLUMBUS AV.: BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.

E. KILPATRICK, Builder,

50 WEST 67TH ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

AT NEWPORT, R. I.—For sale or lease or will exchange for New York City property, A handsome villa; a commodious dwelling; fine stable and gardener's lodge; all in perfect order; 78,000 square feet of ground fronting on three avenues; fine trees and lawn; choice location; property will be sold at a bargain; immediate possession given.

RANDOLPH GUGGENHEIMER, 46 Wall St. 1–3 P. M.

Long Island Property.

For Sale at Greenport, Long Island,

TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.

The private residence and grounds of the late Walter Langdon, fronting on Peconic Bay. Also, new house and adjoining land, fronting on the bay, and running back to Fourth Street; close to railroad station. Other lands in vicinity. The above properties will be sold at reasonable prices to prompt purchaser. For particulars apply to

HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street, New-York.

To Let for Business Purposes.

A FEW CHOICE OFFICES TO RENT, AT prices to suit times, in new office building, Traders' Exchange, 80 and 82 Pine St., close to "L" road and ferries; buildings new and thoroughly modern; steel frame, mosaic halls, marble stairs, hardwood finish, sanitary plumbing, rapid elevator, electric light, steam heat, janitor's service, all included; no extras and no dark rooms. Inquire of Janitor, or of ELMER S. SMITH, Agent, 136 Liberty St., New-York.

LARGE, WELL-LIGHTED OFFICES, Corner Front and Fletcher Streets, on favorable terms. Apply to HORACE S. ELY & CO., No. 64 Cedar Street.

Country Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA.—Beautiful new house just completed, containing 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, and other modern improvements. Inquire C. E. JENNINGS, Arverne, L. I.

Referees' Notices.

ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTEENTH STREET. —Court of Common Pleas in and for the City and County of New-York.—ABRAM E. HUNT, plaintiff, against MARIA L. MULHEARN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 27th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, shall sell by public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by William W. Fogg, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, distant three hundred and twenty feet westerly from the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; running thence southerly, but parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line twenty-five feet; thence northerly, but parallel with Third Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches, to a point twenty-two feet south of the southerly line of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and two hundred and ninety-five feet west of the westerly line of Third Avenue; thence in a northwesterly direction twenty-nine feet and three-quarters of an inch, more or less, to a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, three hundred and fourteen feet west of the southwesterly corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, six feet, to the point or place of beginning; being known as No. 160 East 116th Street, in the City of New-York, and the westerly line running for a part of the distance through a party wall.

Also, all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land known as No. 153 East 115th Street, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant twenty-five feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Lexington Avenue; running thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street thirteen feet four inches; thence northerly, but parallel with Lexington Avenue, and for a part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line thirteen feet and four inches; thence southerly, but parallel with Lexington Avenue, one hundred feet eleven inches, to the northerly side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, May 28th, 1895.

THEODORE F. HASCH, Referee.

THOMAS C. ENNEVER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 132 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN AND FOR the City and County of New-York.—MARGARET M. HAYWARD, and others, plaintiffs, against HERMAN FRANK and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated the 15th day of March, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, Number 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Monday, the 15th day of April, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Bernard Smyth, auctioneer, the premises in the said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of said One Hundred and Ninth Street and the First Avenue; running thence northerly and parallel with said First Avenue two hundred and one feet and ten inches, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street; thence westerly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Tenth Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly and again parallel with First Avenue two hundred and one feet ten inches, more or less, to the northerly side of said One Hundred and Ninth Street, and thence easterly along the northerly side of One Hundred and Ninth Street twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, March 22d, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 1st, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, April 15th, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, May 22d, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 1st, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, June 5th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 22d, 1895.

R. M. S. PUTNAM, Referee.

ALFRED McINTIRE, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 320 Broadway, New-York City.

FIRST AVENUE AND NINETY-SEVENTH Street.—Supreme Court, County of New-York. THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against FRANCIS A. CLARK and others, defendants.—Actions Nos. 4 and 5, consolidated.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of November, 1892, I, the undersigned referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 20th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate in the City of New-York aforesaid, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of First Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street; running thence westwardly along the northerly line of Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet; thence northwardly parallel with First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence eastwardly along said centre line and parallel with Ninety-seventh Street eighty feet to the westerly line of First Avenue, and thence southwardly along the westerly line of First Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, April 22nd, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.

DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the twenty-fifth day of June, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, May 18th, 1895.

WILLIAM WOODWARD BALDWIN, Referee.

DAVIES, SHORT & TOWNSEND, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
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FOURTEENTH STREET.—Superior Court of the City of New-York.—HENRY McCREADY, plaintiff, against THE CENTRAL SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 28th day of May, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All those certain leasehold lots of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, County and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fourteenth Street, at the distance of forty-two feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fourteenth Street and Fifth Avenue; and running thence eastwardly along Fourteenth Street, fifty feet; thence northwardly at right angles to Fourteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-nine feet; thence westwardly, at right angles to Fourteenth Street, one hundred and twenty-nine feet, to the place of beginning. The lease of said premises bearing date on the 19th day of January, 1888, and made by Mary S. Van Beuren to James R. Boyd.—Dated May 28th, 1895.

CHARLES WEHLE, Referee.

WALTER C. SAMPSON, Plaintiff's Attorney, 38 Park Row, N. Y. City.
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Interest Notices.

TREMONT AVENUE.—Supreme Court of the State of New-York, City and County of New-York. ROSA H. BUTENSCHON vs. ERNESTIENE ITTNER, et al.—In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of petition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action on the 8th day

THE AUTOCRAT OF HAWAII

President Dole Has Usurped the Most Extraordinary Powers.

GREATER THAN QUEEN VICTORIA

Terrible Indignities Heaped Upon American Citizens in Honolulu—A Prison Equal to One in Siberia.

HONOLULU, Hawaiian Islands., April 25.—Disinterested people are protesting against the continuance here of the present state of anarchy—for the acts of the alleged "republic" are not to be classed with those of a well-organized, stable, and righteous Government.

But the protests are, for the most part, not publicly expressed, because it is well understood that any criticism of the new order of things—disorder more happily expresses the actual condition—would bring down upon the head of the critic the wrath of those in power. Under the authority granted to President Dole, he can declare martial law and throw into prison any person he pleases without a trial. He has taken advantage of this opportunity, and has also, in violation of the very Constitution which gave him the right to declare martial law, transferred the power of the Supreme Court to a military tribunal, giving civilians military rank for that purpose.

In support of their contention that President Dole has acted in a high-handed way in suspending the writ of habeas corpus for two months, he having done this within six months after his assumption of the Presidency, and in consequence of a three days' tumult, not of a very serious nature, the citizens who have the best interests of Hawaii at heart call attention to the fact that the arbitrary power exercised by President Dole is greater than that of the President of the United States or the Queen of England, who cannot suspend the writ of habeas corpus without the consent, respectively, of the Congress or of the Parliament.

In The Diocesan Magazine, edited by the Right Rev. Alfred Willis, D. D., Bishop of Honolulu, who is also an able lawyer, the condition of affairs in Hawaii as the result of the autocratic acts of the Dole Administration is thus aptly described:

> The fact is, the position of the Republic of Hawaii cannot be better described than by the language in which Mr. Samuel Rawson Gardiner, in his "History of the Commonwealth and Protectorate of England," speaks of the Government of Oliver Cromwell: "Step by step the Government of the Commonwealth was forced to accommodate itself to its true position and to rule by means which every one of its members would have condemned, if they had been employed by Charles or Strafford."
>
> There can be no doubt that the Executive has great cause to be thankful that they were restrained from carrying out the capital sentences of an illegal tribunal. But "leniency" is not the word that we should use in describing sentences which condemn political prisoners between fifty and sixty years of age to hard labor for thirty-five years! Major Seward, an officer of the United States Army, will, we believe, be ninety-eight (!) when his sentence expires. Such are the tender mercies of the republic.
>
> How unjust and autocratic the Dole Government was in exercising the powers granted to it by the Constitution and grasped by it in violation of the Constitution may be judged by the treatment received by the men who were arrested and kept in confinement for weeks without a trial, and then released, still untried. Most, if not all, of these men had committed no overt act. They had expressed opinions which were unfavorable to the Dole Administration. For the expression of opinions such as every Democrat in the United States has for a Republican Administration, or every Republican for a Democratic Administration, these men were subjected to the most humiliating treatment—were taken from their families and business, thrust into prison, and there forced to undergo such indignities as are only heard of in Siberian prisons.
>
> The record of one of these men is given as a sample of the horrible treatment to which many others were subjected.
>
> W. F. Reynolds is the proprietor of the Golden Rule Bazaar in Honolulu. He is an American citizen. He is the sole agent of the Domestic sewing machine, and the Remington typewriter in Honolulu, and deals in amateur sporting goods, stationery, music, art, and fancy goods. He has never been mixed up with politics.
>
> One day after President Dole had declared martial law a young man whom he had known from school days, and who had been appointed a Deputy Marshal, walked into his store and said:
>
> "Mr. Reynolds, I am instructed by the Marshal to arrest you for treason."
>
> "For treason?" asked Mr. Reynolds. "That's pretty serious."
>
> "Well, these are my orders," replied the deputy.
>
> Mr. Reynolds asked for a few minutes' time in which to straighten out his business and to give the necessary instructions to his clerk. He was then taken to the police station, where he was searched like a pickpocket. He was sent into an inclosed yard until night, when he was locked into a cell with Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese, who had been arrested for drunkenness and smoking opium. He protested against this indignity and later was removed to another cell.
>
> No warrant was issued for his arrest, but if he had objected on this ground to going with the Deputy Marshal a way around the technicality would have been found. He was kept in detention in jail for four weeks, without a hearing or without knowing what charge had been made against him. During the last two weeks he slept between two men who were furnishing evidence to the Government upon which to involve prisoners who had been arrested without sufficient evidence.
>
> After this he was sent to the "Reef," as the jail is called, for two weeks. There he was locked in a room 5 by 8 for fourteen consecutive hours daily, and was also locked in at night. The sanitary condition of the jail was terrible. The prisoners were only given the most primitive accommodations, uncovered pails taking the place of closets, and these being left in the cells over night.
>
> After six weeks' incarceration Mr. Reynolds was set free. No explanation and no apologies were made. His business had suffered an actual loss of $1,200. All the mail received at his store while he was confined was opened. During all of this time he did not see the American Minister. The American Consul called on him once, after Mr. Reynolds had sent for him. And yet if any evidence had been obtained or any witness had appeared against him, he would have been sentenced to thirty-five years in prison.
>
> The facts in Mr. Reynolds's case are well-known to everybody here. But he does not dare to speak of them himself. He does not stand alone. There are other similar cases, showing to what extent a Government founded upon fraud and organized by force, with the assistance of the United States officials, will go in order to keep itself in power.
>
> As President Cleveland said, the present Government in Hawaii could not be here today but for the fact that an American Minister, backed by American troops armed to the teeth, landed on a friendly soil in time of peace, and put it there. It is an open secret that the very men at the head of affairs were conniving with the American Minister for months prior to January, 1893, for the destruction of Hawaiian independence.
>
> Nothing could be more revolting to a reasonable and conservative man than the absurd caricatures of the deposed Queen of Hawaii gotten up by a subsidized press for the express purpose of covering up what? A steal. Even if it is taken for granted that the Queen and people of these islands are below the average in morality and intelligence, that they have no sense of right, that the Queen desired to rule in a high-handed manner, that she wished to establish heathen worship, or even that she and her people choose to go to the extreme of denying the very existence of God, would that be reasonable ground for the United States or any other nation destroying the autonomy of her Government while she and her people respected the rights of all people and property within her dominions?
>
> But such conditions did not exist. In no country in the whole world can there be found a better compilation of laws than were on the statute books of this little country. They will compare favorably with the laws of any State in the Union. On the other hand, in no country in the world can there be found a more unjust set of laws than those passed by the men placed in power by the connivance of the United States troops in January, 1893.
>
> Under the monarchy taxes never exceeded 1 per cent., and that only on a very low valuation. Therefore there could be only one cause for the revolution, and that was the greed of place and the expected sugar bounty.
>
> A number of the newspapers in the United States have indulged in the sentiment that the United States Government is not restoring rotten monarchies. Such sentiments were even aired in the last Congress. Who asked the United States to restore a "rotten monarchy"? As a matter of fact, the people of Hawaii, under the monarchy, paid less in taxes than any other civilized nation, owed less per capita, and were richer per capita than are the people of the United States. Therefore, what are the grounds for the term, "rotten monarchy"?
>
> Another statement as to the amount of trade balance in favor of Hawaii caused by the reciprocity treaty being from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, is also misleading. The Collector General of Customs' yearly statement gives less than $1,000,000 in gold, as finding its way back to Hawaii, the balance being accounted for by absentee receivers, residing in the United States.
>
> Could those who favor annexation only come here and live, and become identified with all the conditions in the country, they would be cured absolutely for all time of any such idea.

ANNEXATION OF THE COUNTRY.

The Policy of This Government Sure to be Vindicated in Time.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The State Department has some interesting information from Hawaii which sustains the Administration in its denial of annexation to Hawaii. It has not been officially announced, and it is not generally known, that ex-Minister Thurston maintained that annexation should not disturb existing social and political relations in Hawaii, so far as the suffrage of certain inhabitants of the Pacific Republic was concerned.

Considerable attention has again been given lately in the State Department to the Hawaiian subject, and an investigation conducted on semi-official lines demonstrated to the satisfaction of the President that the proposition of certain Hawaiians in favor of annexation is now more impossible and unwise than ever before. Those who are most acquainted with the situation believe that time and future events will justify the action of President Cleveland in discouraging the annexationists. As one of the State Department officials said to the correspondent of The New-York Times:

"I believe that the condemnation of the Administration has come from ill-informed and misinformed—one can hardly say ignorant—sources, and I believe that there will be a hearty approval of what has been done by this Administration to prevent Hawaii's annexation when all the conditions are better known."

Ex-Minister Thurston's intention that the social situation and the conditions of suffrage in Hawaii should remain unchanged offers an important and impressive obstacle to the desired extension of the United States Government to the Sandwich Islands. It is impossible to accept these conditions as a part of any domain over which the Constitution has any authority. Recent reports to the State Department show that, within the last year, a period subsequent to the efforts of the annexationists, there have been no less than 5,000 contract laborers admitted into Hawaii. This increases the number of coolies to probably more than 20,000—at least a third of the entire population of the republic.

It is said that those most concerned in the annexation project were made acquainted with this obstacle to annexation, but the note of warning appears to have been lost. Ex-Minister Thurston was also directly or indirectly responsible for the admission at Honolulu of two shiploads of Portuguese laborers. This element in the Hawaiian population will some day confront those who feel that a change in our Federal administration will bring about annexation.

"This subject," said the official above quoted, "is certain to harass the Republicans if they ever have to deal with the Hawaiian question; as some of the Republican papers are hungry to do. It is an erroneous idea to suppose that the United States rejected the Hawaiian proposition for annexation solely on questions of justice to the former ruler of that country. How would our Republican friends handle this contract labor feature? There are treaty conditions which deny to those contract laborers the suffrage which is the privilege of all the classes in this country. The Hawaiian Constitution limits suffrage to those having certain property interests, and this feature is contrary, of course, to the National Constitution and any State document."

When a Republican Congress takes up the question of Hawaii's annexation it will have before it this subject of coolie labor. Assuming that Hawaiian laws and treaty stipulations would be amended to accord with the United States Constitution and statutes, it is known that there would be opposition among Hawaiian people of commercial stability and success to any change in local conditions which would place the contract laborers and the Hawaiian natives upon an equality of vote and voice in the local government of the islands.

There is another feature of the Hawaiian situation which has evidently escaped those who have been urging annexation so strongly. The Monroe doctrine, on which we have been hearing so much lately, figures largely in this other feature. "That doctrine," continued the official, "is capable of a logical and consistent application. If we maintain, as we have been doing ever since Monroe's celebrated message, that foreigners must not encroach upon territory in occupation of which, owing to its location or our trade relations, is inimical to our interests, we must be liberal and fair enough to concede to others a non-interference on our own part. To be sure, Secretary Marcy insisted on the kingship of the Sandwich Islands, and as early as 1853 he said: 'It seems to be inevitable that they must come under the control of this Government, and it would be but reasonable and fair that England and France should acquiesce in such a disposition of them, provided the transference was effected by fair means.' Marcy had written almost on the same day another sentiment which is applicable today. He said: 'While we do not intend to attempt the exercise of any exclusive control over them, we are resolved that no other power shall exercise any political privileges from them which we are not permitted to enjoy.' Mr. Marcy realized as well as any one that we must regard the interests of other powers if we expect them to observe our wishes. Secretary Legare, ten years before, had officially stated that we were justified in preventing by force the European acquisition of Hawaii. Since then the United States has had varied and valuable interests, commercially and agriculturally, in and with Hawaii. England, France, and Germany have shared this prosperity. They have as much as, if not more, to gain financially and strategically than the United States. If we say 'hands off' to England, she has the right to give the same warning to us. If we are to insist on the non-interference of European powers we must also be willing to dismiss all ambitions for possession."

NEW LAW FOR STABLE KEEPERS

Must Commence To-day to Obey the Refuse-Pressing Ordinance.

Some days ago the policemen in all the precincts where there are stables—and that means the entire city—called on the owners and tenants of these and presented a circular letter from the Health Department.

This printed document calls special attention to Sanitary Ordinance 100, as amended last March. The provision of immediate interest to the residents of the metropolis, particularly those who reside near stables, is the one which goes into effect to-day. It reads:

"On and after June 1, 1895, every owner, lessee, tenant, or occupant of any stall, stable, or apartment in the built-up portions of the City of New-York in which any horse, cattle, or other animal shall be kept, and from which the manure and stable refuse is not removed daily, as hereinbefore provided, shall cause the same to be pressed in bales, barrels, or boxes, at least once in each day, and so pressed as to reduce the same to not more than one-third of the original bulk. Manure and stable refuse pressed in bales, barrels, or boxes shall be removed to such docks or places as shall be approved by the Board of Health, and to which a permit in writing for such use shall have previously been granted by said board, and such bales, barrels, or boxes shall not be opened until delivered at such docks or places."

Juvenile Asylum Entertainment.

The Board of Directors of the New-York Juvenile Asylum paid its semi-annual visit to the institution, at One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, yesterday afternoon, when the inmates presented an interesting programme.

There were music by the asylum band, songs and recitations by the children, and addresses by William H. White, President Frederick W. Devoe, Elbridge T. Gerry, and the Rev. Dr. Young.

Among the guests were Miss Annie Z. Purdy, Mrs. William Barker, Miss Agnes Hazard, the Rev. Dr. J. E. K. Milligan, Miss L. S. Schwab, Mrs. C. B. Meyer, Mrs. H. S. Fuller, S. S. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. C. I. Young, Miss Lillian M. Young, Miss Constance B. Holt, Edmund Dwight, Jr., Richard A. Dorman, Peter Carter, Henry Tifft, and Daniel J. Holden.

BETTER CITIZENS NEEDED

National Municipal League Wants Naturalization Laws Changed.

PAPERS AT YESTERDAY'S SESSION

G. F. Elliott Talks of Gambling at the Races in This State—Congress Neglects the District of Columbia.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, May 31.—The National Municipal League to-day called on Congress, by resolution, to revise the naturalization laws, so that undesirable foreigners cannot become citizens.

The greater part of to-day's session was taken up with the reading of papers by delegates from cities in which something has been done or is contemplated in the way of reform. The tenor of all the papers was that, before material progress could be made along the lines of municipal reform, there must be an absolute divorcement of National and State from municipal politics. George F. Elliott of Brooklyn took for his subject, "Law Enforcement Societies," and said, in part:

> Horse race gambling is a matter of peculiar concern to Brooklyn and Kings County. The amendment to the New-York State Constitution has rendered this form of gambling almost an impossibility, if the laws are strictly enforced. There is, however, an open disposition on the part of legislators to hinder by all means the passage of acts for the enforcement of the Constitutional provisions against such gambling, and it remains to be seen whether any relief will be afforded by the amendment under which the bills known as the Percy-Gray and Wilds measures have recently been enacted.
>
> It is by publicity, rather than by prosecution and conviction, that these societies accomplish their greatest good. To make vice odious and fasten the responsibility of its existence on those charged with its suppression so inevitably that the people will awken to the magnitude of the evil and put a stop to it, is the great aim.
>
> The wave of reform is sweeping over the country. It may only touch and pass over your city and mine. It will depend upon the moral strength of the community in which you reside whether your city is to be cleansed as were the Augean stables of old. The true remedy lies in constant and persistent agitation, not of words or the display of useless literature, but in constantly searching out and holding up to the light violations of the law that offend the public voice, in detecting corruption and fastening the guilt upon those who have committed it, and in making odious and repulsive both the violation and the violator of the law.

Frederick L. Siddons of Washington, D. C., told of the government of that city by two civilians and an officer of the United State Engineer Corps, and said:

> Congress is supposed to consider the making of laws for the District on three or four days each month, but so great has become the apathy and indifference to local legislation that "District Day" has become a signal for emptying both House and Senate, and the managers of the local bills with increasing difficulty struggle for recognition, a hearing, and a quorum; while in the District committees the absence of a quorum frequently prevents the consideration and preparation of needed local measures. There are no circumstances to warrant a different form of municipal government for Washington than would be considered desirable for any other city of its dimensions, and the present form of government is a source of increasing dissatisfaction and the utter failure of Congress as a municipal legislative body threatens the future of the District.

Speaking of San Francisco and New-York, Isaac T. Milliken, of the former place, said:

> Much is to be said in praise of San Francisco, though it is not in all respects an ideal city. The difficulties to be met here are in general similar to those in other cosmopolitan cities. New-York furnishes lodging and voters for Long Island, Staten Island, and the choice residence parts of New-Jersey. San Francisco does the same for Alameda, Marin, and San Mateo Counties. In common with our sister cities, we must reach a condition under which citizens may aspire to public office and not debase themselves by venal pledges in advance. Public and semi-public corporations must learn and are learning to realize that bribery, subsidy, and deceit cost more in the long run than will frank dealing with their patrons.

Speaking for Detroit, the Rev. Donald D. MacLaurin, Acting President of the Civic Federation, referred particularly to the social evil. He said that so far as an evil can be regulated that had been done in Detroit. Mr. MacLaurin derided the closing of the houses as being only a scattering of the evil, not its eradication, and forcefully said:

> There can be no radical and permanent cure that does not provide another chance to the Magdalene, that does not destroy the vicious double standard in the practice of society; that does not provide a rescue and a salvation for the sinning woman as now for the sinning man.

John S. Billings, M. D., Professor of Hygiene in the University of Pennsylvania, and Deputy Surgeon General of the United States Army, declared that no system will prove satisfactory which prevents the chiefs of the Health and Engineering Departments of a city from presenting their plans and estimates to the Mayor, and that no system of sanitary sewer cleaning and removal of refuse will, in the long run, secure work properly done at reasonable rates.

Other papers were read by D. E. Williams of Columbus, Ohio, Charles Richardson, Vice President of the National Municipal League; John Wells Baer of Boston, and Thomas N. Strong of Portland, Ore.

Just before adjournment, Chairman Charles J. Bonaparte of the Executive Committee reported that none of the resolutions referred to the committee would be recommended. James W. Prior of New-York had introduced a resolution putting the conference on record as in favor of "honest and able public officials and local self-government under uniform State statutes." He tried to have this resolution adopted over the committee's objection, but was unsuccessful.

COL. E. C. MASON IS RETIRED

A Number of Promotions in the Army Follow.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—Promotions in the army, following the retirement to-day of Col. E. C. Mason, are as follows: Lieut. Col. J. H. Page, Twenty-second Infantry, stationed in Montana, becomes a Colonel. He was early in the war a private in an Illinois regiment of artillery, and later was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the regular army. He is a Delaware man, and distinguished himself during the war at Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, gaining two brevet commissions.

Major Lloyd Wheaton, Twentieth Infantry, becomes a Lieutenant Colonel. He is a Michigan man, who was also an enlisted man in an Illinois regiment at the outbreak of the war. He distinguished himself at Vicksburg, Fort Blakely, and Mobile. He gained a gold medal for his gallantry at Fort Blakely, where, as Lieutenant Colonel of an Illinois regiment, he led the right wing, springing through an embrasure against a strong fire of artillery and musketry, and was the first to enter the enemy's works.

Capt. W. S. McCaskey of the Twentieth Infantry, a Pennsylvanian, will become Major. He was a private in Pennsylvania Infantry, regular service, in 1866.

Lieut. Henry B. Moon of the Twentieth Infantry becomes a Captain. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, and is a native of New-Jersey. He entered West Point in 1870.

Lieut. Edward R. Chrisman, Second Infantry, becomes a First Lieutenant. He is a graduate of the Military Academy, having been appointed in 1884 from Indiana.

Brooklyn's Police Parade.

The Brooklyn police will have their annual parade to-day, and the Park police, for the first time, will parade with the regulars. It is expected that there will be fully 1,000 men in line, besides about 50 of the park police.

The line of march will be along Bedford Avenue, from Clymer Street, Lafayette Avenue, Schermerhorn Street to Clinton, and Remsen Street to the City Hall, where Mayor Schieren and Police Commissioner Welles will review the parade, after which the policemen will be dismissed.

Superintendent William J. McKelvey will head the procession in a carriage. The various battalions will be commanded by Inspector McLaughlin, Inspector MacKellar, and Inspector Murphy. An ambulance from St. Mary's Hospital will also be in line.

A Woman Balloonist Rescued.

JERSEY CITY, May 31.—Miss Nina Madison made an ascent in a balloon from Bayonne yesterday, and descended by means of a parachute. She landed in a tree in the Greenville Scheutzen Park, in this city, and was rescued by a number of Foresters, who were holding a picnic in the park. Miss Madison was sent home in a coach.

Her balloon was found this morning in a state of collapse entangled in a tree in the garden attached to the residence of Tax Commissioner Michael Schultz.

DESERTED HER INSANE MOTHER

A Helpless Woman Left in the Court House in Jersey City for Strangers to Care For.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., May 31.—Two women, one young and well dressed, the other elderly and plainly attired in black, called at the Court House here Wednesday. The young woman asked Constable Joseph Locke to look after her companion. She said she would return in a few minutes, as she was only going to see Judge Hudspeth to ask him to commit the old lady to the insane asylum.

Constable Locke led the old lady into the Sheriff's office, and there she remained for two hours. Her companion did not return. All that was learned about the young woman at that time was that she did not visit Judge Hudspeth, and no application was made to him for the old lady's commitment. It is presumed that after a brief interview with Constable Locke the young woman passed through the corridor and out upon Pavonia Avenue.

It was not until Constable Locke saw Judge Hudspeth leaving the Court House, shortly after 5 o'clock on that afternoon, that he began to suspect something wrong. He called the Judge back, and asked him what disposition he had made of the old lady's case. Judge Hudspeth said he had heard of no old lady, and asked for an explanation. When he had received it, he went back to the Sheriff's office to see the woman.

She said she was Mrs. Amelia de Motte Rutzer, and that the young woman who left her in Constable Locke's custody was Mrs. Mary Bishop, her daughter, with whom she lived at 363 Somerset Street, Plainfield. That she was insane was evident. She said she was an intimate friend of Queen Victoria, and that she had an idea of inviting the Queen to come to this country to rule it. She thought it would save the people a good deal of time, trouble, and money in the way of elections. She also said that she had built the Court House, and her visit had given her an impression that it was about time she built a new one, which latter idea no one familiar with the present structure cared to dispute.

Judge Hudspeth consulted with Washington B. Williams, William D. Edwards, and Charles Vreeland, lawyers, who knew Mrs. Rutzer as a resident of this city many years ago, and it was decided to send her back to Plainfield in custody of Constable Berthoff. He was provided with a letter signed by Messrs. Edwards and Williams, threatening immediate legal proceedings in case Mrs. Rutzer's relatives refused to receive her.

Constable Berthoff says that when he reached Mrs. Bishop's residence she denied that Mrs. Rutzer was her mother. The constable called a policeman, and threatened Mrs. Bishop with arrest if she persisted in her denial, and he read to her the letter he carried.

Mrs. Bishop then acknowledged the relationship, but added that her parents had been divorced some years ago, and she did not consider it her duty to take care of her mother now. Constable Berthoff left Mrs. Rutzer in her daughter's care, and came home.

Mrs. Rutzer has been an inmate of the Trenton Insane Asylum for about twenty-five years. The charges were paid by Dr. A. A. Lutkins, a wealthy physician of this city, who was Mrs. Rutzer's sister. Dr. Lutkins died two years ago. He made no provision in his will for Mrs. Rutzer, and the asylum authorities returned her to Mrs. Bishop, who seems to be the only relative Mrs. Rutzer has in this State.

She has another daughter, who is said to be the wife of Frank Seymour, a wealthy lawyer, who lives in Buffalo, N. Y., and a third daughter, who is the wife of a wealthy physician of New-York City. His name cannot be learned, but he is said to live in Madison Avenue, near Eighty-third Street. It is further said that the effort to get rid of Mrs. Rutzer is due to a family quarrel.

Mr. Charles Vreeland said to-day that arrangements will be made to have Mrs. Rutzer returned to the Trenton asylum, or sent to the asylum at Morris Plains.

GOVERNOR MAY SIGN THE HOSPITAL BILL

Then the Effect of Mayor Strong's Act Can Be Judicially Determined.

ALBANY, May 31.—It is possible that the last has not been heard of the bill creating the Manhattan State Hospital and putting the insane poor of New-York City under the State Care act. When Mayor Strong sent it back to the Governor without either his approval or disapproval, Gov. Morton, acting under legal advice, let it be understood that he regarded it as dead.

Some of the officials and private citizens who had been deeply interested in the transfer of New-York's insane to the system which prevails in all other counties, are preparing to urge the Governor to sign the bill. They say that it is only by the signature of the Governor and an attempt to bring about the change that it will be possible to secure a competent legal determination of the authority of the Governor in cases of this kind.

"If the Governor were to sign it, as I hope he will," said an official connected with the State Lunacy Commission to-day, "proceedings would doubtless be begun at once to test the validity of the law. In this way the whole situation could be brought before the courts, and, once for all, the stating of a bill which comes back from the Mayor unapproved could be determined. It could also be definitely settled what is the duty of the Mayor in such cases, and what, if any, penalty should be laid on the Mayor who neglects to comply with mandatory provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes. As it stands now, Mayor Strong's lack of action may be taken as a precedent for any Mayor who sees fit to ignore the Constitution. In the interests of all future legislation affecting any or all cities, the courts should definitely settle these questions, and there could be no bill on which a test case could be better brought."

It is the intention of some of the friends of the bill to call the Governor's attention to this phase of the situation.

BEATEN WITH HIS OWN CLUB

A Hoboken Policeman Has a Fight with a Fireman Who Is Arrested.

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 31.—Special Officer Thomas Murphy was brutally assaulted early this morning by Stephen Griffin, a member of the fire company attached to the chemical engine on Park Avenue.

Griffin and several friends seized some fruit from a stand at First and Washington Streets, and refused to pay for it. The Italian woman in charge of the stand screamed for help. Murphy went to her assistance when Griffin snatched his club and beat him brutally over the head and butted him in the stomach. Capt. Hayes and several officers went to Murphy's rescue, and a fight followed between the officers and the gang with Griffin. Griffin was finally subdued, and he and Julius Matthews of 445 First Street were taken to the police station.

Murphy was found to be covered with cuts and bruises.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—So much of orders as directs that Lieut. George Montgomery, Ordnance Department, be relieved from duty at the Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., Aug. 13, is amended to direct that he be relieved at the Academy at such time as will enable him to enter on duty at the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, New-Jersey, not later than July 1, when he will take station in New-York City.

—Leaves of absence: Capt. E. S. Dudley, A. Q. M., twenty days; Major T. E. Wilcox, Medical Department, one month and fifteen days; Capt. J. S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry, two months; Capt. James Regan, Ninth Infantry, ten days' extension; Lieut. E. D. Anderson, Fourth Cavalry, four months; Capt. J. R. Clagett, Twenty-third Infantry, two months and ten days.

—Lieut. Rowland G. Hill, Twentieth Infantry, is detailed as Recorder of the Examining Board at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., to take effect June 1, vice Capt. James S. Rogers, Twentieth Infantry.

—Capt. Frank Baker, Ordnance Department, will proceed from Watertown Arsenal, Mass., to the State Camp Grounds, at Quonset Point, R. I., and inspect a battery for the State of Rhode Island service.

Navy.

The following named officers will be detached from duty at the Naval Academy June 8, and be ordered to the practice cruiser Bancroft: Lieut. Commander W. T. Swinburne as commanding officer; Lieut. A. Norris as executive officer; Lieut. D. W. Coffman, Ensign E. H. Durell, Passed Assistant Engineer F. W. Bartlett, and Assistant Engineer H. O. Stickney.

Tarrytown Hospital Opened.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., May 31.—The new building of the Tarrytown Hospital was opened on Thursday afternoon. Among those present were:

Mrs. W. H. Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Newton, Miss Newton, Mrs. H. L. Douglas, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Henry Villard, Mrs. F. R. Pierson, Mrs. J. D. Archbold, Mrs. F. N. Holbrook, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Eastman, Mr. and Mrs. Robert E. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. John T. Terry, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Lewis, Mrs. Crossman, Miss Scribner, Messrs. William and Harris Fahnestock, C. W. Kraushaar, Robert Collyer, and others.

There was music, and tea was served from 4 to 6 P. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 1 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne"); at 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Genoa, per steamship Ems, (letters must be directed "per Ems"); at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Carthagena, per steamship Alene, (letters for other parts of Colombia and for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alene"); at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, and Jeremie, per steamship Alvena, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Alvena"); at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Yucatan, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Yucatan"); at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Maurits, (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Maurits"); at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam"); at 1 PM for Inagua, Cape Haiti, Gonaives, St. Marc, and Port de Paix, per steamship Delaware.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of India, from Vancouver, close here daily up to May 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship China, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to May 29 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Victoria,) close here daily up to June 2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June 9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., May 24, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Ems.....June 22, 10 A. M...Genoa
Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II..Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Kaiser W.II., June 4, 9 AM | Spree, Tue., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Thur., June 6, 8 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18 4 PM | Saale, Sat., Aug 3, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., June 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 6, 9 AM
Spree, Tu., June 25, 10 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 10, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Aug. 13, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM
Trave, Tu., July 9, 8 AM | Trave, Sat., Aug. 24, 8 AM
Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM | Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London.

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-Screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg.

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

Columbia, Je. 6, 11 AM | Columbia, July 6, 11 AM
Augusta, Je. 13, 11 AM | Normannia, July 11, 11 AM
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to NORWAY and the NORTH CAPE by the Twin-Screw S. S. VICTORIA in JUNE. Extending cruise to SPITZBERGEN by the COLUMBIA in JULY.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....June 5, PARIS.....July 10
NEW-YORK.....June 12, ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19, NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26, PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3, ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7

EXTRA SAILING FROM JERSEY CITY.
BERLIN, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 4 P. M.

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WESTERNLD...June 5, FRIESLAND.....July 3
NOORDLAND...June 12, WESTERNLD...July 10
WAESLAND...June 19, NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND...June 20, WAESLAND...July 31

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Teutonic, June 5, 3 P.M. | Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M.
Britannic, Je. 12, 10 A.M. | Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M.
Majestic, June 19, 2 P.M. | Britannic, July 17, 1P.M.
Germanic, June 26, 9A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ AM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.

Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MATLAND KERR, Agent.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Amsterdam.....Saturday, June 1, 1 P. M.
S. S. Maasdam.....Saturday, June 8, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mississippi, June 1.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., June 1, 8 A.M.
LA B